

amounting to about 65 inches annually. The mean temp. is rather higher than in the other islands. Grenville bay, on the windward side of the island, is peculiarly unhealthy.

Grenada is divided into 6 parishes or districts. The principal parish, St. George, contains the cap. of that name and the fortifications and military posts of Richmond-hill, Fort King-George, Hospital-hill, and Cardigan-heights; it is also the chief sea-port, the residence of the governor, and the station of the courts of judicature. St. David's lies towards the SE, and forms several points and some bays capable of receiving small craft; it extends from the Chemin to the Crochu, 9 m. St. Andrew's, situated on the E side, extends from the Crochu to the river Antoine, 11 m.; and comprises the town and port of Grenville. St. Patrick's, situated on the NE, containing 16 sq. m., extends 9 m. from the Antoine to the river Daguesne; in this p. is the town of St. Patrick. St. Mark's, the smallest and least considerable p. in the island, is situated on the NW, extending 4 m. from the Daguesne to the river Maran. St. John's, on the W side, extends from the Maran to the river Douce, 6 m. Charlotte Town is situated in this p., which is the next in magnitude and pop. to St. George.—The island of Carriacou, and other small islands called Grenadines, constitute a parish, containing, according to estimate, 6,913 acres. In the town of Hillsborough is a church and rectory. Four clergymen are allocated to the whole, and each is provided with an annual stipend of £330 currency, £50 for house-rent, and a considerable portion of the glebe-lands which had formerly been appropriated to the support of the Romish clergy, for whose benefit also a part of the amount is still reserved. There are 7 Roman Catholic chapels on the island, 5 Wesleyan, and 2 Presbyterian. In the census of 1844, 15,525 were returned as belonging to the Roman Catholic communion; 8,800 were Episcopalians; and 1,264 Wesleyan Methodists.—The cap. of G., formerly named Fort-Royal, now St. George, is situated close to the spacious bay on the W coast, already noticed. It is divided by a ridge into two towns; the Bay-town, in which is a handsome square and market-place; and the Carénage-town, where the principal merchants reside. On the ridge, between the two towns, stands the Episcopal church; and on the promontory above it is an old fort capable of accommodating an entire regiment. In the Carénage, ships are nearly land-locked; and steamers of 1,800 tons lie alongside the wharfs, and are loaded without the use of boats. This port has been selected by the Royal mail steam-packet company as a coal-depot, and a central station whence their steamers radiate. The other towns are only villages or hamlets, generally situated at the bays or shipping-places.

**Government.]** The lieutenant-governor of the island is also chancellor-ordinary and vice-admiral. His salary is £1,500 per ann. The council consists of 12 members, and the assembly of 26. The revenue in 1844 was £20,152; expenditure, £12,692. In 1847 it was £22,871; expenditure, £18,323. In all cases the common statute law of England is the rule of justice, unless where particular laws of the island interfere.

**Population.]** The white pop. of G. has decreased considerably since it came into the possession of Great Britain. In 1771, their number was above 1,000; in 1777, they had diminished to 1,300; and in 1791, they were not supposed to exceed 1,200. The Negro slaves, which in 1779 were stated at 35,000, including those in the smaller islands, were found in 1785 to have decreased to 23,926. The free people of colour amounted, in 1787, to 1,115. In 1826, the

pop. consisted of 4,726 free people, and 24,442 slaves; or 29,168 in all. In 1837, the pop. was only 20,994, viz. 3,804 free, and 17,190 slaves. In 1844, its pop. was returned at 28,923; of whom, however, 3,847 were in Carriacou and Petite Martinique, a small island 2 m. to the NE of Carriacou. The majority of the working pop. profess the Roman Catholic religion, and the French tongue, or a mixed patois, is their ordinary language. A large number, indeed, do not understand English, which necessitates the employment of interpreters in the courts. Considerable inducements are held out to immigration of labourers to this island; and a few have been imported of late years from Malta and Madeira, but they do not appear to have amalgamated with the industrial pop., or added greatly to the productive powers of the island.

**Cultivation and soil.]** Of the 80,000 acres of land in the island, only 50,000 were brought into cultivation in 1791; and the governor, in his report of 1847, remarks that "on passing through the island, the traveller cannot but observe the large quantity of land which has never been under tillage, and the slight belt on the sea-coast which is in cultivation." The face of the country is mountainous, but everywhere accessible, and well-provided with rivulets and springs. On the W side, the soil is a rich black mould, lying on a substratum of yellow clay; on the N and E, it is a brick mould; on the S, and in the interior, it is of a reddish hue, and generally poor.—In 1776, the exports from the island and its dependencies were 14,012,157 lbs. of muscovado, and 9,273,607 lbs. of clayed sugar; 818,700 galls. of rum; 1,827,166 lbs. of coffee; 457,719 lbs. of cocoa; 91,943 lbs. of cotton; 27,638 lbs. of indigo, and some smaller articles, the whole of which, at a moderate computation, was worth, at the ports of shipping, £600,000. The sugar was the produce of 106 plantations, worked by 18,293 negroes, which gives rather more than a hdd. of muscovado sugar of 16 cwt. from the labour of each negro,—a return which Mr. Edwards affirms to be unequalled by any other British island in the W. Indies, except St. Christopher's. In 1787, the exports were 175,543 cwt. of sugar, 670,390 galls. of rum, 8,812 cwt. of coffee, 2,062,427 lbs. of cotton, and 2,810 lbs. of indigo. In 1810, the value of the exports amounted to £388,936, and of the imports to £173,366. In 1812, the produce of the island amounted to 16,753 hdds. of sugar, of 14 cwt. each; 11,825 puncheons of rum, of 110 galls. each; 322 casks of molasses, of 80 galls.; 143,576 lbs. of coffee; 832,518 lbs. of cotton. Total value of these articles £568,067. The estimated value of miscellaneous articles, including cattle, fruits, &c., amounted to £367,715 sterling; making a grand total of £935,782. Estimated value of exports in the same year, £565,782. The following is a comparative statement of the produce manufactured in this island in 1840 and 1849:

1840.	
Sugar, . . . 10,519,895 lbs., . . . 4,260 hdds., of 2,000 lbs. each.	
Rum, . . . 295,811 gls., . . . 3,355 puns., . . . 118 gls. . . .	
Molasses, . . . 78,492 gls., . . . 785 puns., . . . 100 gls. . . .	
Cocoa, . . . 238,195 lbs., . . . 1,191 bags, . . . 200 lbs. . . .	
Coffee, . . . 22,665 lbs., . . . 227 bags, . . . 100 lbs. . . .	
Cotton, . . . 99,614 lbs., . . . 468 bales, . . . 200 lbs. . . .	
1849.	
Sugar, . . . 9,470,058 lbs., . . . 4,735 hdds., of 2,000 lbs. . . .	
Rum, . . . 244,396 gls., . . . 2,061 puns., . . . 118 gls. . . .	
Molasses, . . . 92,482 gls., . . . 934 puns., . . . 100 gls. . . .	
Coffee, . . . 8,749 lbs., . . . 87 bags, . . . 100 lbs. . . .	
Cocoa, . . . 374,734 lbs., . . . 1,877 bags, . . . 200 lbs. . . .	
Cotton, . . . 1,030 lbs., . . . 10 bales, . . . 100 lbs. . . .	

The following table shows the quantity of sugar manufactured in the several parishes in G. in the years noted:

PARISHES.	1825. lbs.	1835. lbs.	1840. lbs.	1847. lbs.
St. George.	4,877,357	3,057,086	1,274,136	1,759,230
St. John.	2,392,864	1,250,162	631,652	823,200
St. Mark.	1,805,772	1,296,948	498,810	752,308
St. Patrick.	8,445,531	6,192,276	3,323,496	4,133,040
St. Andrew.	9,331,462	4,348,349	3,442,046	3,689,932
St. David.	2,747,401	2,169,005	804,780	1,257,822
Carriacou.	2,009,200	2,154,554	709,766	971,120
Total.	31,609,587	20,467,700	10,684,686	12,786,852

The sugar plantations in this colony are subject to great ravages from the carnivorous or sugar ant,—an insect common to all the W. India islands, but which has been peculiarly destructive in G. It is the *Formica omivora* of Linnæus. It is of an ordinary size, a slender shape, a dark red colour, remarkable for the quickness of its motions, but distinguished from every other species, chiefly by the sharp acid taste which it yields when applied to the tongue, and the strong sulphureous smell which it emits when rubbed together between the palms of the hands. Their numbers have often been so immense as to cover the roads for the space of several miles; and so crowded in many places, that the prints of the horses' feet were distinctly marked among them, till filled up by the surrounding multitudes. They were never seen to consume or carry off any vegetable substance whatever, but always laid hold of any dead insect or animal substance that came in their way. But they were chiefly injurious by constructing their nests among the roots of the lime, lemon, orange-trees, and sugar-canes, and so obstructing their growth as to render the plants sickly and unproductive. Among the minor articles of export are yams, charcoal, arrow-root, and shrub.

[Imports and exports.] The following table shows the estimated value of imports and exports for 3 years, ending Jan. 5th, 1848:

IMPORTS.				Total.
Years.	In Brit. vessels.	In For. vessels.		
1845.	£153,445 1 6	£21,563 11 10		£155,008 13 4
1846.	116,752 14 9	24,940 4 4		141,692 19 1
1847.	117,279 16 11	24,780 1 9		142,059 18 8
	367,477 13 2	71,283 17 11		438,761 11 1

EXPORTS.				Total.
Years.	In Brit. vessels.	In For. vessels.		
1845.	121,040 14 8	401 5 10		121,442 0 6
1846.	150,535 16 8	1,539 9 0		152,075 5 8
1847.	198,261 17 4	1,448 1 4		199,709 18 8
	449,838 8 8	3,388 16 2		453,227 4 10

[Shipping.] The number and tonnage of vessels which entered inwards and cleared outwards, at the port of St. George, during the year ended 5th Jan., 1848, distinguishing the countries to which they belonged, and the number and tonnage of vessels importing coals for the use of the Royal mail steam-packet company was as follows:

	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
BRITISH VESSELS.				
Ships importing coals for the use of the Royal mail steam-packet company's service.	26	6,954	...	...
BRITISH VESSELS				
From and to the United Kingdom and British possessions, Foreign states, and their possessions,	325	12,718	388	21,097
FOREIGN VESSELS, viz.,				
Spain.	1	115	1	115
Sweden.	5	90	5	90
United States.	19	3,127	19	3,092
Columbia.	30	1,351	30	1,341
Total.	406	24,365	443	25,735

In 1847, the number of ships which entered inwards was 415 = 27,867 tons; outwards, 408 = 25,977

tons. The registered shipping belonging to the port of St. George in 1846 was 39 vessels = 555 tons.

[History.] G. was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was at that time inhabited by a warlike people called Charaibes or Caribbees. The Spaniards do not appear to have made any attempt to form a settlement on the coast, and the natives remained free and undisturbed till 1650. In that year the French governor of Martinico, Du-Parquet, landed on the island with 200 adventurers. They are said to have speedily accomplished the conquest of the island by a course of atrocious massacres. In the year 1700, more than twenty years after the sovereignty had been vested in the crown of France, there were on the whole island only 151 white inhabitants, 53 free negroes or mulattoes, 525 slaves, 3 plantations of sugar, and 52 of indigo. About fourteen years afterwards, however, an active commercial intercourse was opened with Martinique; cultivation rapidly extended; and, notwithstanding the interruption which these improvements sustained by the war in 1744, G. was found, in 1753, to contain 1,262 white inhabitants, 175 free negroes, 11,991 slaves, and 83 sugar plantations; and in 1762, when it surrendered to the British arms, it yielded annually, together with its dependencies the Grenadines, a quantity of clayed and muscovado sugar, equal to 11,000 hhd. of 15 cwt. each, and 27,000 lbs. of indigo. Having been ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris in 1763, a duty of 4½ per cent. upon all exported produce was ordered to be levied in place of all customs and duties formerly paid to the French king,—a measure which gave rise to a great constitutional question, in which, after a long and elaborate discussion, judgment was given by Lord Mansfield against the Crown, and the duty was abolished in G. and the other ceded islands. Great commotions and divisions were excited in this island respecting the election of Roman Catholic inhabitants as members of assembly. By these party-contentions the colony continued to be disturbed till its recapture by the French in 1779; and they were again renewed, with additional violence, after its restoration to Great Britain in 1783.

GRENADE, a town of France, in the dep. of Garonne, cant. of Toulouse, 3 m. S of Verdun, and 14 m. NNW of Toulouse, on the r. bank of the Save, a little above its confluence with the Garonne. It is well and regularly built. Pop. 2,783; of cant., comprising 10 coms., 7,872.—Also a town in the dep. of Landes, 9 m. SSE of Mont-de-Maisan, on the r. bank of the Adour, which is navigable to it at particular times. Pop. 1,442; of cant., comprising 13 coms., 11,671.

GRENADILIAS, or GRENADINES, a cluster of islands in the W. Indies, dependent on Grenada, and situated between that island and St. Vincent's. They lie between the meridians of 61° 7' and 61° 40' W; and the parallels of 12° 14' and 13° 5'. They consist of 23 islands, producing cotton, coffee, indigo, sugar, &c. Their temp. is healthy; but they contain no springs of water. The most considerable are Carriacou, Bequia, and Isle-Ronde.

GRENAUGH, a parish in co. Cork, 4 m. N of Blarney. Area 13,558 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,043; in 1851, 2,660.

GRENCHEN, or GRANGE, a parish and v. in the Swiss cant. and 7 m. WSW of Soleure. Pop. 1,400.

GRENCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 1 m. S of Frene-St.-Mamet, on the Romaine. Pop. 165.

GRENDLBRUCH, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 20 m. WSW of Strasburg. Pop. 1,575. It has considerable iron-works.

GRENDON, a parish of Northamptonshire, 5½ m. S by W of Wellingborough. Area 3,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 622; in 1851, 558.—Also a parish in the co. of Warwick, 3½ m. NW of Atherston. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. with Whittingham, in 1831, 577; in 1851, 505.

GRENDON (BISHOPS'), a parish in Herefordshire, 4 m. WNW of Bromyard. Area 1,682 acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1851, 222.

GRENDON (UNDERWOOD), a parish in Bucks, 6 m. ESE of Bicester. Area 3,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 379; in 1851, 427.

GRENDRIG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Zell. Pop. with Mainz-Mühle, 581.

GRENELLE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine, 1½ m. WSW of Sceaux, and



within the cincture of the fortifications of Paris. Pop. 4,129. There is an Artesian well here 1,794 ft. deep, which supplies the higher parts of Paris with water.

**GRENIER (MONT)**, a mountain of Savoy, belonging to the range which extends from Les Echelles to Aix. It is an almost isolated mass, advancing into a broad plain, which extends to the valley of the Isère, and rising abruptly to an alt. of upwards of 4,000 ft. above the plain. In the year 1248 a portion of the limestone mass which caps this mountain fell down and entirely buried 5 parishes, and the town and church of St. André. The fragments are scattered over a surface of about 9 sq. m., and form what is called Les-Abymes-des-Myans, 5 m. S of Chambéry.

**GRENNA**, a town of Tripoli, built on the summit of a mountain, 10 m. SE of Cape Razat, on the site, it is supposed, of the ancient *Cylene*.

**GRENNA**, or **BRAHE-GRENNA**, a small town of Sweden, in the laen and 16 m. NNE of Jönköping, on the E shore of the Wetter lake. Pop. 638.

**GRENOBLE**, an arrondissement, canton, and commune of France, in the dep. of Isère.—The arrond. has an area of 412,403 hectares, and comprises the 18 cantons of Allevard, Bourg-d'Oisans, Cléves, Corps, Domene, Entraignes, Goncelin, G., Saint-Laurent-du-Pont, Mens, Monestier-de-Clermont, La Mure, Sassenage, Tourvet, Vif, Villard-de-Lans, Vizille, and Voiron. Pop. in 1831, 203,446; in 1841, 218,334; in 1846, 219,033.—The cant. comprises 26 coms. Pop. in 1841, 49,720.—The town, formerly the cap. of Dauphiny, is situated in a fertile plain, at the base of a branch of the Alps, a little above the junction of the Isère and the Drac, 58 m. SE of Lyons, 296 m. SSE of Paris, in N lat. 45° 11' 57", E long. 5° 43' 30"; at an alt. of 244 metres, or 800 ft. above sea-level. It is divided by the Isère river into two parts, the larger of which lies on the l. bank. The streets are tolerably wide and regular, but gloomy and dull; the houses are ill-built; and part of the town is exposed to inundation from the Isère. The part on the r. bank of that river is joined to the main body by two bridges, one of stone, and the other a wire suspension-bridge, and consists of a single street of great length, known as the faubourg St. Laurent, and the principal commercial quarter of the city. G., though not a fine town, has several spacious squares, and is surrounded with bastioned ramparts, and entered by draw-bridges. Among the public buildings that attract the attention of travellers is the ancient Hotel-de-Lesdiguières, now the town-house, with spacious gardens used as a public promenade. The court-house, originally the palace of the Dauphin, is an elegant Gothic building, in the style of the time of Francis I. The cathedral is a heavy edifice, also in the Gothic style. On an eminence near the middle of the town, now crowned by a very strong modern fortification, stand the ruins of the old citadel called La Bastille. From the summit of this eminence the view extends as far as Mount Blanc, a distance of 30 leagues. In the place St. André is a colossal bronze statue of the Chevalier Bayard. Outside of the town are two hospitals,—one for the military, another on a larger scale, for the poor in general. The principal literary and scientific institutions of G. are an *académie universitaire*, a provincial school, a normal school, an episcopal theological seminary, a chamber of commerce, an academy of arts and sciences established in 1796, societies of medicine and agriculture, schools of surgery and midwifery, and an artillery school, a library of 60,000 volumes, a museum, with some good paintings, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and a cabinet of antiquities.—Pop. in 1789,

24,830; in 1841, 25,526; in 1846, 24,994.—The principal manufactures of G. are gloves, silk-ribbons, leather, cotton articles, and different kinds of *liqueurs*. Its kid, chamois, and lamb-leather glove-manufactures have long been celebrated, and employ from 4,000 to 5,000 hands. It has likewise manufactories of coarse linens, paper-mills, and some iron foundries. The commerce is favoured by the Isère, which is navigable to Montmeillan, 25 m. above the town, and is made to convey quantities of timber, hemp, flax, linen, leather, iron, and marble. G. is likewise the staple for cheese made near Sassenage, a village in the neighbourhood, which is exported in large quantities.—G. was formerly the seat of the governor and parliament of Dauphiny; it is now the residence of the prefect of the department, and the seat of one of the higher, and of several inferior courts of justice. It is likewise the head-quarters of the 14th military division; and the see of a bishop, a suffragan of Lyons whose dio. comprises the dep. of Isère.—The climate of G. is variable, and is affected by the exhalations from the neighbouring marshes. The town is very ancient, and is supposed to be the *Cularo* of the Allobroges. Gratian conferred on it the name of *Gratianopolis*. It was the first place of note that opened its gates to Napoleon on his return from Elba. The Chevalier Bayard, the metaphysicians Condillac and Mably, and the mechanist Vaucanson, were natives of G.

**GRENOUILLES (LES)**, a cluster of rocks about 36 m. SE from Point Morand, in the island of Jamaica.

**GRENVILLE**, a village and port on a bay of the same name, on the E coast of the island of Grenada, in N lat. 12° 7' 30", W long. 61° 41' 00". It is an important shipping-place; but is reputed to be remarkably unhealthy from its low site, and the extent of the surrounding marshes.

**GRENVILLE**, a county in the Johnstown district of Upper Canada, comprising the townships of Augusta, Edwardsburg, S. Gower, Oxford, and Wolford. Pop. in 1848, 17,160.—Also a small harbour on the N coast of Prince Edward island, 1½ m. SSE of Cape Tryon. Its entrance is only ½ m. wide; within, it is 3 m. wide, and branches into two principal and several smaller creeks. The chief settlement on it is New London, which is situated on the W shore, 1½ m. within the entrance.

**GRENVILLE**. See **GRANVILLE**.

**GRENVILLE (CAPE)**, a cape on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 11° 58'.

**GRENVILLE (POINT)**, a cape on the W coast of North America, in N lat. 47° 22'.

**GRENVILLE'S CANAL**, a channel of the N. Pacific, on the W coast of North America, separating Pitt's archipelago from the coast of New Cornwall.

**GRENZHAUSEN**, a small town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 8 m. E of Neuwied, and 5 m. NE of Coblenz.

**GRE'OUX**, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, on the Verdun, 6 m. NE of Manosque. Pop. 1,374. It has warm mineral springs, which are much resorted to.

**GRES (LES)**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Aube, com. of Fontaine-Saint-Georges. Pop. 200.

**GRESTFORD**, a parish in the cos. of Flint and Denbigh, 3 m. NNE of Wrexham. Pop. in 1831, 4,849; in 1851, 4,161.

**GRESHAM**, a parish of Norfolk, 4½ m. SW of Cromer. Area 1,303 acres. Pop. 390.

**GRESILLE**, or **LA GRESLE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Belmont. Pop. 1,587.

**GRESK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. SSW of Minsk.

**GRESSE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Isère.

cant. of Monestier, 23 m. S of Grenoble. Pop. 688.

GRESSENHALL, a parish of Norfolk, 2 m. NW of E. Dereham. Area 2,541 acres. Pop. in 1831, 924; in 1851, 1,141.

GRESSENICH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle and 10 m. E of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 628.

GRESSIC, or GRISSEK, a town on the NE coast of the island of Java, in S lat. 7° 9', 9 m. NW of Sambaya, formerly the cap. of an ancient kingdom, but now greatly reduced from its former importance. It has comparatively few European inhabitants, but the native pop. and Chinese are numerous. The principal street is lined with two rows of fine tamarind trees, and has several neat houses; and the country in the vicinity has a neat and cultivated appearance. Large saltpetre works are established here.

GRESSINGHAM, a chapelry in Lancashire, in the p. and 8 m. NE of Lancaster. Area 1,934 acres. Pop. in 1831, 177; in 1851, 187.

GRESTEN, a large village of Lower Austria, on the Little Erlaf, 9 m. NE of Waidhofen. Pop. 506.

GRESY-SUR-AIX, a village of Savoy, 10 m. N of Chambéry, on the Sierroz. Pop. 1,085.

GRESY-SUR-ISERE, a town of Savoy, 18 m. E of Chambéry. Pop. 1,176. Some antiquarians have identified this place with the *Ad Publicanos* of the Romans.

GRETA, or GREATA, a river in Cumberland, tributary to the Derwent, formed by the junction of the Glenderamakin and Bure. The former derives its origin from Threlkeldtarn, on Saddleback; and winding round Souterfell, flows through Grisdale, and unites with the Bure below Threlkeld. The latter river rises near Dunmail-rise, and after forming the lake of Thirlmere at the base of Helvellyn, pursues a rapid course through the vale of St. John, and contributes its waters to form the G., which, rushing along a narrow glen, passes Keswick, and falls into the Derwent.

GRETFOORD, a township in the p. of Greford, co. of Lincoln, 4½ m. NW of Market-Deeping. Pop. 205.

GREUNA, or GRATTNEY, a parish and village in Dumfriesshire, 9 m. NNW of Carlisle. The parish is intersected by the Portpatrick and Carlisle, and the Glasgow and London mail-roads; and by the Caledonian railway, which has a station here 8½ m. from Carlisle and 9¼ m. from Edinburgh, at the junction of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway-line. Pop. of p. in 1801, 1,765; in 1831, 1,909; in 1851, 1,830.—There are in the p. four villages.—Old G., Gretna-green or Springfield, Rigg of G., and Brewhouses: all, except Springfield, mere hamlets.—Old G. stands on the E bank of the Kirtle, in a hollow about a ½ m. from the Solway.—Rigg of G. stands on the W bank of the Kirtle, opposite the former hamlet, and 5 furl. distant from it.—Brewhouses, situated on a slight inland bend of the frith between Redkirk and Tordoff points, is noticeable only as a tiny seaport.—Gretna-green, originally called Meg's-hill, is in reality a farmstead in the vicinity of Springfield; but, in popular parlance, is very generally identified with that v. The reasons which have placed the little hamlet of Gretna-green amongst the famous of British villages, are not to be discovered in its architectural merits, or in its eminence for rural scenery. Lying on the frontier of Scotland, conterminously with the debatable lands between the Sark and the Esk, G., down to the period of the union of the Crowns, was the frequent scene of feuds and forays; and even after that date, down to half-a-century ago or even later, was the retreat of numerous bands of desperate and incorrigible smugglers. The low duty upon whiskey in Scotland,

compared with the high duty in England, afforded the idle and dishonest every encouragement to smuggling; and the populous v. of Springfield, a mile from G., on one side of the Border, and Longtown, a still more populous place, on the other, once contained hordes of persons who lived entirely by this illicit commerce. Another stigma attaches itself to this place, in its being the favourite locality for the celebration of what are called 'Border-marriages.'

GRETSHINA-LUKA, a small town of Russia, in the gov. of Saratov, district of Kamitshin, on the Medveditsa, inhabited by 750 German Lutherans.

GRETTON, a parish of Northamptonshire, 2 m. NE of Rockingham. Area 4,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 762; in 1851, 934.

GREUSSEN, a small town of the German principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on the l. bank of the Helbe, 16 m. N of Erfurt. Pop. 2,165.

GREVE (BORGO-DE), a village of Tuscany, in the comp. and 14 m. SE of Florence, on the Greve, an affluent of the Arno. Pop. 696.

GREVEN, a small town of Prussia, on the Ems, 11 m. NE of Munster.

GREVENBROICH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, duchy of Juliers, 12 m. SW of Dusseldorf, on the Erft. Pop. 796 in 1837.

GREVENICH, a small town of Prussia, prov. of the Rhine, in the duchy of Juliers, 4 m. NE of Linnich.

GREVENMACHERN, a town of Belgium, 12 m. ENE of Luxemburg. Pop. 2,200.

GREVENSTEIN, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, 16 m. ESE of Brilon. Pop. 634.

GREVESMUHLEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 14 m. WSW of Wismar. Pop. 2,260.

GREVNO, a town of Turkey, in Romelia, in the sanj. of Monastir, 21 m. WNW of Servia, on the Serin.

GREWEILER, or GREHWEILER, a small town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the river Appel, 7 m. N of Kreutznach.

GREWELL, a parish of Southamptonshire, 1½ m. W of Odiham. Area 860 acres. Pop. 297.

GREY-ABBEY, a parish and village in co. Down, on the E shore of Lough Strangford. Area 7,689 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,700; in 1851, 3,424.

GREY (CAPE), a point of land on the W shore of the gulf of Carpentaria, in N. Australia, in S lat. 13° 1'. It forms the S point of Caledon bay.

GREY (POINT), a cape on the W coast of North America, forming the S point of a very extensive sound in the gulf of Georgia, in N lat. 49° 19'.—Also a headland on the coast of W. Australia, 5 m. S by E of Point Moore.

GREY (PORT), a harbour on the coast of W. Australia, in S lat. 28° 50', to the S of the point which forms Champion bay. It is protected by a natural jetty, and is completely sheltered in all seasons. The adjacent district from Gantheaume bay in 27° 30', to Arrowsmith's river in 29° 30', was granted to the W. Australian company in 1840.

GREYSTAD, a parish in Northumberland, 5 m. WNW of Bellingham, on the S bank of the Tyne. Area 18,003 acres. Pop. in 1831, 250; in 1851, 251.

GREYSTOCK, or GRAYSTOKE, a mountainous parish in Cumberland, 5 m. W of Penrith. Area 48,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,565; in 1851, 3,056.

GREY TOWN, or ST. JOHN'S, formerly SAN-JUAN-DE-NICARAGUA, a port of Mosquitia, at the mouth of the San Juan river, of rising importance as an emporium of trade with the republics of Central America, and in particular the main outlet for the exportable produce of Nicaragua and Costa-Rica. The latter government is proceeding vigorously with

the execution of a road from San José to the Sarapiquí river, an affluent of the San Juan, by which the coffee-crop will be transported to G. for shipment to Europe, instead of the Cape Horn route. The king of the Mosquito territory gave it the name of Grey Town in honour of Sir Charles Grey, then governor of Jamaica. At present it is a small place of about 100 one-story palm-thatched houses, and inhabited by a motley population of English, French, Spanish, Americans, Mulattoes, and Blacks. The surrounding territory is dry and healthy; but the soil is rather sterile, and the only Mosquitian exports are hides and dye-stuffs. The harbour is land-locked; but it is alleged in recent communications that it is fast filling-up, and that there is scarcely more water in it than is sufficient for the present class of West Indian steamers. Its distance by the river from the lake of Nicaragua is 104 m.—In October 1847, the Nicaraguan government formally laid claim to the coast N of the river, and the port of San Juan as a part of its own territory; and in 1849 entered into a contract with certain citizens of the United States, conceding to them exclusively the right of making a ship-canal from the town and across the isthmus, and granting a right of steam-navigation on the river San Juan and the lake of Nicaragua, exclusive of all the world, for 85 years! In this arrangement the government of Nicaragua assumed a competence not rightfully belonging to it; for the boundary-line of the Mosquito kingdom or territory touches the San Juan river at the Machuca rapid, 30 m. below the lake of Nicaragua, and from thence to the mouth of the San Juan, with Grey Town itself, is rightfully claimed by the king of Mosquitia [See article MOSQUITO TERRITORY]; while Costa Rica, as possessing the S banks both of the lake of Nicaragua, and of the river San Juan to the sea, is equally interested in this route, and would have opposed the pretensions of Nicaragua to assume any such control over either the lake or the river. The Nicaraguans had indeed for some years held forcible possession of San Juan; but the English government interfered, and compelled restitution of it to the Mosquitian government on the 1st of January 1848; and on the 7th of March following, the Nicaraguan government formally pledged itself not to disturb the inhabitants of San Juan. The dispute—which was virtually one between the governments of the United States and Great Britain—has been happily adjusted by the convention between these Powers, dated April 19, 1850, the object of which is to extinguish all such exclusive privileges, in regard to every commercial route between the Atlantic and Pacific in Central America, as may tend to impede freedom of communication for all the world, and preclude fair and equal competition among all commercial parties; and, in particular, with regard to this projected canal, shall maintain it “as a ship-communication between the two oceans, for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all.” [See article NICARAGUA.] The Mosquitian government finding some difficulty in regularly levying duties at this port, resolved to intrust their collection “as a temporary measure to parties who should have an interest in introducing system and regularity, with a view to secure a revenue, to be applied in the first place to defray the expense of maintaining the police of the port; the surplus, if any, to be paid into the king’s exchequer. With this view the revenues of the port were in February 1850 farmed to two respectable mercantile houses, who have been settled in the country for some time, and whose principal establishments are at G. The principals of these houses became bound to collect the duties, and pay a stipulated sum to the Mosquitian government for the purposes above mentioned for 18 months,

that is, from the 1st of April 1850, to the 1st of October 1852. From an official document, entitled ‘Customs Regulations for Greytown, Mosquito,’ we learn that the Nicaragua duty of 5 per cent., which was reduced to 2½ per cent. by the Mosquitian government in 1848, has been further reduced by the new farmers-general to 2 per cent. The 4th article of the recent ship-canal convention between England and the United States, declares that G., as one of the termini of the projected canal, should be made a free port. It is obvious that neither England nor the United States can, in justice, insist upon this stipulation being carried into effect until the term of the contract between the king of Mosquitia and his farmers-general expires. But we believe we may say with confidence, that as far as the influence of the British government can contribute to so desirable a consummation, G. will become a free port as soon as the contract expires, if not sooner. But in order to render the advantages which will hence accrue real, the governments of Costa-Rica and Nicaragua,—the first as possessors of the S, and the second of the N bank of the San Juan,—must join with Mosquitia in binding themselves not to establish any custom-house or impose any duties that may impede the transit to the lake of Nicaragua and thence to the Pacific.” [Daily News.]

GREZ, a small town of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 11 m. S by E of Louvain. Pop. 1,000.

GREZAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. of Cozes. Pop. 1,052.

GREZ-EN-BOUERE, a town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. and 9 m. ENE of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 1,338; of cant. 11,195.

GREZELS, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Puy-l’Eveque. Pop. 488.

GREZIEUX-LA-VARENNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. of Vaugneray. Pop. 1,640.

GREZIEUX-SOUVIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 3 m. NW of St.-Symphorien-le-Chateau. Pop. 476.

GREZ-NEUVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Lion-d’Angers. Pop. 1,401.

GREZZAGO, a village of Lombardy, 18 m. ENE of Milan. Pop. 250.

GREZZANA, a town of Austrian Italy, 13 m. N of Verona, remarkable for a natural bridge in the neighbourhood, called the bridge of Veja, which connects two hills, by an arch 50 ft. in breadth, and 114 ft. in height.

GRIALOU, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 4 m. NE of Cajarc. Pop. 528.

GRIAZNOE, a salt lake in the Kirghiz steppes, in Tartary, in N lat. 50°, E long. 52° 30’.

GRIAZOVETZ, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, 22 m. SSE of Vologda, on the Rshevka. Pop. 1,800.

GRIBOVO, a town of Turkey, in the pash. of Trikala, 18 m. W of Satalje, on the l. bank of the Emicassos.

GRIEGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 16 m. W of Bourg. Pop. 1,214.

GRIES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bas Rhin, arrond. of Strasburg. Pop. 1,398.

GRIES (MOSE), a summit in the Alpine chain which separates Piedmont from the Swiss cant. of the Valais, in N lat. 6° 24’. A pass leads over this mountain from Oberghastelen in the Valais, to Tormazza and Domo-d’Ossola. The summit-level of this pass is 7,821 ft.

GRIESBACH, a town of Bavaria, 11 m. E of Passau. Pop. 750.—There is another v. of the same name 14 m. WSW of Passau. Pop. 740.—Also a v.



of Baden, in the Middle Rhine circle, bail. of Oberkirch. It has hot springs.

**GRIESEN**, a village of Baden, in the bail. of Jetstetten, 10 m. W of Schaffhausen. Pop. 642.

**GRIESHEIM**, a large village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the principality of Starkenburg, 5 m. W by S of Darmstadt. Pop. 2,859.—Also a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 14 m. SW of Freiburg. Pop. 950.

**GRIESKIRCHEN**, a town of Upper Austria, in the Hausruck, 6 m. SW of Efferding. Pop. 1,300.

**GRIETH**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle and 5 m. E of Cleves. Pop. 1,100.

**GRIETHAUSEN**, a village of Prussia, in the circle of the Rhine, 2 m. NNE of Cleves. Pop. 700.

**GRIFFEN**, a village of Austria, in Carinthia, 20 m. ENE of Clagenfurt. Pop. 330.

**GRIFFEN (POINT)**, a low headland on the Arctic coast, in N lat. 70°, W long. 142° 40'.

**GRIFFEN'S COVE**, a small inlet on the coast of Gaspé bay, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, NW of Cape Rosier. There is a village near it.

**GRIFT**, a river of Holland, in the prov. of Gueldres, rising near Uchelen, and flowing into the Yssel near Hattem, after a N course of 18 m.

**GRIGGSTOWN**, a village in Somerset co., in New Jersey, U. S., 20 m. NNE of Trenton, on the Millstone river, and Delaware and Raritan canal.

**GRIGNAN**, a cañon and town of France, in the dep. of Drome, 34 m. S of Valence. Pop. of town 2,025; of cant. 10,330. Madame de Sevigné died here in 1696, and is buried in the parish-church. The beautiful chateau, so often mentioned in her letters, was partly demolished at the Revolution.

**GRIGNASCO**, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 20 m. NW of Novara, near the l. bank of the Sesia. Pop. 1,600.

**GRIGNEVILLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Outarville. Pop. 626.

**GRIGNO**, a large village of the Tyrol, in the circle of Roveredo, at the confluence of the Gragne and Brenta. Silk is here cultivated to a considerable extent.

**GRIGNOLS**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Gironde, 9 m. SE of Bazas. Pop. of town 1,773; of cant. 5,512.—Also a town in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Saint-Astier, 10 m. SSW of Périgueux. Pop. 1,015.

**GRIGNON**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, com. of Thiverval. Pop. 558. There is an agricultural school here, with 300 pupils.

**GRIGNY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. of Givors, on the r. bank of the Rhone, 10 m. S of Lyons. Pop. 1,325.

**GRIGORIOPOL**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Cherson, on the l. bank of the Dniester, about 90 m. above its mouth. It is of late erection, and is inhabited by Armenians, who have established here manufactories of cotton and silk stuffs. Pop. 3,000.

**GRIGORIPOLIS**, a fort of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, 54 m. WNW of Stavropol, on the r. bank of the Kuban.—Also a fort held by Russia, in Circassia, on the l. bank of the Kumbali, on the route from Mozdok to Tiflis.

**GRIGUET BAY**, a bay at the NE extremity of Newfoundland, in N lat. 51° 40'.

**GRIJALBA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 16 m. WNW of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Odra, an affluent of the Pisuerga. Pop. 309.

**GRIJALVA**, a river of Yucatan, flowing into the gulf of Mexico opposite Tabasco island, by two branches, one of which insinuates with the Tabasco.

**GRIJOTA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 4

m. NW of Palencia, at the E extremity of Lake Nava. Pop. 1,244.

**GRILLON**, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. of Valreas, 3 m. WNW of Orange. Pop. 1,303.

**GRILOV**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kiev, 21 m. E of Tchigrin, on the r. bank of the Dnieper, where it receives the Tias river.

**GRIM (CAPE)**, a steep black headland, the NW point of Van Diemen's Land, so named by Flinders in 1798, in S lat. 40° 45'.

**GRIMALDI**, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Cittra, 11 m. SSW of Cosenza. Pop. 2,430.

**GRIMAUD**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Var, near a bay of the Mediterranean of the same name, 20 m. SE of Draguignan. Pop. 1,320; of cant. 7,337.

**GRIMBERGHEN**, a small town of Belgium, 6 m. N of Brussels. Pop. 2,700. In 1825, this town was laid under water by the breaking-down of the dykes.

**GRIMLEY**, a parish in the co. and 5 m. N of Worcester. Area 2,459 acres. Pop. 762.

**GRIMLINGHAUSEN**, a large village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, 4 m. S of Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,000.

**GRIMM**, or **GRIMMEN**, a small town of Prussian Pomerania, 17 m. SW of Stralsund, on the r. bank of the Trebel. Pop. 2,384 in 1837.

**GRIMMA**, a small town of Saxony, on the Mulda, in the circle and 15 m. ESE of Leipsic. It has a provincial school, a public library of 4,000 vols., and some manufactories of woollen, linen, and cotton. Fullers' earth is found here, and forms an object of traffic, along with the wood of the neighbourhood, the conveyance of which is facilitated by the river. Pop. in 1846, 5,034.

**GRIMNESS**, a cape on the E coast of the island of S. Ronaldshay, in N lat. 58° 42'.

**GRIMOLDBY**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. ENE of Louth. Area 1,729 acres. Pop. in 1831, 311; in 1851, 329.

**GRIMSARGH**, a township in Lancaster co., 5 m. NE of Preston.

**GRIMSAY**, one of the Hebrides, in the channel dividing N. Uist from Benbecula. It is about 2 m. in length, and is inhabited by about 40 families.

**GRIMSBY**, a township in the Niagara district of Upper Canada, on the S side of Lake Ontario. Its cap., of the same name, is 17 m. from Hamilton. Pop. of t., in 1841, 1,784.

**GRIMSBY (GREAT)**, a borough and parish in the co. of Lincoln, 166 m. N of London, and 30 m. NE of Lincoln, on the little river Freshney, near the mouth of the Humber. Area of p. 2,748 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,524; in 1831, 4,225; in 1851, 8,860. It comprises the township of Clew, and the hamlet of Weelsby.—The town is one of the most ancient boroughs in the kingdom, and was once rich and populous, possessing a large portion of foreign and inland trade. The harbour, however, became gradually silted-up, and a dangerous sand-bank having formed across its mouth, it was deserted, and the trade transferred to Hull. But the harbour has of late years been greatly improved; wet and dry docks have been constructed at an expense of £250,000; and a canal cut into the Humber, calculated to admit vessels of 1,000 tons burthen. The works embrace an entrance-basin, the area of which is 16 acres, and which will be accessible to the largest vessels at all times; piers suitable for all vessels not requiring to enter the docks; a great dock 300 ft. in length and 65 ft. in width; a small dock, 200 ft. in length and 45 ft. in width; a dock with an area of 29 acres, accessible for all vessels for 20 hours out of the 24; the W wharf, 200 ft. in length, with railways, &c.,

upon it, and comprising an area of 12 acres; the E wharf, 2,000 ft. in length, and 670 ft. in width, to be appropriated to warehouses; and a goods' station, with railways laid to every part, and embracing an area of 42 acres. The increased use of bones, rapeseed, oilcake, and other tillages, largely imported from the N of Europe,—the reduction of the timber-duties,—the alteration in the corn-laws,—the general reduction of the tariff on Baltic produce,—and, lastly and chiefly, the rapid advance of railway communication, have all tended to revive the town of G. The docks are designed with a special view to the accommodation of steam traffic, and have a depth of water at their entrance that will enable the smaller class of coasting-steamers to enter at all times of the tide and the larger class at half-tide, or during 12 hours in the 24. The gates are of such a size as to admit the largest steamers with ease and safety in any weather; and the docks are supplied with pure fresh water, which will insure the greater durability of that costly part of a steamer's machinery—her boilers. The projectors therefore calculate, that being for steamers 2 hours nearer the sea than Hull, and having the advantages of railway communication, Great G. will draw to itself much of the steam-packet business of the Humber both in goods and passengers; and that, as the nearest point of land they can make, it will also become the great port for steamers from the north of Europe. These docks have been executed by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway company, whose terminus at G. is 110½ m. from Manchester, and 16½ m. from Hull. G. is a port subordinate to that of Hull, and has a deputy, collector, comptroller, and coast-surveyor. Coal, salt, and the produce of the countries bordering on the Baltic, constitute the principal articles of commerce. There are bonded warehouses for all goods, except tobacco and E. India goods. The imports in 1852 amounted in value to £5,419; in 1853, to £10,298.—The net duties remitted from the port in 1852 were £20,750; in 1853, £37,410. The number of vessels which entered from foreign ports in 1852 was 303; in 1853, 502; the number of coasters which entered in 1852 was 187; in 1853, 251. The tonnage of the port in 1853 was 94 vessels—4,503 tons. Ships are annually sent to the Greenland fishery, and there are a few yards for ship-building. There are in the town some extensive breweries; and bone-crushing, and the trade in bones for manure and other purposes, are largely carried on. There is also a tannery; and ropes are here manufactured on an extensive scale from the New Zealand flax, or *Phormium tenax*. The income of the borough in 1839 was £1,436; in 1846, £2,480.—G. sent 2 members to parliament from the days of Edward I. till the passing of the reform act, which reduced its representation to one. The several ps. of Great-Grimby, Great and Little Coates, Bradley, Laceby, Waltham, Scartho, Clee, Weelsby, and Cleethorpes, are included within the elective boundaries. Area of par. burgh, 15,400 acres. Pop. in 1851, 12,263. The number of electors in 1837 registered was 581; in 1848, 567.

**GRIMSBY (LITTLE)**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. N of Louth. Area 950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 52; in 1851, 61.

**GRIMSEL**, a lofty mountain of the Alps, in the central part of Switzerland, between the cant. of Bern and the Upper Valais. A steep and difficult road leads across it from the Valais into Italy; and a hospice for travellers has long been established near the top. The summit-level of this pass is 7,126 ft. above sea-level. There is a small lake on the G. called 'the Lake of the Dead,' whence two little rills trickle—one of which joins the Rhone, and the

other the Aar: so that this secluded tarn sends tribute equally to the Mediterranean and to the North sea. The hospice, built in 1557, is half-a-league below the summit, in a savage valley where little is visible except rocks piled on rocks, and another small lake, from 32 to 62 ft. deep, said to be well-stocked with fish. The Aar rises in a glacier on the side of the Finster-Aar-Horn, at no great distance from the hospice. On the top of the G. a reddish granite occurs; mica slate appears on the S face; and argillaceous schistus at the S foot of the mountain. In the month of August, 1799, the French troops, after a severe conflict, drove the Austrians from their position on the summit of the G. The highest peak of this mountain is computed to be 8,600 ft. above sea-level.

**GRIMSTAD**, a small port of Norway, in the bail. of Nedenaes, 24 m. NE of Christiansand, on the Skager-Rak. Pop. 478.

**GRIMSTEAD (EAST)**, a chapelry of Wilts, in the p. of W. Dean, 5½ m. ESE of Salisbury. Area 930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 122; in 1851, 150.

**GRIMSTEAD (WEST)**, a parish in Wilts, 5 m. ESE of Salisbury. Area 1,483 acres. Pop. in 1831, 186; in 1851, 257.

**GRIMSTON**, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. SE of Castle-Rising. Area 4,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,060; in 1851, 1,242.—Also a parish in Leicestershire, 4½ m. WNW of Melton-Mowbray. Area 920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 185; in 1851, 182.

**GRIMSTON (NORTH)**, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SE of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 158; in 1851, 167.

**GRINAGER**, a parish and village of Norway, 33 m. NNW of Christiania. Pop. 3,000.

**GRINBAL (POINT)**, a cape on the E coast of the Prince of Wales archipelago, in N lat. 55° 27'.—Also a long point on the W shore of the gulf of Carpentaria, in N. Australia, in S lat. 13° 15½'.

**GRINDELWALD**, a village of the Swiss cant. of Bern, in a valley of the same name, 3 m. SSE of Thun, at an alt. of 3,524 ft. above sea-level.—The valley is bounded on the S by three mountains, the highest of the whole chain, with the exception of the Finster-Aar-Horn; on the right is the Eiger, or 'Great Giant;' in the centre is the Mittenberg; and on its left the three summits of the Wetterhorn. The first of the three, the Eiger, is 12,000 ft. in height; the second 13,291 ft.; and the last 13,194 ft., above the level of the sea. Seen from the village of G., they appear like a wonderful succession of rocks, raising their lofty crests almost perpendicularly to an elevation of several thousand feet. These immense black masses of mountain are crowned with plains of snow and ice, which are overtopped by the peaks themselves; whilst the two seas of ice, known by the appellation of the lower and higher glaciers of G., scintillate at the boundary of the pasture-lands and in the wide intermediate valleys which separate the three mountains. Until late years it was generally thought that these summits were inaccessible, but the Schreckhorn, or 'Terror-peak,' has been ascended by three Swiss naturalists and their guides, after innumerable difficulties and dangers; and in the month of July 1845, the ascent of the great peak of the Wetterhorn was accomplished by a young Englishman, Mr. Spier. See **WETTERHORN**.

**GRINDLETON**, a township in the p. of Milton, W. R. of Yorkshire, 17 m. WSW of Skipton. Area 3,733 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,103; in 1851, 826.

**GRINDORFF**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Sierck. Pop. 1,104.

**GRINDON**, a township in the p. of Northam, co. of Northumberland, 7 m. SW of Berwick. Area



Engraved by J. Fisher.

W. H. & S. S. S. S.

# GRINDELWALD.

A Picture of the Grindelwald.



1,475 acres. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1851, 132.—Also a parish and township in the co. of palatine of Durham,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. NNW of Stockton-upon-Tees. Area 4,187 acres. Pop. in 1831, 384; in 1851, 317. Area of township 3,446 acres. Pop. in 1831, 309; in 1851, 267.—Also a parish in the co. of Stafford, 7 m. ESE of Leek. Area 3,229 acres. Pop. in 1831, 431; in 1851, 381.

**GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL**, a parish and village in Nottinghamshire, 6 m. ESE of Bawtry. Area 4,280 acres. Pop. in 1801, 533; in 1831, 737; in 1851, 866. A fair for cattle and merchandise, particularly boots and shoes, is annually held here on the 12th of December.

**GRINKISHKI**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 90 m. NW of Vilna.

**GRINON**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Madrid, 16 m. N of Toledo, and 10 m. SSW of Getafe. Pop. 356.

**GRINSDALE**, a parish in Cumberland,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Carlisle, on the river Eden. Area 890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 135; in 1851, 95.

**GRINSHILL**, a parish in Salop, 7 m. NNE of Shrewsbury. Area 827 acres. Pop. in 1831, 203; in 1851, 262.

**GRINSTEAD (EAST)**, a parish and market-town of Sussex, 20 m. S of London. Area of p. 15,071 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,364; in 1851, 3,820.—The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, on the high road from London to Lewis. It returned 2 members to parliament until disfranchised by the Reform act.

**GRINSTEAD (WEST)**, a parish of Sussex, 7 m. S of Horsham. Area 6,658 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,292; in 1851, 1,252.

**GRINTON**, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Richmond. Area 48,961 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,854; in 1851, 4,924.

**GRION**, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, bail. of Aigle, on the r. bank of the Grenine. Pop. 436.

**GRIP**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Campan, on the l. bank of the Adour, which rises in the vicinity.

**GRIQUAS**, an African tribe of mixed race, descended from the Dutch colonists of S. Africa, on one side, and from the aboriginal Hottentots on the other. They occupy the banks of the Gariep, or Orange river, for the space of at least 700 m.

**GRIQUA-TOWN**, a missionary village in S. Africa, 530 m. NE of Cape-Town, on the Klaarwater, a stream flowing S to the Gariep, in S lat.  $28^{\circ} 50'$ , E long.  $23^{\circ} 55'$ .

**GRISALENA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 22 m. NE of Burgos. Pop. 433.

**GRISE (LIGUE)**. See GRISONS.

**GRISIGNANA**, a small town of Austria, in Istria, 9 m. E of Capo-d'Istria, on the l. bank of the Quesito. Pop. 1,270.

**GRISIGNANO**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 13 m. SE of Vicenza, on the r. bank of the Tergola. Pop. 370.

**GRISLEHAMN**, a small port of Sweden, in the laen and 60 m. N of Stockholm, opposite Oeland.

**GRISNEZ (CAPE)**, a promontory of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, between Boulogne and Calais, and 23 m. SE of Folkestone. It has a lighthouse upon it in N lat.  $50^{\circ} 52' 10''$ , E long.  $1^{\circ} 35' 9''$ . It was the *Itum promontorium* of the Romans. Dungeness light, on the opposite side of the channel, bears from Cape G. N  $84^{\circ}$  W (N  $61^{\circ}$  W magnetic) 8 leagues.

**GRISOLIA**, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 25 m. NNW of Paolo. Pop. 1,450.

**GRISOLLES**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 15

m. SSE of Castel-Sarrazin. Pop. 2,017; of cant. 7,460.

**GRISON**, one of the smaller Grenadillas, in the W. Indies. It lies between Diamond island and Carriacou, 8 m. NE of Grenada, and is uninhabited.—Also a river of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, rising near Cortambert, 3 m. NE of Cluny, and running N to the Grône, which it joins on the r. bank at La-Ferte-sur-Grône, after a course of 16 m.

**GRISONS (LES)**, or **GRAUBÜNDEN**, the most easterly canton of Switzerland, the *Upper Rhetia* of the ancients, a republic formerly independent, but since 1798 united in the Swiss confederacy. It lies between the parallels of  $46^{\circ} 15'$  and  $47^{\circ} 4'$ ; and is bounded on the N by the cant. of Glarus and St. Gall, from which it is separated by a chain of mountains, and by the German districts of Schweiz, and the Vorarlberg; on the E by the Tyrol; on the S by the Val-teline and the cant. of Ticino; and on the W by the cant. of Uri. It is the largest cant. in Switzerland, containing 2,975 sq. m.; and comprehends no fewer than 60 principal and lateral valleys. From Finstermunz on the Inn, to the mountain Badus at the source of the Rhine, its length from ENE to WSW is 80 m.; and from the Brander on the N, to its most S point near the Monte-Del-Oro, it is 45 m.

*Natural divisions.*] The natural divisions of the G. form five great valleys, viz. the valley of the Hinter Rhein,—the valley of the Vorder Rhein,—the valley of the Inn or the Engadine,—the valley of the Albula,—and the valley of the Landquart, or the Prettigau. The valley of the Hinter Rhein, or Lower Rhine, includes the valleys of Rheinwald, Schams, Via-Mala, and Domleschg. The Rheinwald is about 8 leagues long, and is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. It is accessible only by one road, which passes through the defile called Rofflen, leading N into the valley of Schams, or Schamser-thal. The surrounding mountains, of which the Avicula and the Piz-val-Rhin are upwards of 10,000 ft. high, are covered with enormous glaciers, and the valley is exposed to frightful avalanches. Winter reigns here nine months. This valley is inhabited by Germans, the descendants of the Suabian colony which the emperor Frederick I. sent, at the end of the 12th cent., to insure a passage into Italy over the Splügen. The two principal roads crossing the Alps pass through the Rheinwald; one of them over the Splügen, and the other over the Bernardino. The valley of Schams, which is 2 leagues long, contains eight or nine considerable villages on both sides of the Rhine. It is lower and more fertile than the Rheinwald, and is one of the richest and most populous in Switzerland. The valley of Domleschg, or Tomleasca, is formed by the Lower Rhine, after its junction with the Albula, and before it falls into the Upper Rhine. It is about 2 leagues long, and 1 wide, and is the most temperate in the G. It derives much of its celebrity from the picturesque and cultivated mountain of Henzenberg, which stretches along the W side of the valley.—The Vorder-Rhein or Upper Rhine valley, comprehends the valleys of Tavetsch, Medels, Sumvix, Lugnetz, Petersthal, &c. The valley of Tavetsch forms the highest part of the valley of the Upper Rhine; and Ruaras is the highest Grison village in the SE. The Vorder-Rhein is formed by three branches, which unite at Camot. The middle branch comes from the Mount Badus, and is called Rhin-de-Camot. It is formed by the glaciers on the E side of that mountain, which throw their waters into the small lakes of Toma and Palidulca. The second branch, called the Rhin-Cornara, flows out of the valley of the same name, having risen in the mountains of La Seccina-de-la-Reveca. The third branch comes from the Kamerthal, and

risers at the foot of the Crispalt. The Badus attains an alt. of 9,085 ft. above the bottom of the valley. It is accessible from the N, S, and E, and commands a grand view of the distant Alps. The valley of Tavetsch is peculiarly exposed to avalanches. The valley of Medels is very narrow and picturesque. It extends 5 or 6 leagues. Wheat, barley, flax, and hemp, are here cultivated; but the rearing of cattle is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Fine cheese is also produced in this valley. On leaving this defile, the Rhine enters the smiling valley of Medels, and at the hospice of St. Maria, on the Lucmanier, the Val-Kadelina opens, in which the Middle Rhine has its origin. The valley of Sumvix opens into the Rhine opposite Sumvix, and has the v. of Surheim at its mouth. It is about 5 leagues long, and stretches between huge mountains covered with glaciers. The valley of Lugnetz opens into the Rhine near Ilantz. It is 11 leagues long, and sends off many lateral valleys. From Ilantz to the central point where the valley divides is 3 leagues; to the SW of this point stretches the valley of Urin, and to the SE that of St. Petersthal. The best wheat in the G. is grown about Sumvix. To the N of Trons opens the wild valley of Puntajilas, indented with glaciers from which issues the torrent of Ferrara. Reichenau, the key of the Upper Rhine, is situated at the confluence of the Upper and Lower Rhine. From Ems to Chur or Coire is a fine rich valley, bounded on the r. by the mountains of Malix, and on the l. by the Galanda. Rafts carrying from 20 to 50 quintals, descend the Rhine from the bridge over the Albula to the lake of Constanx. The defile of Luciensteg is situated near the N frontier of the G., on the side of the Voralberg, between the Gouscher-Alp 5,573 ft. high, and the Flesch 3,114 ft. high. A wall 100 toises long, and a rampart of the same length, defends the entrance to the G.—The valley of the Inn or the Engadin, forming the E district of the G., is one of the finest in Switzerland. It has 28 lateral valleys, several of which have two or three ramifications, and stretches from SW to NE 18 leagues.—The valley of the Albula, running E and W between the Engadin and Hinter-Rhein, comprehends the valleys of Davos and of Oberhalbstein. The principal valley of Davos is 5 leagues long, and is watered by the Landwasser, which falls into the Albula near Filisour, where the river runs through a defile 1,200 ft. deep. The lateral valleys of Davos are those of Flula, Dischma, and Sertig.—The valley of Oberhalbstein lies on the N face of the Septimer and Julier mountains. It is 8 leagues long, and its river rises in a small lake on Mount Septimer.—The valley of the Lanquhart, or Prettigau, is 8 leagues long, and 4 wide, and has 9 or 10 lateral valleys.

**Political divisions.]** The Grisons are divided into three 'leagues,' viz.: 1, the League of God's House; 2, the Grey league; and 3, the League of the Ten jurisdictions.—The LEAGUE OF GOD'S HOUSE, or the LIGUE-CADDE, or GOTTESHAUS-BUND, is divided into 11 districts, and 21 communes; and sends 22 deputies to the general diet. Coire is the cap. The *hochgerichte* or jurisdictions are:

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Coire or Chur.             | 7 Obervats or Obervaz.             |
| 2 Pregalla or Fergell.       | 8 Oberhalbstein.                   |
| 3 Upper Engadin.             | 9 Puschlavo or Puschlav-et-Breulo. |
| 4 Lower Engadin.             | 10 Müstertal.                      |
| 5 Bivio or Stella-et-Avers.  | 11 Fandörfel.                      |
| 6 Oristenstein-et-Furstenau. |                                    |

The GREY LEAGUE, GRAUE-BUND, or LIGUE-GRISE, is divided into 8 high jurisdictions, and 27 communes; and sends 32 members to the general diet. Its cap. is Dissentis. The jurisdictions are:

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 Dissentis.       | 3 Grueb.      |
| 2 Langvaz-et-Vala. | 4 Waltenburg. |

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 5 Rhäfuss.             | 7 Thusis.           |
| 6 Rhinwald and Schams. | 8 Misox or Misocco. |

The LEAGUE OF TEN JURISDICTIONS, or ZEHEN-GERICHTEN-BUND, is composed of 11 communities; and sends 14 members to the diet. It comprehends the rest of the Grisons, viz., the valleys of Davos, Prettigau, Mayenfeld, &c. Its cap. is Davos.

**Government.]** These three leagues are governed by an annual diet and 3 chiefs. The G. form an ostensible republic in as far as no distinction of rank is recognised, and every individual has a voice in the election of representatives. But the greatest safeguard of political freedom, the liberty of the press, is here unknown: for nothing can be published before it has received the sanction of the public authorities; and so far off are the G. from trial by jury, that the courts of law sit with closed doors; even the representative council holds its deliberations in secret! The diet consists of 65 deputies, who are chosen in the several communities by every male above 17. The diet meets at Chur, in June, and sits 3 weeks or a month. The chief of the league in whose district the diet is held, is president, and has a casting vote. In all affairs of importance, the deputies act according to the instructions of their constituents. A majority of votes decides everything; but the vote is taken in the following manner: when the communities send instructions, the secretary reads them aloud, and the votes are taken from these instructions. In all resolutions respecting which instructions are not received, the deputies may vote as they please; but these resolutions are subject to the revival of the communities. For this purpose, a *Klein-rath* or little council is held in February or March at Coire, consisting of the 3 chiefs, and 8 deputies from each league, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the different communities relative to the questions referred to them at the preceding diet. The 3 chiefs, and the other members of congress, receive 54 florins—about £4—to defray their expenses. The deputies to the general diet receive a salary, which never exceeds 5s. a-day. The 3 chiefs meet three times in the year, at Coire, and send information to the different communities respecting the subjects of discussion at the general diet.—The Roman law, modified by municipal customs, prevails in the three leagues. The public chamber of justice, called the *stratgericht*, a court composed of 10 judges out of every league, and 20 advocates, is assembled by a demand made by the peasants to the general diet, and is paramount to all law. There is no appeal from the decisions of this inquisitorial tribunal.—The contingent to the army of the federation is 2,477 men; and the war-contribution 47,655 f.

**Religion.]** The Catholic and Protestant religions are both professed in the G.; but the Protestants form about two-thirds of the pop. There are 135 Protestant parishes, viz., 53 in the League of God's House, 46 in the Grey league, and 36 in the League of Ten jurisdictions. The livings are worth from £6 to £25 per annum. The Protestants are educated at Zurich and Basle; and the Catholics at Milan, Pavia, and Vienna. A Latin school was established at Coire for the children of the burghers; and another, in 1763, for those intended for the church.

**Revenues.]** The expenditure of the government consists merely in the salaries of the deputies, and in the expenses incurred at the sitting of the diet. There is no imposition or tax of any kind. The revenues are drawn from the duties upon merchandise which passes through the canton, and were farmed at 17,000 florins or £1,259; from fines upon delinquents; from a tribute of 500 Philipps or £125 from the Valteline, and 100 Philipps or £25 from Chiavenna; and from the interest of a small sum, the principal

part of which, viz., £4,000, is vested in the British funds.

**Commerce.]** The commerce of the G. is very limited. Its principal exports are cheese and cattle, timber, stones, and coal, to Milan. The rearing of cattle is the principal employment of the peasantry. The cant. possesses 80,000 head of great cattle, from 60,000 to 70,000 goats, and nearly 100,000 sheep, besides the flocks which are sent annually from Italy to the pastures of the G. It exports cattle to the annual value of £70,000, and timber to about £180,000. The cattle of the Prettigau are the finest breed. Vines are cultivated in the valleys on the northern and southern frontiers.—The imports of the G. are grain, rice, salt, and silk stuffs, from Milan; grain from Bavaria and the Tyrol; salt from the Tyrol and Bavaria; fine linens and muslins from Switzerland; and English, French, and Silesian fine cloth through Germany. The only manufactory in the country is that of cotton at Coire, and some linen fabrics throughout the country. The trade of the G. is carried on with Milan across the lake of Como, by its branch the lake of Lecco, by the river Adda, and by the canals of the Adda and the Trezzo.

**Languages.]** The Italian, German, and Romansh languages prevail in the G. territory. The inhabitants of Pregalia and Puschio, and of the valleys of Misox and Calanca, speak the Milanese dialect of the Italian tongue. The inhabitants of the Ten jurisdictions, with the exception of a few villages,—those of the League of God's House, at Avers, Coire, and the 4 villages,—those of the Grey league, at Splügen, Cepina, and other villages of the Rhinwald,—at Valts, in the valley of St. Pedro,—at Tousis, Reichenau, Feldsperg, Tamins, Meyerhof, Versam, and Valendros, speak German; and the language of the courts and public acts is German. The Romansh or Rhetian language is the vernacular tongue throughout the greater portion of the G. territory, and was formerly spoken at Coire, and the adjacent districts, as far as Inspruck in the Tyrol. It is divided into two principal dialects,—the one called Cialover, spoken in the Grey league, and the other Ladin, in that of God's House. These dialects vary both in pronunciation and orthography; they have a great affinity to the Latin, and other languages derived from the Latin. Planta seems to have proved that the Romansh of the G. is the same with the ancient Romansh, called *Lingua Romana*, the mother of the French tongue. It was the earliest language derived from the colloquial Latin; and was understood in Italy, in the Morea, and at Constantinople, having been universally diffused throughout the S of Europe in the 11th and 12th cents.

**Population.]** Mr. Cox reckoned the pop. of the G. at 98,000, in 1798.

The Grey league contained	54,000 souls.
League of God's House,	29,000
League of Ten jurisdictions,	15,000

In 1806 the pop. was 73,862, viz.,	98,000
Protestants,	44,982
Catholics,	28,880

Or, arranged according to languages,	73,862
Germans,	28,000
Those who speak the ancient Rhetian language,	26,065
Italians,	9,797

Total pop.,	73,862
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This number was exclusive of the provs. formerly subject to the G. In 1838 the pop. was returned at 84,506, of whom 79,601 were natives of the cant. —In 1844 the entire pop. was returned at 90,500.

**GRISSEK.** See **GRESSIC.**

**GRISTHORPE**, a township in the p. of Filey, N. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. 200.

**GRISTON**, a parish in Norfolk, 24 m. SE of Watton. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 208; in 1851, 253.

**GRISWOLD**, a township in New London co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 50 m. ESE of Hartford. Pop. 2,165.—Also a village in Hamilton co., in Illinois.—Also a v. in Franklin co., in Missouri, 62 m. E of Jefferson.

**GRITA** (La), a town of Venezuela, in the prov. and 80 m. SW of Merida, on a river of the same name, which rises opposite the city of Caraccas, and runs NW in a serpentine course until it enters the Sulia, on the r. bank, after a course of 80 m. The valley of G. in former times yielded abundance of cocoa and sugar; and large herds of cattle are bred on the pastures.

**GRITTLETON**, a parish of Wilts, 7 m. NW of Chippenham. Area 2,040 acres. Pop. 372.

**GRIVEGNEE**, a parish and village of Belgium, in the prov. and 1 m. SE of Liege. Pop. 2,200.

**GRIVES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 4 m. E of Belvez. Pop. 530.

**GRIWHEE**, a town on the Slave coast of Africa, the cap. of Whidah, and residence of the viceroy since it was conquered by Dahomey. It is situated on a sandy plain, 3 m. from the sea, and contains from 6,000 to 7,000 inhabitants. Here the English had formerly a factory called Fort-William; but it is now given up. The surrounding country is fertile, open, and level, and the market of G. is well-supplied with native produce.

**GRIXALVA.** See **GRIJALBA.**

**GROAHIRAS**, a lake in the Brazilian prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, which receives the Cururu river, and communicates with Lake Papari.

**GROAIS ISLE**, a small island near the W coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 51°.

**GROAIX.** See **GROIX.**

**GROBIN**, a small town of Russia, in the gov. of Courland, 32 m. SSW of Goldingen.

**GROBNIG**, a large village of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Leobschütz.

**GROBOGAN**, a mountainous district of Java, to the E of Samarang. With Jipang, it comprises an area of 1,219 sq. m. Pop. 66,522 in 1825.

**GROBY**, a village in the co. and 4 m. WNW of Leicester. Pop. 441.

**GROBZIG**, a town of Anhalt-Dessau, 19 m. SW of Dessau, on the Fuhne. Pop. 1,283.

**GROCHOLICE**, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch, obwod and 14 m. SE of Pietrkow. Pop. 880.

**GRODE**, an island of Denmark, 12 m. W of Bredstedt, in Sleswig. It is 3 m. long, and 2 m. broad. Pop. 300.

**GRODEK**, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Czortkow, on the l. bank of the Dniester, 36 m. W of Kaminiac.—Also a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Podolia, on the Smotryca, 52 m. W of Kaminiac.—Also a town of Poland, on the Bog, 40 m. SW of Bielsk.—Also a town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Grodno, SE of Bialystock. Pop. 400.—Also a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Dniester, 28 m. SW of Lemberg. Pop. 3,750.

**GRODNO**, an extensive province or government of Russia, forming part of Lithuania, and bounded by the gov. of Vilna on the N; by Minsk on the E; by Volhynia on the S; and Bialystock and Poland on the W. Its superficial extent is 14,705 sq. m. The surface, which belongs to the basins of the Niemen on the N, the Dnieper on the SE, and the Vistula on the SW, is generally level, and much of it, especially in the NE, is still covered with wood.



a light sandy soil, partly marshy, but in general fertile, occurs in other quarters, and in the S are some very extensive marshes. The Bog, with its affluents the Lesna and the Moukhavetz, and the Narev, with its affluents the Kolorona and the Narevka, water this gov.; and on the SE it is intersected by the Jasiolda. Agriculture is here in a backward state, yet corn is exported, besides flour, flax, hemp, wool, hops, wax, honey, wood, and potash; and the number of cattle reared is large. There are some manufactories of woollen cloth, leather, and paper; and the little trade that is carried on is in the hands of the Jews. This country is divided into 8 circles: viz., G., Lida, Novogrodek, Slonim, Volkovisk, Prujany, Kobrin, and Brest-Litowsky. Pop. in 1839, 536,403, of whom 73,470 were Jews, and about 1,000 Tartars. The nobility are principally Poles. In 1835, there were 32 public schools, attended by 1,485 scholars, within this gov.

**GRODNO**, a town of Russia, on the r. bank of the Niemen, 140 m. NE of Warsaw, in N lat. 53° 40' 30", the cap. of the above gov. It stands partly on a hill, partly in a valley, and is surrounded by several eminences. Though the chief town in this part of Poland, next to Wilna, it has all the appearance of a place verging to decay, and consists of a mixture of wooden huts, and houses once the residence of noblemen but now neglected and in ruins. The pop. in 1833 was 4,719, of whom the Jews formed about 1,500; the rest were either Catholics or of the Greek church. G. has a royal castle, which was the retreat of Stanislaus during the troubles of 1795, and the place where he made a final abdication of his Crown, on the 25th November of that year. The remains of the old palace are still to be seen on an eminence near the Niemen, here a broad but shallow stream. G. is the seat of an academy, and of a school-of-medicine; and has in the town and neighbourhood manufactories of silk, linen, woollens, playing cards, and one of fire-arms established by the Polish government in 1776. It was taken by the Russians in 1792; and, on the last partition in 1795, was created the cap. first of Lithuania, but afterwards of the gov. of Slonim, now called Grodno.

**GRODZISKO**, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. ENE of Rzeszow, on the l. bank of the Wisloch.

**GRODZISK**, a small town of Poland, 18 m. WSW of Warsaw, near the r. bank of the Kour. Pop. 450.

**GROENE**, a river of S. Africa, in the Cape territory, district of Tulbagh. It rises in Mount Khamies, and flows S and then W to the Atlantic, in a course of about 70 m.

**GROENEBERG**, a small and fertile district in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, at the foot of the Nieuweldt mountains.

**GROENEKLOOF**, a district of S. Africa, in the Cape territory, SE of Saldanha bay. The Moravian brethren have a settlement here, 30 m. N of the Cape, formerly known by the name of Die Kleene Post, i. e., 'The Little Post.'

**GROEN SUND**, an arm of the Baltic, which separates the Danish island of Falster from that of Thyen. It is 6 m. long and 1½ m. wide.

**GROENLO**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, 31 m. ENE of Arnheim, on the l. bank of the Slink. Pop. 2,262.

**GROHNDE**, a small town of Hanover, in the principality of Calenberg, on the Weser, 9 m. SSE of Hameln. Pop. 700.

**GROIX**, **GROAIX**, or **GROVAIX**, an island off the coast of France, dep. of Morbihan, 6 m. SW of Port Louis, opposite the mouth of the Blavet, in N lat. 47° 38' 4". It is 4½ m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1841, 3,127. Its principal place

is the hamlet of St. Thudy. It conducts an active coasting trade.

**GROITSCH**, a small town of Saxony, on the l. bank of the Elster, 13 m. S of Leipzig, and 15 m. E of Naumburg. Pop. 1,611.

**GROJEC**, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, obwod and 30 m. SSW of Warsaw. Pop. 800.

**GROLETE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 6 m. SE of L'Huis. Pop. 600.

**GROLL**. See **GROENLO**.

**GROMITZ**, or **GROENS**, a small town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the Baltic, 10 m. S of Cismar. Pop. 1,000.

**GROMO**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 21 m. NNE of Bergamo, near the r. bank of the Serio. Pop. 1,125.

**GRONAU**, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, 25 m. NW of Munster, on the Dinkel. Pop. 800.—Also a town of Hanover, on an island in the Leine, 9 m. SSW of Hildesheim, at the embouchure of the Dep. Pop. 1,919.

**GRONE**, a river of France, in the dep. of Saonet-et-Loire, which rising at Pont-Charac, joins the Saone near Varennes-le-Grand, after a NE course of 54 m. It receives the Valouze and the Grison on the r.; and the Tremby, the Guye, and the Goulouse on the l.

**GRONE**, or **GRONO**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. E of Bergamo, in the Val Cavallina, on the l. bank of the Cherio. Pop. 500.

**GRONENBACH**, a small town of Bavaria, in the circle and 13 m. NNW of Kempten. Pop. 880.

**GRONENBERG**, a district of Hanover, in the principality of Osnabruck, intersected by the Haase, the Else, and the Hunte. Pop. 3,300. Its cap. is Melle.

**GRONINGEN**, a province of Holland, forming the NE extremity of the kingdom; and bounded by the German ocean on the N; by the estuary of the Ems, the Dollart, and Hanover on the E; by the prov. of Drenthe on the S; and by Friesland on the S and W. Its superficial extent is 886 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 175,651; in 1848, 190,284. The surface is level, and lies so low that the whole prov. is intersected by canals and wet ditches, for the purpose of carrying off the water, while it is only protected by continuous dykes against inundations of the sea. In several parts, especially in the SE, there are extensive swamps, and the soil is in general heavy and marshy. The chief wealth of this prov. lies in its pastures, which feed an excellent breed of cattle. It exports much butter and cheese, but rarely corn. Buck-wheat and rye are the cereals chiefly grown. It also furnishes considerable quantities of rape-seed, rape-oil, and cake; and the chief dependence of its peasantry is upon their potatoes. The S districts abound in wood. In the towns there are some manufactures, particularly of linen and woollen. The other sources of industry are the fisheries along the coast, and some foreign navigation; and especially cutting turf for the more wealthy and populous districts of Holland. The prov. has no town of consequence except the cap. It is divided into the three nearly equal districts of G., Appingadam, and Windschoten, which are subdivided into 12 cantons; and comprises 4 towns, and 280 villages.

**GRONINGEN**, the capital of the above prov., is situated on the rivers Hunse and Aa, 92 m. NE of Amsterdam, and 32 m. W of Leeuwarden. Pop. in 1840, 30,260. It is of a circular form, and is surrounded with walls and a moat. The houses are in general well-built, and the streets regular. It has three public squares, and several handsome public

buildings,—in particular, the prince's palace, the modern hotel-de-ville or meeting-house of the provincial assembly, the arsenal, and the custom-house. The church of St. Martin has a tower of great height, which affords an extensive prospect from its summits. The university of G., founded in 1614, and endowed with the revenues of several monasteries, has long borne a respectable character, and is usually attended by about 350 students. It consists of 5 faculties, with 18 professors, and has a good library. There are here likewise law and medical societies; academies for drawing, navigation, and agriculture; and an important establishment for the deaf and dumb, founded by Guyot. The trade of G. is much promoted by the Hunse, and by the Schuitendiep canal, which is navigable for considerable vessels up to the town. The harbour is commodious; and it has ship-building yards. The chief trade is in corn, cattle, butter, and bacon, linen and woollen manufactures, and quills.—G. was the birthplace of the well-known duke of Ripperda, of Hemsterhuis the philologist, and of Schultens the orientalist.

**GRONINGEN**, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bode, 6 m. NE of Halberstadt. Pop. 2,390. It was formerly the residence of the bishop of Halberstadt.

**GRONINGEN**, or **MARKT-GRONINGEN**, a town of Wurtemberg, 7 m. NNW of Stuttgart. Pop. 2,674.

**GRONINGEN (OBER)**, a village of Wurtemberg, 4 m. NNE of Schleusingen. Pop. 900.

**GRONLAND**. See **GREENLAND**.

**GRONNA**, or **GROUM**, a small town of Hanover, on the Leine, 14 m. SW of Hildesheim.

**GRONSFELD**, or **GRONSVELDT**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 4 m. SE of Maestricht. Pop. 1,200.

**GRONSKAR**, a lighthouse in the Baltic, on the coast of Sweden, to the E of Stockholm, in N lat.  $59^{\circ} 16' 46''$ , E long.  $19^{\circ} 3' 0''$ .

**GROOMSPORT**, a fishing-village of co. Down, 3 m. NW of Donaghadee. Pop. 563.

**GROOTE**, a river of S. Africa, which joins the Doorn, on the l. bank, after a W and NW course of about 90 m.

**GROOTEBOECK**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 3 m. W of Erickhuysen. Pop. 1,230.

**GROOTE-EYLANDT**, a large island on the N coast of New Holland, near the W shore of the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat.  $14^{\circ}$ , E long.  $136^{\circ} 40'$ . It is about 40 m. from N to S, and nearly as much in breadth. It is generally barren and unproductive; the surface, wherever Flinders landed, being entirely composed of sand and stone. The hills at a distance from the coast are, however, covered with wood.

**GROOTE-VISCH-RIVIER**. See **FISH (GREAT)**.

**GROOTZUNDERT**, a small town of Holland, in N. Brabant, 10 m. SSW of Breda. Pop. 2,800.

**GROPELLO**, a village of Piedmont, in the prov. of Lomellina. Pop. 2,672.

**GROPIERES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Joyeuse. Pop. 1,070.

**GROPOLI**, a parish and village of Tuscany, in the comp. of Pisa, 5 m. S of Pontremoli. Pop. 712.

**GROPZIG**, a small town of Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt, on the Fuhne, 12 m. SW of Dessau.

**GROS (CAPE)**, a cape of France, on the Mediterranean, near Antibes, in the dep. of Var.

**GROS BLIDERSTOFF**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Sarreguemines. Pop. 2,126.

**GROSSBOIS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Boissy-Saint-Leger. Pop. 692.

**GROSCO**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the Valteline, 7 m. NNE of Tirano, on the r. bank of the Adda. Pop. 1,700.

**GROSE**, a river of New South Wales, which joins the Nepean, near Richmond, and forms with it the Hawkesbury. It has a course of 30 m. from W to E through an intricate mountain-ravine, in a district of sandstone formation. The great western road has been carried along the deep valley of the G., and passes into the vale of the Clywd by a tunnel of about a mile through a ridge at the head of it.

**GROSE (CAPE)**, a headland on the NW coast of Australia, at the W head of Paterson bay, in S lat.  $12^{\circ} 32' 40''$ , E long.  $131^{\circ} 26'$ . It is fronted by reefs which run out 9 m. to the N.

**GROSER (CAPE)**, a promontory on the S coast of Majorca, in N lat.  $39^{\circ} 22'$ .

**GROS-DE-GEORAND (Læ)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Montpesat. Pop. 1,250.

**GROSLAY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Montmorency. Pop. 1,195.

**GROSLEY CHURCH**, a township in the parish and 14 m. SW of Derby.

**GROSMONT**, a parish and village in Monmouthshire, 12 m. NE of Abergavenny. Area of p. 6,838 acres. Pop. 684.

**GROS-MORNE**. See **BOURBON**.

**GROSO (CAPE)**, a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, in N lat.  $41^{\circ} 11'$ .

**GROSSA**. See **ISOLA GROSSA**.

**GROSS ALMERODE**. See **ALMERODE**.

**GROSS ALSLEBEN**. See **ALSLEBEN**.

**GROSS ASPARN**. See **ASPERN**.

**GROSS AUHEIM**, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenberg.

**GROSS AUPA**. See **AUPA**.

**GROSS BARTLOF**. See **BARTLOF**.

**GROSSE ISLE**, a small island formed by the river Detroit, in the state of Michigan, U. S., near its embouchure in Lake Erie. It is 5 m. long, and from 1 m. to 2 m. broad, consisting of alluvial and very fertile land.

**GROSSELFINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, 3 m. W of Hechingen. Pop. 800.

**GROSSENBERG**, a mountain of Styria, in the circle and 12 m. ESE of Judenburg. It is connected in the NE with the Stub-Alpes. Alt. 9,176 ft.

**GROSSEN BUSECK**. See **BUSECK**.

**GROSSENHAYN**, or **HAYN**, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, on the l. bank of the Röder, 21 m. NW of Dresden. Pop. 6,394. It has establishments for printing cotton, also manufactories of woollen stuffs. The art of dyeing is carried to great perfection there.

**GROSSENLUDE**, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 6 m. WNW of Fulda, on the l. bank of the Luder. Pop. 1,250.

**GROSSETO**, a compartimento of Tuscany, sometimes called **PROVINCIA INFERIORE DI SIENA**. Area 1,754 sq. Tuscan miles. Pop. in 1836, 67,379. It is divided into 23 comunis and 8 concellariis; and comprises the 4 cities of G., Massa-Maritima, Orbitello, and Sovana.—The city of G. is situated near the Ombrone-Scenese, on a canal leading from that river to the lake of Castiglione, 70 m. S of Florence. Pop. in 1836, 2,392. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Sienna, and the seat of a civil and criminal tribunal. It has a cathedral, a parish-church, 2 convents, and an hospital.

**GROSSGERAU**, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, circle and 9 m. NW of Darmstadt. Pop. 1,900.

**GROSS GLOCKNER**. See **GLOCKNER**.

GROSSEUVRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. and 4 m. NW of St. André. Pop. 250.

GROSSO-MONTE, a mountain of Corsica, 10 m. SE of Calvi, in N lat. 42° 30' 8". Alt. 6,100 ft. above sea-level.

GROSSOTO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the Valtellina, 4 m. NNE of Tirano, on the r. bank of the Adda. Pop. 1,300.

GROSSOUVRE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. and 4 m. N of Sannoins. Pop. 150. There are iron forges here.

GROSS RINDERFELD, a village of Baden, in the bail. and 4 m. NE of Bischoffsheim. Pop. 840.

GROSS RITTE, a village of Hesse-Cassel, 6 m. SW of Cassel. Pop. 868.

GROSSVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. of Les Pieux. Pop. 880.

GROSSWARDEIN [Hung. *Nagy Várda*], a town of Hungary, the cap. of the com. of Bihar, situated on the river Szabes-Körös, 193 m. E of Buda. Pop. 18,276. It has wide well-built streets of one-storied houses, and extensive market-places, with a Catholic cathedral, a fine episcopal palace, and 22 churches. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop, suffragan of Kolocsa, and of a United Greek bishop, suffragan of Gran; and has a royal academy, an upper gymnasium, and a theological seminary. Its manufactures chiefly consist of silk articles and pottery. There are hot springs in the vicinity.

GROSSWIG, a village of Prussian Saxony, 3 m. S by E of Torgau. A great battle was fought here in 1760, between Frederick II. and Marshal Daun, in which the advantage was on the side of the Prussians.

GROTH (SAINT), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Salad, on the N side of the Raab, 71 m. S by E of Vienna.

GROTKAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, 14 m. N of Neisse.

GROTON, a township in Grafton co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 42 m. NNW of Concord. Pop. 870.—Also a township in Caledonia co., in Vermont, 29 m. E by S of Montpelier. Pop. 928.—Also a township in Middlesex co., in Massachusetts, 33 m. NW of Boston.—Also a township in New London co., in Connecticut, 45 m. SE of Hartford. Pop. 2,963. It has a good harbour on Mystic river.—Also a township in Tompkins co., in New York, 162 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 3,618.—Also a township in Erie co., in Ohio, 95 m. N of Columbus. Pop. 854.

GROTON, a parish of Suffolk, 1 m. N of Broomfield. Area 1,571 acres. Pop. in 1831, 577; in 1851, 589.

GROTTA, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Adda, near the Po, 7 m. NW of Cremona.

GROTTA (LA), a small town of the Papal states, in the marquisate of Ancona. Pop. 800.

GROTTAGLIA, a town of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto, 18 m. ENE of Taranto. Pop. 6,000.

GROTTA-MARE, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 14 m. SSE of Fermo, on the Adriatic. Pop. 4,050. It has large manufactories of liquorice, and cream of tartar, and sugar refineries.

GROTTA-MINARDA, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra, 4 m. SW of Ariano, near the l. bank of the Ufita. Pop. 2,500.

GROTTA-BOSSA, a small town of the Papal states, in the leg. of Viterbo, near the Tiber.

GROTTAU, a small town of Bohemia, on the borders of Lusatia, 5 m. SSE of Zittau. Pop. 1,473.

GROTTA, a town of Sicily, 9 m. NE of Girgenti. Pop. of town and cant. 4,470. There are souffrieres in the vicinity, producing annually 30,000 quintals of sulphur.

GROTTERIA, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra lma, 7 m. NNE of Gerace. Pop. 3,600.

GROTTKAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the circle and 25 m. W of Oppeln. Pop. 3,083.

GROTTOLE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 31 m. ESE of Potenza. Pop. 2,216.

GROTZINGEN, a town of Baden, 4 m. E of Carlsruhe, on the Pfäz. Pop. 2,061.—Also a town of Wurtemberg, circle of the Schwarzwald, on the Aich, 10 m. S of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,030.

GROUAIS. See GROAIS and GROIX.

GROUCHES-LUCHUEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. of Doullens. Pop. 1,026.

GROUCHLAVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 80 m. NW of Wilna.

GROUPS (THE), two groups in the S. Pacific, seen by Cook in 1769; and extending from NW by N to SE by S, about 9 leagues. The two largest, separated from each other by a channel about a ½ m. broad, are severally surrounded by small islands, to which they are joined by reefs. These islands are all long narrow strips of land, some of them 10 m. or upwards in length, but few more than a ½ m. broad. They are inhabited. The southernmost lies in W long. 142° 42', S lat. 18° 12'.

GROUW, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 8 m. S of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,380.

GROVE, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 2 m. S of Leighton-Buzzard. Area 210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 26; in 1851, 38.—Also a parish in Notts, 3 m. ESE of East Retford. Area 1,287 acres. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1851, 91.—Also a hamlet in Berks, in the p. and 2 m. N of Wantage. Pop. in 1851, 530.

GROVE, a township in Alleghany co., in the state of New York, U. S., 261 m. WSW of Albany. Pop. 623.—Also a village in Chester co., in Pennsylvania.—Also a township in Clinton co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 239.

GROVEHILL, a village in Warren co., in N. Carolina, U. S., 75 m. NE of Raleigh.—Also a village in Madison co., in Georgia.—Also a v. in Clark co., in Alabama.

GROVELAND, a township in Livingston co., in New York, U. S., 30 m. SW of Canandaigua, on the Genesee. Pop. 2,000.—Also a township in Oakland co., in Michigan, 44 m. NW of Detroit. Pop. 655.

GROVES, a village in Fayette co., in the state of Iowa, U. S., 54 m. E of Indianapolis.

GROZSD, a town of Turkey, in Moldavia, 36 m. SSW of Baku.

GRUB, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. NE of Appenzell. Pop. 810.

GRUBBENVORST, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 14 m. N of Ruremonde. Pop. 1,134.

GRUBE, a small town of Denmark in Holstein, near the lake of Binn, or Æstersøe, 12 m. NNE of Cismar. Pop. 600.

GRUBENHAGEN, a principality in the kingdom of Hanover, on the E side of the Leine, now comprised in the landrostei of Hildesheim. It is divided into the Hartz and the Landschaft. The greater part is mountainous, but produces good flax and pasturage; the chief wealth of the country, however, is in its mines.

GRUCHET, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 3 m. from Bolbec. Pop. 1,170.

GRUDEK. See GRODEK.

GRUE, a parish and village of Norway, in the bail. of Hedemarken, 18 m. N of Kongsvinger. Pop. of p. 4,700.

GRUEL, a village of Germany, in the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 2 m. SW of Haigerloch. Pop. 1,020.

GRUE'RE, a village of France, in the dep. of



Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 2 m. SE of Mas, on the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,200.

GRUEY, a village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 4 m. NW of Bains. Pop. 1,000.

GRUGLIASCO, a small town of Piedmont, in the district and 5 m. W of Turin. Pop. 2,074.

GRUINARD (Loch), or GREINORD, a bay on the NW coast of Ross-shire, containing an isle of the same name. The Grainard or Greenyard, which flows into the head of this loch, forms the boundary betwixt the parishes of Lochbroom on the N, and Gairloch on the S.—Also a small arm of the sea indenting the NW coast of the island of Islay, co. of Argyle.

GRUISSAN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aude, 7 m. SSE of Narbonne. Pop. 2,510. The v. stands on an etang or lagune of the same name, which communicates with the Mediterranean by two channels.

GRULICH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 42 m. ESE of Königgratz. Pop. 2,490.

GRUMBACH, a small town of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, in the principality of Lichtenberg, 10 m. E of Baumholder.—Also a village of Baden, 3 m. SSW of Bruchsal, near the source of the Glan. Pop. 1,000.

GRUMBERG, a small town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 6 m. N of Hohenstadt.

GRUMELLO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the deleg. and 9 m. NW of Cremona. It is well-built. Pop. 1,660.—Also a town in the deleg. and 11 m. SE of Bergamo. Pop. 1,440.

GRUMO, a small town of Naples, in the prov. and 13 m. SW of Bari. Pop. 3,900.—Also a large village of Naples, on the heights of Capo-di-Chino, 4 m. NE of the capital.

GRUNA, a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, near Chemnitz.

GRUNAU, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Lauenburg, on the Wackenitz, 18 m. NNE of Mollen, on the r. bank of the Trave.—Also a large village of Prussian Silesia, 2 m. N of Hirschberg. Pop. 1,900. It has manufactories and bleachfields of linen.

GRUNBACH, a village of Wurtemberg, in the Jaxt circle, 6 m. N of Schomdorf. Pop. 1,300.

GRUNBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, the chief place of a circle of the same name, 30 m. NW of Gros Glogau. Pop. in 1837, 9,935, employed chiefly in manufacturing cloth. The environs are fertile, and partly laid out in vineyards. Fuller's earth is found here.—Also a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, situated on a hill, near the Lahn, 13 m. E of Giessen. Pop. 2,542. It has manufactories of woollens and leather. A corps of the Allies was defeated here by the French on the 21st May 1761.

GRUND, a village of Hanover, in the Harz forest, 12 m. SW of Goslar. Pop. 1,662. There are large iron-mines in the vicinity.

GRUNDEL. See GRUNDEL.

GRUNDISBURGH, a parish of Suffolk, 3 m. NW of Woodbridge. Area 1,897 acres. Pop. in 1831, 835; in 1851, 801.

GRUNHAYN, a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 15 m. S of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1834, 1,389.

GRUNINGEN, a small town of the Swiss cant. of Zurich, 12 m. SE of Zurich. Pop. 1,588.—Also a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 12 m. WNW of Hungen, on the Wetterau.—Pop. 518.

GRUNSFELD, a town of Baden, 6 m. WNW of Mergentheim. Pop. 1,200.

GRUNSTADT, a town of Bavaria, 22 m. WNW of Spire, near the r. bank of the Liss. Pop. 2,500.

GRUNTHAL, a village of Saxony, in the bail. and 9 m. E of Lanterstein. Pop. 170.

GRUNWALD, a village of Bavaria, 6 m. SSW of Munich, on the r. bank of the Isar. Pop. 300.

GRUOB, or GRUB, a jurisdiction in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons, skirting on the cant. of Glarus. It is subdivided into the 3 districts of G., Schlenis, and Tenna. Pop. 4,000. Ilanz is the cap.

GRUPELLO. See GROPELLO.

GRURY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Issy-l'Evêque. Pop. 1,310.

GRUSBACH, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 12 m. E of Znaim. Pop. 1,117.

GRUSIA. See GEORGIA.

GRUSS, a village of the Tyrol, on Mount Brenner, not far from Innsbruck.

GRUSTAN, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. E of Huesca, near the Esera. Pop. 128.

GRUTH, a village of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. and 5 m. NW of St. Amarin, on the l. bank of the Thurén. Pop. 1,160.

GRUTLI. See RUTTLI.

GRUYERES, GREYERES, or GRIERS, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Friburg, on the Sarine, 15 m. S of Friburg, at an alt. of 2,720 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 904. The neighbourhood is hilly, but has good pasturage, and is famous for its cheese, which is exported to Italy, France, Germany, and other countries, to the yearly value of £70,000.

GRYBOW, a small town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. ENE of Sandec, on the Biala. Pop. 1,379.

GRYFE, a river of Renfrewshire, which, rising in the p. of Kilmaccolm, runs through the S part of the p. of Greenock; and winding through a long valley to which it gives name, after a rapid course falls into the Black Cart near Paisley, after a course of about 17 m.

GRZEGORZEW, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Masovia, 27 m. WNW of Lenczy.

GRZYMALOW, a small town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. WSW of Tarnopol.

GSHAT. See GJAT.

GSTEIG. See GABEIO.

GUA (Le), a small port of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 10 m. SE of Marennes, on the Monard. Pop. 1,764.

GUABIARE, a large river of South America, in New Granada, which rises in the mountains of Santa Fe, and running through the plains of San Juan, enters the Orinoco in N lat. 4° 18'.

GUACALAT, a river of Guatemala, flowing past Old Guatemala, and falling into the Barra-de-Estapa, after a course of about 50 m. from N to S.

GUACALERA, a town of Buenos Ayres, in the prov. of Salta, near the r. bank of the Yavillaquica.

GUACARA, a town of Venezuela, 10 m. E of Valencia. Pop. 4,000.

GUACHE, a river of Venezuela, which rises S of Tocuyo, and enters the Portuguesa 15 m. NE of Guanare, after a SSE course of about 70 m.

GUACHICON, a river of New Granada, rising in the Andes, in the dep. of Cauca, 20 m. S of Popayan, and running W and SW to the Quilquare. It has a course of about 70 m.

GUACHINANGO, a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Puebla, 114 m. NE of Mexico. It is inhabited by about 1,400 families of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Indians.

GUACHIPE, a river of La Plata, in the prov. of Tucuman, which rises on a branch of the Andes, in about S lat. 24°, and flowing ESE, is joined by the Arcas, 27 m. S of Salta, after which it assumes the name of the Rio-del-Pasaje, and lower down that of the Salado. See SALADO.

GUACUBA, or LEON, a river of New Granada, rising in the Sierra-de-Veneta, and flowing NNW

into the bay of Choco or gulf of Darien. It has a course of about 120 m.

**GUADAGNOLO**, a small town of the Papal states, in the Campagna-di-Roma, 6 m. N of Palestrina.

**GUADA-HORTUNA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ENE of Grenada. Pop. 1,000.

**GUADAJIRA**, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Badajoz, rising near Zafra, and flowing NNW to the Guadiana, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 40 m.

**GUADALAJARA**, or **GUADALAJARA**, a province of Spain, in New Castile. The principal portion of the old prov., previous to its partition and redistribution in 1822 amongst the new provs. of G., Madrid, Toledo, and Calatayud, was bounded on the N and E by the prov. of Soria; on the SE by Cuenca; on the S by Madrid; on the SW by Toledo; and on the W by Toledo, Madrid, and Segovia. But three detached portions lay to the W of the main body. The Sierra-Guadarrama and the Somo-Sierra bound its larger section, and two of the others on the N; while the Iberian chain skirts the E frontier of the main section, which is watered by the Tagus on the SE; the Tajuna and Henares in the centre; the Jarama on the W; and the Guadarrama, Manzanares, and Alberche on the S. The general surface of the district is highly elevated above sea-level, and presents in many quarters vast, naked, uncultivated plains. The productions of culture are wheat, barley, oil, lint, saffron, silk, and wine; but the principal wealth of the country consists in its sheep and wool. It has mines of iron and lead; but the former only is wrought.—The pop. in 1803 was 124,115.—The existing prov., which comprises the greater part of the old prov. of G., the N extremity of the old prov. of Cuenca, and some portions of Soria, Segovia, Madrid, Toledo, and Aragon, is bounded on the N by Segovia, Soria, and Calatayud; on the E by Teruel; on the S by Cuenca; and on the W by Madrid. Its area is estimated at 91.6 German or 1,946 English sq. m. Pop. in 1833, 159,375. It is subdivided into the 9 *partidos* of Cifuentes, Brihuega, G., Miedes, Molina, Pastrana, Sacedon, Sigüenza, and Tamajón.

**GUADALAJARA**, a considerable town in the interior of Spain, the capital of the above prov., situated in a plain near the r. bank of the Henares, 32 m. NE of Madrid, at an alt. of 2,328 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 40° 33'. It was formerly fortified, and some vestiges of its walls still remain. It is an indifferently built town, containing about 7,000 inhabitants; without any remarkable edifice except a palace of the Duke del Infantado, and a cathedral. It has a large manufactory of cloth, which was formerly carried on for government behoof, but is now in the hands of private individuals. Soap and hats are likewise manufactured here.—G. is the *Arriaco* of the Romans. The Moors took it in 714, and bestowed on it the name of Guidalichara or Guadallarnaca, of which its present name is a corruption.

**GUADALAJARA**, **GUADALAJARA**, or **XALISCO**, a province of Mexico, bounded on the NW and N by the intendancies of Sonora and Durango; on the NE by Zacatecas; on the E by that prov. and Guanajuato; on the S and SE by the prov. of Valladolid; and on the W by the Pacific. Its greatest breadth is 300 m. from the port of San Blas to the town of Lagos; and its greatest length from S to N, 350 m. It is crossed from E to W by the Rio-de-Santiago, a considerable river, which receives the Rio-Grande from the lake of Chapala. All the E part of this prov. is the table-land and W declivity of the Cordillera of Anahuac. The maritime regions, especially those which stretch towards the great bay of Bayonne, on the NW coast, are covered with

forests, and abound in wood admirably adapted for shipbuilding. The Volcan-de-Colima is situated in this prov. See **COLIMA**. The value of the agricultural produce of this intendancy was reckoned, in 1802, at £568,531, and the value of its manufactured produce at £722,351. Gold mines are reputed to exist on the Rio-Grande. The prov. of G. contains the towns of Acaponeta, Bolanos, Aguas-Calientes, Santa-Madre-del-Oro, Lagos, Tequila, Agualulco, Tecolotlan, and La Purification; and the ports of San Blas, Guatlan, and Navidad. The most celebrated mines are those of Bolanos, Arrientos-de-Oburra, Hostiotipaquillo, Copala, and Guichichila, near Lepic. The pop. in 1803 was 630,500.

**GUADALAJARA**, an episcopal city of Mexico, capital of the intendancy of the same name. It is, next to the cap., the largest and most interesting town of Mexico, containing, it is said, from 60,000 to 80,000 inhabitants, and presenting in its public buildings many large and handsome edifices, 8 squares, numerous convents, and 3 colleges for males, and 2 for the education of young women. The government house is a magnificent building. The streets are laid out with great regularity, and are well paved. The shops are generally rich and well-supplied, though of an uninviting exterior. The native artisans of G. manufacture a kind of jars of a fine scented earth, which are in much request. The Rio Grande, the outlet of Lake Chapala, does not approach this city within 6 leagues, though represented in most maps as passing close to it.

**GUADALAJAR, or TURIA**, a large river in the E of Spain, which rises on the borders of Aragon, in the Sierra-de-Albarracin, and flowing SE, falls into the gulf of Valencia, near the city of that name, after a course of 120 m. Its principal affluent is the Alhambra. It is the *Durius* of the Romans.

**GUADALAJARA-DE-BUJA**. See **BUGA**.

**GUADALCANAL**, a small town in Spanish Estremadura, 45 m. N of Seville, and 70 m. SE of Badajoz, near the Vanalija. Pop. 4,370. A little to the NE of this town are very rich silver mines which about 160 years ago were leased to contractors, who paid the government £100,000 per ann. in duties alone. Not satisfied, it is said, with the enormous wealth they derived from them, the contractors secretly took away the ores from a new lode, without giving notice to the government-officers, and proceedings having been instituted against them, they took the precaution of flooding the mines to baffle investigation; and in that state they remained till 1848, when an English company leased the mines. The new lessees have, it is represented, succeeded in draining the mines, and are now successfully at work on the lodes.

**GUADALCANAR**, an island in the S. Pacific, one of the Solomon archipelago, in S lat. 9° 16' 30", E long. 161° 50' 21", discovered in 1567 by Ortega. The S shore is low, and bordered with cocoa trees; but in the interior a chain of mountains is visible. From the number of huts on it, it has the appearance of being populous.

**GUADALCAZAR**, a town of Mexico, in the intendancy and 50 m. NE of the town of San-Luis-de-Potosi, near the r. bank of the Santander.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. of Cordova, 5 m. NW of La Carlota. Pop. 420.

**GUADALEN**, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen, which descends from the Sierra-Nevada, in the W part of the prov. of Chinchilla, and falls into the Guadalimar at Mongibar, after a SSW course of 60 m.

**GUADALEST**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. NNE of Alicante. Pop. 500.

**GUADALETE**, a small river of Spain, in Anda-

lusia, which rises in the Sierra-de-Ronda; runs W and SW; passes Aras, and, under the name of the Rio-San-Pedro, runs into the Mediterranean near Matagorda, after a course of about 90 m., in which it receives the Canares, the Majazeite, and the Allamillo, on the l.; and the Salado, Arcos, Gato, and Tubajall, on the r.

**GUADALIMAR**, a river of Spain, rising in the Sierra-de-Alcaez, in several head-streams which unite between Bienservida and Villaverde, and flow into the Guadalquivir, on the r. bank, 15 m. N of Jaen, after a course of 70 m.

**GUADALIX**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Madrid, 8 m. N of Colmenar-Viejo, on the Garama. Pop. 915.

**GUADALJORCE** [*i. e.* Guada-al-gars, or 'River of the Guard'], or **GUADAJOZ**, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Malaga, rising in the Sierra-de-Antequera, 9 m. SW of Loxa, and flowing into the Mediterranean 6 m. SW of Malaga, after a semicircular course of 60 m. It is equally known with the terminations *jore*, *joz*, and *quivrejo*.

**GUADALMEZ**, a river of Spain, rising on the N flank of the Sierra Morena, in the NE of the prov. of Cordova, and joining the Zuja on the r. bank, in the prov. of Badajoz, after a course of 50 m. from E to W. Its affluents are the Pedro-Moro, Membrilla, Guadamora, Santa Maria, and Ciguenuela on the l.; and the Alendra and Valdezogues on the r.

**GUADALOPE**, a river of Spain, which rises near Villaroya, in the prov. of Teruel, and flows into the Ebro on the r. bank, after a course of 60 m.

**GUADALQUIVIR** [*i. e.* 'the Great river'], one of the largest rivers in Spain, the *Boetis* of the Romans. It rises in the Sierra-Cazorla, in the prov. of Granada, 18 m. ESE of Ubuda; takes first an E, afterwards a N, and finally, near Ubuda, a W course; traverses Andalusia, and passes by Andujar, Cordova, and Seville; and falls into the Mediterranean about 20 m. NW of Cadiz, in N lat. 36° 46', after a course of 280 m. It has a number of sand-banks and shoals, but is navigable for boats of 100 tons as far as Seville, and for small vessels to Cordova. At Seville it is about 200 yds. wide; and is so liable to be swollen by the mountain rains that a permanent bridge has never been attempted here. Its banks are likewise so low that its floods frequently reach to the gates of that city. The influence of the tide extends some little distance above Seville. Its principal affluents on the r. are the Guadalimar and the Jandula; on the l. the Guadiana-Menor, the Guadajoz, and the Genil.

**GUADALUPE**, an island of the N. Pacific, lying off the coast of Lower California, in N lat. 28° 53'. It is about 13 m. long, and consists of high, rocky, naked mountains, attaining an alt. of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level. There are two small islands, one about 1 m. WSW, and the other 2 m. S, of its southern point.—Also a river of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, which flows into the Porce in N lat. 6° 52'.—Also a river of Texas, which takes its rise about 150 m. to the NW of San Antonio. It is a beautiful stream, navigable for canoes, and falls into Espiritu-Santa bay, in the gulf of Mexico, after a SE course of about 200 m. It is generally about 150 yds. wide, and from 5 to 6 ft. deep. The lands on its borders are rich and productive, but they are mostly destitute of wood.—Also a village of Mexico, 3 m. N of the city of Mexico. Pop. 2,000.—Also a river of Spain, which rises in the prov. of Aragon, and falls into the Ebro at Caspe, after a NE course of 70 m.—Also a town in the interior of Spain, prov. of Casares, situated 45 m. SW of Toledo, which gives name to a chain of low mountains, extending from Tembleque to Cape-Espichel.—Also a mining-village of California, 8 m. from San Jose, and 4 m.

from New Almaden. There are very rich quicksilver mines here.

**GUADALUPE-DE-CALVO**, a mining-town of Mexico, in the state of Durango, 70 m. WSW of Durango, and 150 m. NE of Mazatlan. Though of only 10 or 11 years' existence, it had a pop. of about 10,000 in 1843, who appear to have been collected together chiefly by the successful silver-mining operations carried on here by an English company.

**GUADALUPE VICTORIA**, a town of Texas, on the river Guadalupe, 36 m. SSW of Gonzales.

**GUADAMUR**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. WSW of Toledo, near the Guadarranque. Pop. 1,113.

**GUADARMENA**, a small river of Spain, in Andalusia, which rises in the prov. of Chinchilla, and joins the Guadalimar at Balza, after a course of 90 m. from NE to SW.

**GUADARRAMA** (**SIERRA-DE**), a long and lofty chain of mountains in Spain, which traverses the two Castiles, Leon, and the Portuguese prov. of Beira, and terminates at the Atlantic. One of its highest peaks is the Penaglada, or Puerto-de-G., alt. 8,500 ft.—Also a river of Spain, in New Castile, which rises near the town of that name, and joins the Tagus about 9 m. below Toledo, after a course of 70 m. from N to S.—Also a small town on the above river, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Madrid. Pop. 400.

**GUADARRANQUE**, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Ciudad-Real, which flows into the Guadiana, on the r. bank, after a course of 50 m. from N to S.

**GUADASUAR**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of Valencia. Pop. 1,500.

**GUADAZEQUIES**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. SE of San Felipe, on the Albaida river. Pop. 300.

**GADELOUPE**, or **GUADALOPE**, an island of the W. Indies, one of the largest and most valuable of the Caribbean islands, situated between Antigua and Martinique: its centre being nearly in N lat. 16° 20', W long. 62°. It is between 60 and 70 m. in length; and about 25 m. in greatest breadth. Area 534 sq. m. It has somewhat of the form of a crescent; and may be regarded as consisting rather of two islands than one, for it is divided into two parts by a channel called La Riviere Salée, from 30 to 80 yds. in breadth, running N and S, and communicating with the sea by a large bay at each end, that on the N called Grand Cul-de-Sac, and that on the S, Petit Cul-de-Sac. This channel is about 300 ft. over at its mouth towards the Grand Cul-de-Sac, whence it grows narrower, so that in some places it is not above 90 ft. over. Its depth is likewise unequal; for in some places it will carry a ship of 500 tons, and in others hardly bear a canoe. It is a smooth clear stream, above 6 m. in length from the one Cul-de-Sac to the other, and finely shaded with mangroves. The E section of this double island, called Grand Terre, is about 57 m. in length from Antigua point on the NW, to the point of Guadaloupe on the SE, and about 29 m. in the middle where broadest. This part is low, in few places attaining an elevation above sea-level of 1,000 ft. Its elevated hills consist chiefly of coral rocks; the soil is sandy; and it has neither springs nor fresh water streams. The W section, which is G. Proper, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains into Cabas-terre on the W, and Basse-terre on the E. It is 36 m. in length from N to S, and 23 m. where broadest. That portion of the island from which the whole takes its name, is, towards the middle, full of high and rugged rocks, and has a soil generally so barren that little vegetation is to be seen. Over the summit of these rocks, the mountain called La Souffriere rises to the height



of 1,557 metres, or 5,115 ft. above sea-level. This mountain of sulphur continually sends forth, through various apertures, a thick black smoke, and in Feb. 1837, it emitted an irruption of mud and water; and there are numerous traces of volcanic action in other parts of the island. On the W shore is a district in which the sand, on being stirred, emits a strong sulphureous odour. The island likewise contains a boiling fountain, and a hot marsh.—The average quantity of rain that falls in the year on G. is about 86 inches; and the greatest quantity of rain falls from the middle of July to the middle of October. The mean temp. is 78° 30'.—In many parts the soil of this island is rich, and not inferior to that of Martinique. Of a total surface of 138,212 hectares, 38,004 were cultivated, 19,801 in pasturage, and 29,528 under wood in 1841. Its produce is the same with that of the other W. India islands, namely, sugar, coffee, rum, ginger, cocoa, logwood, cloves, tobacco, &c.; and it is well-stored with horned cattle, sheep, and horses. In 1836 the live stock consisted of 3,164 horses, 7,530 mules, 479 asses, 23,108 cattle, 15,979 sheep, and 1,561 goats. The exports in 1810 were 12,700,437 lbs. of brown and other sugars; 1,334,387 gallons of rum; 2,661,726 lbs. coffee; 112,208 lbs. cotton; and 2,162 lbs. cacao. The exports in 1841 were valued at 22,602,651 francs. The chief exports in 1841 and 1851 were as follows:—

	1841.	1851.
Sugar,	31,425,221 kilog.	20,046,368 kilog.
Coffee,	487,197	221,218
Cotton,	72,558	20,443
Cocoa,	16,851	11,425
Molasses,	798,591 litres	13,879 litres.
Rum,	457,163	142,189

The pop. of G. and its dependencies has been returned at various times as follows:

	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Negroes.	Total.
In 1755	9,643	41,140		50,783
1767	12,700	100,000	1,350	114,050
1789				104,000
1813	12,747	94,328	7,704	114,839

In 1836 the pop. of G. and its dependencies was returned at 127,574, of whom 107,810 were blacks, and 81,642 of that number slaves. In 1841, the pop. was 131,162, of whom 93,558 were slaves. The town of Point-à-Pitre, the commercial emporium of G., built on low ground near the S entrance of the Salt river, was terribly devastated by an earthquake on the 8th of February, 1843. The harbour of Le Petit Cul-de-Sac is sheltered, and the anchorage is good. Basse-terre, the seat of government, in Guadaloupe Proper, has an unsheltered roadstead, which is unsafe during the hurricane season. The town itself extends along the shore, and is well built. Pop. 7,500. G. and its dependencies of Marie-Galante, Désadea, Les Saintes, and Port St. Martin, are divided administratively into 3 arrondissements, 6 cantons, and 24 communes; and the government is vested in a governor, a privy council of 6, and a colonial council of 30 members, who were elected every 5 years by all domiciliated Frenchmen paying 600 fr. direct taxes, and of whom in 1841 there were 676. The garrison, in 1836, consisted of 2,040 men; and the militia force of 6,708, of whom 2,799 were free coloured.

*History*] This island was first discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus, who gave it the name it now bears, from the resemblance it was supposed to have to the mountain so called in old Spain. His landing was opposed by the women of the island, who were armed with bows and arrows; but they were soon dispersed by the fire-arms of the Spaniards. They found the houses stored with large quantities of cotton, spun and unspun, and boms for weaving it; mention is likewise made of iron bows and arrows, and cotton hammocks. No European nation took possession of G. until the year 1625, when 400 or 600 Frenchmen from Dieppe landed and commenced a war with the native inha-

bitants, who were soon driven from the open country into the recesses of the mountains. For the first 60 years after its occupation by the French the island made little progress; but after this its improvement was rapid. In April 1763, it was taken by a British squadron; but was restored to France at the peace of 1763. It was again taken by the British in 1794; but was retaken by the French in 1795. In 1810, a British armament conquered this island; and in 1813 it was arranged that it should be ceded to the King of Sweden in consideration of his furnishing to the grand alliance 30,000 men. In consequence, however, of reasons not yet fully explained, it was, in 1814, restored to the French in terms of the general treaty of 1814. The decree of the French republic in 1848 abolished slavery throughout the dominions of France.

GUADIANA, a river of the Iberian peninsula, which has its source in the Sierra, and to the NW of the town of Alcaraz, in the Spanish prov. of Ciudad-Real, where its head-waters spread into several small lakes, united by natural canals, and form the marsh of Ruidera. It thence runs NW to Lugar-Nuevo, a distance of about 12 m., when it disappears for 15 m. in a bed of reeds and rushes, and afterwards forms an extensive marsh called Los-Ojos-de-Guadiana. On issuing thence, it takes a W direction through the provs. of Ciudad Real and Badajoz, passing the towns of Merida and Badajoz. At the last named place it bends SW, and forms for about 27 m. the line of separation between Spain and Portugal. It then enters Portugal, and waters the E part of the province of Alentejo, running past Mourao, Moura, and Mertola. Returning to the frontier, it directs its course SSE, and a little below Ayamonte and Castro-Marim, and throws itself into the Atlantic by one large and two smaller arms. The two latter lose themselves in lagunes about 9 m. E of the principal branch. The total course of the G. is about 450 m.; of which only 39 m., from Mertola to the sea, are navigable. Its principal affluents are on the r., the Giguella, Bul-laque, Estena, Guadarranque, Guadalupejo, Ruecas, Burdalo, Gebora, and Cayá, within the confines of Spain; Degebe, Oeiras, and Carceiras, within those of Portugal; and on the l. the Azner, Jabalon, Guadalema, Zuja, Ortigosa, Guarena, Machel, Guadajira, and Chanza, in Spain; and in Portugal the Ardila and Limoa. The water of this river is said to be saline and unfavourable for irrigation. It abounds with fish, especially lampreys and eels. Except at the Salto-del-Lobo, near Mertola, its current is extremely slow. The basin of the G. is comprised within the chain of Ossa on the N, and the Sierra Morena on the S.

GUADIANA-MENOR, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, formed by the union of the Barbata and Guadiz, 27 m. NW of Baza. It runs NW, and throws itself into the Guadalquivir on the l. bank, 5 m. E of Ubeda, after a course of about 30 m.

GUADIARO, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Malaga, which takes its rise in a singularly secluded and romantic valley, about 1,500 ft. above sea-level, on the W side of the Sierra-de-Tolax; runs S past Ronda; and, after a course of about 60 m., falls into the Mediterranean on the confines of the prov. of Cadiz. Its principal affluents are on the r. the Horgarganta, and on the l. the Genil. The name of this river—composed of the Arabic words *guada al diar*—signifies 'water of the houses'; an appellation it probably obtained from the number of habitations that are said to have lined its fertile banks in former days.

GUADIATO, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cordova, which has its source in the Cargevuela, one of the summits of the Sierra-Morena, and throws itself into the Guadalquivir, on the r. bank, 3 m. E of Posadas, after a sinuous and generally SE course of about 105 m.

GUADIELA, a river of Spain, which has its source on the NW side of the Sierra-de-Albarracin,

in the N part of the prov. of Cuenca; waters the W of that prov.; passes Priego; enters the prov. of Guadalaxara, and unites with the Tagus, on the l. bank, near Almonacid, after a generally W course of 75 m. It receives on the l. bank the Cuervo, the Escabas, and the Huete.

**GUADIX**, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, which has its source on the N side of the Sierra-Nevada, in the prov. of Granada; passes the town of that name; enters the prov. of Jaen; and, after a N course of about 39 m., unites with the Barbata and forms the Guadiana-Menor.—Also a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Granada. The town is 45 m. ENE of Granada, on the l. bank of the river of the same name, and on the lower slope of the Sierra-Nevada-d'Alpujaras. Pop. 9,050. It is enclosed by ancient walls of great strength; and has a large square, numerous public fountains, a handsome cathedral, 5 parish churches, several convents, a seminary, and an hospital. The streets are steep and narrow, and generally ill-paved. Silk fabrics, sail-cloth, and cutlery, form the chief articles of local manufacture. A valiant defence was made here by the Moors, who maintained their position till 1589. The surrounding district is extremely fertile.

**GUADUAS**, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, 51 m. NW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, and 33 m. WSW of Mariquita, in a rich and beautiful valley, 3,766 ft. above sea-level, and near the r. bank of the Magdalena. The streets are paved. The public square contains a church, and several handsome edifices, and is adorned with a fountain. Rice, sugar, coffee, oranges and other fruit, the products of the locality, form its chief articles of trade.

**GUAFO**, or **HUAFO**, or **NOMAN'S ISLAND**, an island of the S. Pacific, near the coast of Chili, and 24 m. SW of the island of Chiloe, between S lat. 43° 32' and 43° 38'. It is 27 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth. Its highest point attains an alt. of 800 ft. above sea-level. Its geological composition is *tosca* or indurated clay.

**GUAGNO**, a commune of the island of Corsica, cant. of Soccia, 24 m. NE of Ajaccio. Pop. 721. It has extensive thermal springs and baths, and an hospital; and has a manufactory of earthen pipes.

**GUAIANECO ISLANDS**, a group in W. Patagonia, between 47° 45' and 47° 34' S lat., 20 m. in extent, and composed of two principal islands, and many smaller islets, forming the S shore of the gulf of Pinas. They are separated from Wellington island by a clear but narrow passage, which at the S end of Byron island is scarcely 1 m. broad. Above the beach and almost round the coast of these islands there is a breast-work of jungle and underwood from 50 to 100 yds. broad, and nearly impenetrable; beyond which is a great extent of clear, low, swampy ground. Lord Anson's vessel the *Wager* was probably wrecked on one of this group.

**GUAICOUROS**. See **GUATCURAS**.

**GUAILAS**, or **HUAILAS**, a prov. of Peru, in the W part of the intendancy of Tarma, and on the W side of the Andes; bounded on the N and E by the prov. of Conchucos; on the S by that of Caxatambo; and on the W by that of Santa. It is 129 m. in length, and 36 m. in breadth; and is watered by several streams, of which the principal is the Santa. The surface presents considerable variety of aspect, and the climate partakes of its diversity. The chief productions of the soil are grain, fruit, and sugar. Sheep are pastured in great numbers in the mountainous districts; and their wool is in some parts manufactured into stuffs. The gold and silver mines are now exhausted, but alum and copper are still found here in considerable quantities. Pop. in 1802, 40,822, of whom 3,682 were Spaniards and Creoles, 20,985

Indians, 15,971 Mulattoes, 138 free Mulattoes, and 96 slaves. Its chief town is Huaras.

**GUAITECA** (**GULF OF**), or **HUAYTECA**, an indentation of the W coast of S. America, to the S of Chili, and NW of Patagonia. It is 330 m. in length, and 90 m. in medium breadth, with an entrance opening to the SW 150 m. in width. It contains several small islands belonging to the archipelago of Chiloe, and bathes the E side of the great island of that name. It comprises also the archipelago of Los Chonos, and is enclosed on the S by the peninsula of Three Mountains. The Rio-de-los-Rabudos, Estero-de-la-Palena, Rio-de-San-Josef, and Estero-de-Coman, flow into this gulf.

**GUAITECA**, or **HUAYTECAS**, a small desert but well-wooded island, in the archipelago of Los Chonos, in the gulf of the same name, near the W coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 43° 52' 45", W long. 74° 01' 00". Its coasts abound with seals and fine shell-fish. This and some of the surrounding islands are sometimes distinguished as a separate group.

**GUAITEIRA**, a mountain of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, between Villafraanca and the valley of Furnas. It rises to the height of 3,198 ft. above sea-level, and is chiefly composed of pumice stone. Its summit consists of fine black soil, and is clothed with rich vegetation.

**GUAJABA**, an island in the archipelago of the Antilles, in the Old Bahama channel, near the N coast of Cuba, 21 m. NNE of Puerto-Principe, in N lat. 21° 50', W long. 77° 28'. It is 9 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth; and is surrounded by reefs and sandbanks.

**GUAJAN**. See **GUAM**.

**GUAJARA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which takes its rise in about 4° S lat., runs NNE, and joins the Amazon, on the r. bank, opposite the island of Guairicura, a little above the confluence of the Xingu, after a course of about 210 m.

**GUAJARIBES**, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the district to the E of the Orinoco, in Spanish Guayana. They are fierce in disposition, and are said to be anthropophagi.

**GUAJETAS**, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, district of Jurueña, near the l. bank of the Guraimbaira, 225 m. NW of Villa-Bella.

**GUAJIROS**, or **GUAIRAS**, a numerous tribe of Indians who are found in New Granada, in the deps. of Suila and Magdalena, and chiefly on an extensive peninsula which lies to the W of Maracaybo. They are governed by a caique; are active, brave, and excellent horsemen, and are much dreaded for their depredations by the inhabitants of the plains. Pearl-fishing in the Rio-del-Hacha, and the manufacture of cotton fabrics, form their chief industrial occupations. They have some trade with the English and Dutch.

**GUAJOQUILLA**, a neat little town of Mexico, in the prov. of Chihuahua, between Jarral-Chiquito and Santa Rosalia. Cotton is cultivated here, and thrives exceedingly well.

**GUALAN**, a town of Guatemala, 80 m. ENE of the city of Guatemala, near the Motagua river. Pop. 2,000.

**GUALASEO**, a small town of New Granada, in the dep. of Assuay, prov. and 21 m. E of Cuenca, near the r. bank of the Paute.

**GUALDA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Guadalaxara, on the Tagus. Pop. 856.

**GUALDAR**, a district on the N coast of the island of Gran Canaria. Pop. 1,798.

**GUALDO**, a town of the Pontifical States, in the deleg. and 27 m. E of Perugia, and 20 m. WNW of Camerino. Pop. 4,644. It has a castle.—Also a village in the del. and 14 m. E of Camerino, and 3 m. SSE of Santo-Ginesio.

**GUALEA**, a small town of Ecuador, 24 m. NW of Quito, on the W side of the Andes.

**GUALEGUAY**, a river of La Plata, in the prov.

of Entre-Rios, which takes its rise under the parallel of  $31^{\circ}$  S, in the heights which separate the basins of the Uruguay and Parana; runs SSW and then SE; and after a course of upwards of 150 m., joins a branch of the Parana, 129 m. NW of Buenos-Ayres. The country which it waters is flat, but rich in soil, producing rice and fruit in great abundance, and affording excellent pasturage.

**GUALEGUAYCHU**, a river of La Plata, in the prov. of Entre-Rios, rising on the E flank of the mountain-chain which forms the E side of the basin of the Guleguay, and flowing in a SSE course of about 65 m. to the Paraguay, which it joins on the r. bank, 20 m. above the influx of the Uruguay Rio-Negro.

**GUALI** (SIERRA DE), a portion of the intermediate chain of the Andes, in New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, to the W of Mariquita, and NE of Cartago. It gives rise to a river of the same name, which flows past Mariquita, and joins the Magdalena to the N of Honda, after a rapid course of about 60 m. in a generally E direction.

**GUALILI**, a small town of Morocco, in the prov. and 48 m. NW of Fez, and 18 m. N of Mequinez. It is the ancient *Volubilis*, and has some remains of antiquity.

**GUALIOR**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, between the 26th and 27th parallels. It produces a quantity of cotton.—The celebrated fortress of G., which has been called 'the Gibraltar of the East,' is situated on a hill,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, but in few places exceeding 800 yds. in breadth. The sides are very steep. The fort is nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length at the top, and is more or less scarp'd all round. The general alt. of the fort is 380 ft. above the plain, and it commands a wide range all round. The battlements and towers are Saracenic; the chief edifices inside are also in that style. It has several reservoirs of good water, and a small river runs close past it. At the bottom of the hill, on the N and E sides, stands the town, which is large and populous, and carries on a considerable trade. It also derives considerable benefit from the pilgrims, who visit the tomb of Ghose-al-Alum, a celebrated Sufi, who died in 1560, and was buried inside the fort. There is a handsome Mahomedan mosque in the town. G. must have been at all times a military post of much consequence. It was indeed esteemed as impregnable, till a breach was made through its walls by the British. We read of it first when it was summoned by Mahmud of Ghizne, in 1022. During the Mogul government it was used as a state-prison. On the dismemberment of the Mogul empire it fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, and was taken from them by the British troops, by stratagem, in 1780. It was then made over to the ranah of Gohud; but in 1784, Dowlat Rao Sindia got possession of it by bribing the commandant and garrison. During the war of 1804, Lord Lake sent a British detachment against this fortress, under the command of Colonel White, who, notwithstanding its supposed impregnability, effected a practicable breach through all its walls, and was about to storm it, when the garrison capitulated. On the conclusion of peace with the Mahrattas, this place was ceded to the English; but Lord Cornwallis, with more generosity than prudence, disapproved of the treaty, and G. was, imprudently perhaps, restored to them. Dowlat Rao died at G. on 21st March 1827. His adopted successor, Jankojee Sindia, died in 1843; and was succeeded by his nearest kinsman, a boy of 9 years of age, whose minister Khasjee succeeded in bringing about a rupture with the British government, in consequence of which, after a short campaign, and a severe battle at Maharajpur, the fortress of G. was again

taken possession of. The country in the immediate vicinity of G. is sterile, and consists chiefly of rocky eminences, with occasional patches of long grass.

**GUALLAGA**. See **HUALLAGA**.

**GUALTIERI**, a town of the duchy of Modena, in the district and 15 m. N of Reggio, and 15 m. ENE of Parma, on the r. bank of the Po, near the confluence of the Crostolo. Pop. 4,150.

**GUAM**, **GUAHON**, or **SAN JUAN**, an island of the N. Pacific, the largest and most southerly in the Marianne archipelago, in N. lat.  $13^{\circ} 27' 51''$ , E long.  $145^{\circ}$ . It is about 100 m. in circumf. Its coasts are indented by several bays, one of which, Calderone-de-Apra, is well-known for the excellence of its anchorage. The N side consists of masses of bare coral rocks, rising perpendicularly, and enclosing a small volcano. The S part is altogether volcanic. Ridges of woody mountains run along its centre, and give rise to numerous streams which descend to the ocean. The climate is salubrious, and the soil fertile, producing in great abundance rice, maize, cacao, sugar, indigo, cotton, and fruit. Cocoa-palms, jacquiers, and caper-trees, grow indigenously in the woods. All the domestic animals of Europe have been successfully naturalized here.—This island was very populous at the period of its discovery by Magalhaens in 1521; but the number of its inhabitants does not now exceed 5,000. They are dispersed in small villages along the coast, and employ themselves chiefly in fishing and agriculture. They are said to be mild and hospitable, to be fond of music and dancing, and to exhibit considerable mechanical skill. They are called *Indios* by the Spaniards, but most of them are the descendants of people brought hither from Mexico and the Philippines, after the original race had been extirpated.—The chief place is San-Ignazio-de-Agana. It is a mere village, chiefly composed of bamboo huts; but has a good harbour, defended by two forts, and was formerly a provisioning station for the rich galleons of Manila. Pop. 1,500. The whole harbour is formed of coral reefs, and is protected on the N by a small low island called Appapa. The island belongs to Spain.

**GUAMA'**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which has its source in the country of the Topinambas; runs first N, then W; and, in union with the Moju, joins the Tocantins on the r. bank, under the walls of Para, after a course of 300 m. Its principal affluents are the Ingapi on the r., and on the l. the Capim. Its banks are high and well-settled in some parts. By some of its E branches easy communication is had with streams flowing towards Maranh.—Also a river of Peru, in the intendency of Lima, prov. of Cercado, which runs WSW through an extensive plain to which it gives its name, and throws itself into the Pacific.

**GUAMACARO**, a town of the island of Cuba, on the road from Havana to Villa-Clara, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Camarioca, and 18 m. SE of Matanzas.

**GUAMACHUCO**, or **HUAMACHUCO**, a province of Peru, in the S part of the intendency of Truxillo, to the W of the prov. of Patatz, to the S of that of Caxamarca, and to the E of the prov. of Truxillo. It is 90 m. in length, 75 m. in breadth, and is intersected by the principal chain of the Andes. The principal rivers by which it is watered are the Tun-guragua and its affluents the Crisuejas and Chusgon. The climate is generally cold; but maize, wheat, barley, several kinds of fruit, and in some parts cacao, are cultivated with success. Cattle and sheep are reared in great numbers, and the wool of the latter is manufactured into fabrics for local use. It has mines of gold, silver, and iron. Pop. in 1842, 38,150.



of whom 2,337 were Spaniards and Creoles, 17,117 Indians, 18,367 Mulattoes, 250 free Mulattoes, and 79 slaves.—The chief town, which bears the same name, is 42 m. NE of Truxillo, and 330 m. NNE of Lima, occupying a cold and elevated situation in the midst of the Andes, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Crisnejas.

**GUAMALCA**, a tribe of Indians, who inhabit the banks of the Vermejo in La Plata, in the Intendancies of Salta and Paraguay.

**GUAMALIES**, or **HUAMALIES**, a province of Peru, in the N part of the intendancy of Farina, on the W side of the central branch of the Andes, and on the r. bank of the Tunguragua; bounded on the N and E by the intendancy of Truxillo; on the SE by that of Guanuco; and on the SW and W by the prov. of Conchucos. Its length from NW to SE is 129 m., and its medium breadth 30 m. The climate of this prov. corresponds in variety with the diversity of its surface. It is cold in the N, which is generally mountainous; mild towards the S; and in the valleys extremely warm. The soil produces grain, fruit, and cacao in abundance, while the forests afford dye-woods and quinquina. Cattle and sheep are pastured in great numbers. The wool of the latter is used in the manufacture of different fabrics for local use. There are mines of silver and mercury, and numerous thermal springs. This prov. contains the ruins of several temples of the ancient Peruvians. Pop. in 1802, 14,234, of whom 611 were Spaniards and Creoles, 8,957 Indians, 4,625 Mulattoes, and 43 slaves.

**GUAMANGA**, or **HUAMANGA**, a province and town of Peru, in the dep. of Ayacucho. The prov. is bounded on the NW by the prov. of Huancavelica; on the N and NE by the territory of the Independent Indians; on the E by the intendancy of Cuzco; on the S by that of Arequipa; and on the W by the intendancies of Lima and Huancavelica. It is 279 m. in length from N to S, and 105 m. in breadth, and is divided into 6 provs., viz.: Anco, Andahuaylas, Congallo, Guamanga, Guanta, and Lucanas and Parinacochas. Pop. 111,600. It is intersected towards the S by the great chain of the Andes, which sends forth several considerable branches into the interior, dividing the prov. into two great basins, one of which, the more northerly, is watered by the Apurimac, Mantaro, Pampas, the Rio-do-Sal, the Cangallo, the Chinchero, and other minor streams belonging to the basin of the Amazon. The other is intersected by affluents of the Pacific, of which the principal is the Panuira-Cocha. The chief productions of the soil are cocoa, wheat, dragon's blood, and cinnamon. Sheep are reared in great numbers on its pastures; and there are mines of silver, lead, and salt. The prov. occupies the N part of the dep. Its surface is elevated, and its climate cold; grain, however, is raised here in great quantities, and its sheep are noted for the fineness of their wool. Pop. in 1802, 25,970, of whom 318 were Spaniards and Creoles, 20,373 Indians, 4,382 Mulattoes, and 1,215 free Mulattoes.—The chief town, now called Ayacucho, is situated in an extensive and fertile plain, on a small river of the same name, 228 m. SE of Lima, and 191 m. WNW of Cuzco. The houses are built of stone, the public squares are magnificent, and the approaches are adorned with ranges of trees. Besides the cathedral, there are several parish-churches, numerous convents, and a well-endowed college, which enjoys the privileges of a university. This town was founded by Pizarro in 1539, and was originally called San Juan-de-la-Victoria, in commemoration of a victory gained here by the Spaniards over the Inca Manco. It has an extensive silver-foundry.

**GUAMANI** (**PARAKO DE**), a summit of the chain of the High Andes, on the confines of Peru, between

Assuay and Truxillo. It rises to the height of 10,053 ft., and is constantly covered with snow.

**GUAMANTANGA**, a village of Peru, in the intendancy and 54 m. NE of Lima, prov. of Canta.

**GUAMA-SEVILLA**, a small town of the island of Cuba, on the S coast, 24 m. WSW of Santiago-de-Cuba, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Cobre. It has a port named Rincon-de-Sevilla.

**GUAMBACHO**, a river of Peru, in the intendancy of Tarma, prov. of Santa, which runs SW, and, after a course of 18 m., throws itself into the Pacific. Its embouchure forms a port which bears the same name.

**GAUMES**, a river of Ecuador, which has its source on the E side of the Andes, 30 m. S of Pasto, runs E, and joins the Putumayo, on the r. bank, after a course of about 135 m. On its banks is a settlement of the same name.

**GUAMMAME**, or **GUANAME** (**SERRA DO**), a chain of mountains in Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, which detaches itself from the Serra-de-Ibiapaba in 5° 10' S lat., and runs in an E direction, between the basins of the Ceara and Jaquiribe.

**GUAMOCO**, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, 30 m. NE of Santa-Fe-de-Antioquia, on the Alara. This was formerly a flourishing town, but the silver-mines, which were the chief source of its prosperity, are now exhausted.

**GUAMOCO** (**SIERRAS-GHANTES-DE**), the N part of the intermediate chain of the Andes, in the dep. of the Magdalena, New Grenada, between the rivers Magdalena and Cauca.

**GUAMOTE**, a village of Ecuador, in the dep. and near the town of Guayaquil. It is pleasantly situated on an island formed by two rivers, and surrounded by lofty mountains, and consists of but a few reed-built houses and a church. In 1803 it was the scene of a terrible revolt of the Indians against the whites.

**GUAMUTOS**, a town of the island of Cuba, on the road from Havana to Villa-Clara, 93 m. ESE of the former, and 60 m. WNW of the latter.

**GUANA**, an island in the group of the Little-Antilles, near the NE coast of the island of Antigua, in N lat. 17° 10'. It is upwards of 2 m. in length, and nearly 1 m. in breadth. It has quarries of excellent stone.—Also a small island in the group of the Virgin islands, to the NE of Tortola, in N lat. 18° 25'. See also QUITA-SUENO.

**GUANABACAO**, a town of the island of Cuba, capital of the jurisdiction, on a bay of the same name, in the Departamento-Occidental, 3 m. SSE of Havana. Pop. in 1841, 6,634, of whom 3,572 were whites, 1,714 free-coloured, and 1,348 slaves. It has a mineral spring and baths, which, from their vicinity to the cap., are much resorted to. There are also bituminous springs in the vicinity. The bay forms part of the port of Havana.—The jurisdiction comprises 1 town, 2 pueblos, and 2 caserios. Pop. in 1841, 16,519, of whom 9,001 were employed in the culture of sugar and coffee.

**GUANABO**, a small town of the island of Cuba, on the road from Havana to Sta-Maria-del-Rosario, 9 m. SE from the former, and 6 m. WNW from the latter.

**GUANACACHE** (**LAGOS DE**), an extensive and irregularly-outlined sheet of water in the La Plata prov. of San Juan, intersected by the parallel of 31° 45' S lat., and the meridian of 68° 40' W. It seems to be an expansion of the San Juan, which flows into it from the N, and of the Mendoza from the S; and on its side is connected by the Rio Cruces with a large morass, which the Desaguadero connects with the complicated water-system of the provs. of Mendoza and San Luis.

**GUANACAS (PARAMO DE)**, a group of mountains in New Grenada, in the dep. of the Cauca, at the junction of the E, W, and central chains of the Andes.

**GUANACATI**, a river of New Grenada, which takes its rise in the mountains in the central part of the isthmus of Panama, runs SW, and throws itself into the bay of Panama, to the NW of the Rio Chiman. It has a total course of about 30 m. through a country of great beauty and fertility.

**GUANAHANI**. See SAN SALVADOR.

**GUANAHUCA**, a volcano of Chili, in the chain of the Andes, on the confines of Araucania and Patagonia, to the SE of the volcano of Osorno, and 129 m. SE of Valdivia.

**GUANAJA**. See BONACCA.

**GUANAJAY**, a town of Cuba, in the Departamento Occidental, near Havana. Pop. 2,908.

**GUANAJIVE**, a headland of the W coast of the island of Porto-Rico, near the mouth of a small river of the same name, in N lat. 18° 12'.

**GUANAMBU**, or **JUANAMBU**, a river of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cauca, which takes its rise on the W side of the Paramo-de-Guanacas, and after an impetuous course to the W, falls into the Patia, on the l. bank.

**GUANAPALO**, a river of New Grenada, in the dep. of Boyaca, which takes its rise 75 m. SW of Casanare; runs E, and joins the Meta, on the r. bank, to the SW of the confluence of the Pauto, and after a course of about 60 m. It is navigable for small boats, and its waters abound with fish.

**GUANAPARO**, a large river of Venezuela, which, under the name of Bocomo, rises to the S of Truxillo; flows S; then bends round to the E; and then flows ENE, under its name G., to the Portuguesa, which it joins on the r. bank, in N lat. 8° 9'.

**GUANAPE**, a port of Peru, in the prov. of Truxillo, on the Pacific, to the W of Viru. It possesses little security, and is consequently but little frequented. Opposite this port are 4 small islands which bear the same name.

**GUANAPU**. See UANAPU.

**GUANARE**, a river of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, which descends from the E side of the Paramo-de-la-Rosa; bathes the walls of the town of the same name; and, after a total course, in a generally ESE direction, of 126 m., joins the Bocono, on the l. bank.—The town of G. is 72 m. SE of Truxillo, and 279 m. SSW of Caracas. Pop. 12,300. The streets are spacious and well laid out; and although possessing little elegance, the houses are generally well-built. It has an hospital, and a large and richly adorned parish-church. The wealth of the inhabitants consists chiefly in cattle and mules, which they export in immense numbers to Coro, Porto-Cabello, and Guayana. This town was founded in 1593.

**GUANARITO**, a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of Apure, between the Bocono and Guanare, 33 m. SE of Guanare, and 105 m. ENE of Varinas.

**GUANAXUATO**, or **GUANAJUATE**, a province of Mexico, comprising the ancient Intendancy of the same name; bounded on the N by the states of Zacatecas and San-Luis-Potosi; on the E by that of Queretaro; on the S by Michoacan; and on the W by Guadalajara or Jalisco. It lies wholly on the ridge of the Cordilleras, the most elevated point being, according to Humboldt, 1,539 toises, or 9,840 ft., above the level of the sea. The Rio-Grande skirts its S frontier, on its passage towards the lake of Chapala. There are no other important streams. The climate is in general agreeable; but epidemics are frequent; and the country was ravaged by a disease of this species in 1523. The soil is fertile, particu-

larly along the Rio-Grande, and produces sugar, oil, wine, pepper, oranges, lemons, mulberries, and nopal. The mineral wealth of this state renders it one of the most important of the Mexican confederacy. Of a total of 30,000,000 dollars, the estimated amount of the gold and silver production of the Mexican mines in 1850, this prov. yielded nearly 15,000,000. The La Luz vein is of immense richness. Industry and the arts have made considerable progress in G. within the last few years; but its commerce is yet chiefly with Mexico, and nearly limited to the exportation of the precious metals. This state, in 1803, contained a pop. of 517,300 souls, one-third of whom were Indians, on a surface of 911 sq. leagues. In 1825, the governor reported the pop. at only 382,829 souls. From Oct. 1824 to Oct. 1825, its revenue amounted to 247,810 piastres, and its disbursements to 264,010 piastres. It is divided into 33 parishes, and comprises the 3 cities of G., Celaya or Zelaya, and Salmatica, besides the towns of San-Miguel-el-Grande, Dolores, San-Felipe, Salamanca, Irapuato, and San-Bartolo, and the new mining town of La Luz.

The city of **SANTA-FE-DE-GUANAXUATO**—or, as it is sometimes written and pronounced, **GONNAJOATO**—is situated in N lat. 21° 0' 15", in a narrow valley of the Sierra-de-Santa-Rosa. "Nothing can be more ruinous and gloomy," says the author of *Notes on Mexico*, "than the approach to the city; but, on leaving the bed of the river, we ascended a steep projecting rock, and entered a street, skirting a ravine, supported by a lofty stone wall, having houses on only one side of it. We soon found ourselves in the heart of the town, winding along crooked, narrow streets, and across open spaces, which cannot be called squares, for they are irregular and of indescribable forms, most of them filled with market-stalls. The houses present a very singular appearance. They are spacious and well-built, of hewn stone, but the fronts have been newly painted, and of the gayest colours: light green is the favourite, and some exhibit white, green, and red, which are now the national colours of Mexico." The city of G. was founded by the Spaniards in 1543. The first mine that was worked was that of San Barnabé, situated 5 leagues from the city, which was discovered the same year, and 20 years before the discovery of the great mother-vein. It was constituted a town in 1619, and invested with the privileges of a city in 1741. According to M. Humboldt, the pop. of G., in 1802, was, within the city, 41,000,—in the suburbs and adjacent mines, 29,600,—total, 70,600. But from a census taken in May 1822, the inhabitants of the city appear to have been then only 15,379, and the total pop. of the city and mines only 35,733.—The principal mine wrought here is the great Valenciana, from which more silver has been extracted than from any other. It is the largest in the world, and was discovered about a century ago by a young Spaniard of the name of Obregon. He had no property, but was assisted by a shopkeeper in the neighbourhood. In a short time each partner annually shared profits to the amount of £250,000! During the revolution, the machinery was destroyed by fire, and the water accumulated to such a degree that it could not be extracted by the slender means possessed by the natives, which is, drawing it from the shafts in skins worked by a species of rough wooden machinery, called a *malacate*; but since the mine has been in the possession of the Anglo-Mexican company, powerful steam-machinery has been used to drain the mine of water. It is not so productive now as formerly, and the great vein of silver ore is supposed to be nearly exhausted in its supply. The mine has three grand shafts for drawing off the water, and bringing the large ores to the surface.

but the works are carried on in different galleries underground, reached by means of rude steps hewn in the solid rock. These galleries, called *despachos*, are very numerous. The depth from the mouth of the mine is very great, and the Indian miners have to ascend and descend several times in the course of the day. The heat at the bottom of the mine is excessive, being upwards of 110°. During 1849, 8,000,000 silver dollars were coined at G., and in 1850, 12,000,000. The ore yields from 9 to 15 per cent. of gold, and about 700,000 dollars in gold were coined in 1850. The annual receipts of the Santa-Lucia mine have for some years been 2,400,000 dollars from the sale of ores.

**GUANCABAMBA**, a river of South America, which has its source on the E side of the Andes, near a village of the same name, in Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay; runs S along the confines of the prov. of Jaen and Peru; then turns E, and after a total course of 105 m., joins the Tunguragua on the l. bank, 15 m. SSW of Jaen-de-Bracamoros. It is not navigable, in consequence of the number of falls which occur in its course.—The village of G. is 69 m. WNW of Jaen-de-Bracamoros, on the road from that town to Loxa, in the midst of the Andes, at an alt. of 6,560 ft. above sea-level, and to the SE of the remains of a fine road formed by the Incas, between Cuzco and Assuay.

**GUANCABELICA**, or **HUANCABELICA**, a province in the central part of Peru, bounded on the N by Tarma; on the E and SE by that of Guamanga; and on the SW, W, and NW, by the intendancy of Lima, comprising an area 134 m. in length and 102 m. at its greatest breadth. It is situated on the E side of the Andes, and belongs in its entire extent to the basin of the Mantaro. The principal rivers by which it is watered are the Jauja, and its affluent the Rio-de-Sal. It contains also several lakes, of which Choclococha is the largest. The climate is generally cold, and the only agricultural productions which can be successfully cultivated here are wheat, maize, and potatoes. The pastures, however, are excellent, and maintain great numbers of cattle and sheep; the latter are noted for the excellence of their wool. The mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and mercury which this prov. contains, form its principal wealth. It is divided into 4 districts, viz., Angaraes, G., Castro-Vireina, and Tayacaxa. Pop. in 1802, 30,900, of whom 2,460 were Spaniards and Creoles. The town of G. is situated in an elevated valley of the Andes, on a river which throws itself into the Jauja, 66 m. W of Guamanga, and 168 m. SE of Lima. Pop. 5,156, of whom 600 are Spaniards and Creoles. It is noted as the metropolis of the surrounding mining district.

**GUANCHACO**, a village and port of Peru, in the prov. and 6 m. NW of Truxillo, on the Pacific. The harbour is open, and possesses little shelter; its entrance also is obstructed by a bar of sand, but it is notwithstanding frequently put into by vessels from Lima and Panama.

**GUANCHO**, a high conical hill in the prov. of Shoa, in Abyssinia, midway between Aliu-Amba and Farri, the residence of the state-gaoler and collector of duties upon that frontier. Dr. C. Johnston, in 1842, found 5 princes of the blood royal confined here, some of whom had been prisoners for above 30 years.

**GUANDACOL**, a department and town of the prov. of La Rioja, in the La Plata federcy. The dep. lies to the W, beyond the Famatina range, and along the base of the cordillera of Chili; and contains a pop. of about 1,500, chiefly congregated in the towns of G. and Vinchina.

**GUANDU**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-

de-Janeiro, formed by the union of the Rio-des-Lages with the Santa-Anna, and flowing into the bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

**GUANERO**, a river of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Apure, which has its source on the E side of the Sierra-de-Merida, 75 m. W of Varinas, and runs first E, then SE, and after a total course of about 105 m., joins the Apure on the l. bank.

**GUANGUE**, or **GANDOVA**, a river which has its source in Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Amhara, on the N side of the mountains which form the NW boundary of the prov. of Dembea; enters Nubia; and after a rapid course in a N direction of about 180 m., joins the Tacazze on the l. bank, in N lat. 14° 50'.

**GUANHAENS**, a river and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes. The v. is 15 m. E of Villa-do-Principe, and stands on the banks of the river, which, descending from the mountain to the NE of Villa-do-Principe, flows into the Rio-do-Peixe, an affluent of the Santo-Antonio.

**GUANICA**, a bay of the S coast of Porto-Rico, in N lat. 18° 5'. It is about 12 m. from E to W, and 6 m. in breadth. It contains several islands, but is well-sheltered, and affords excellent anchorage.

**GUANIPA** (**MESA-DE**), an elevated sandy plateau of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, and S part of the prov. of Cumana, from 105 to 120 m. in breadth. It contains a marsh which forms the source of several rivers.

**GUANO**, a town of Ecuador, 12 m. NE of Riobamba, on a small river of the same name, in a fertile and salubrious locality, in the midst of the Andes. Woollen stockings are extensively manufactured here, and form a considerable article of trade.—Also an islet on the coast of Bolivia, about a ½ m. NW of Leading Bluff.

**GUANTA**, or **HUANTA**, a province and town of Peru, in the dep. of Ayacucho, watered on the E by the Apurimac, and on the N and W by the Mantaro. The climate is mild, and in the valleys extremely warm. The soil produces sugar, cocoa-nuts, and fruit of all kinds, and the forests abound with fine timber and medicinal herbs. The town is 27 m. N of Guamanga, near the confluence of the Cangallo or Mantaro, and the Rio-de-Sal.

**GUANTANAMO**, a port of Cuba, on the SE coast of the island, 48 m. SE of Santiago-de-Cuba, and 60 m. WSW of Baracoa, in N lat. 60°, and W long. 77° 35'. It is capacious, and will float vessels of the greatest burden. The Anna-Amarga and several other streams flow into it. It was named Cumberland by Admiral Vermont who landed here in 1741.

**GUANTAYAYA**, a village of Peru, 14 leagues E of Iquique, in the vicinity of extensive saltpetre mines. The whole surrounding country is encrusted with saline substances, and rests on a stratified saliferous alluvium. The mine consists of a hard stratum of the nitrate, between 2 and 3 ft. thick, mingled with a little of the sulphate of soda and a good deal of common salt. This stratum lies close beneath the surface, and follows for a length of 150 m. the margin of a grand basin or plain, manifestly once a lake, at an alt. of 3,300 ft. above the Pacific.

**GUANUCO**, or **HUANUCO**, a province and town of Peru, in the E part of the intendancy of Tarma, bounded on the N by the intendancy of Truxillo; on the E by the territory of the independent Indians; on the S by the prov. of Tarma; and on the W by those of Conchucos and Guamalies. It is 60 m. in length, and 39 m. in breadth, and is watered by several rivers, the principal of which, called the Huallaga or Guanuco, is formed by the union of several minor streams. The climate is mild and



salubrious, and the soil produces abundantly all sorts of grain and fruit, and cotton. Cattle are reared in great numbers in the higher districts. The silver mines here are of little value. Pop. 16,826, of whom 6,214 are Spaniards and Creoles.—The town, which is the capital of the prov., is situated near the l. bank of the Huallaga, 111 m. NNW of Tarma, and 165 m. NE of Lima. It was formerly large and populous, and still contains the ruins of some fine edifices which belonged to the Incas.

**GUANUROS**, an Indian tribe of Brazil, who inhabit the district between the Jurua and Tefe, in the prov. of Rio Negro.

**GUANZATE**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 8 m. SSW of Como, district and 2 m. ESE of Appiano. Pop. 1,150.

**GUAPACHOS**, a numerous Indian tribe of La Plata, who inhabit the forests situated between the Vermejo and Salado, in the intendancy of Salta.

**GUAPEY**, or **RIO-GRANDE-DE-LA-PLATA**, a large river of Bolivia, which has its source on the E side of the Sierras Altissimas, 30 m. NW of Oropesa; runs ESE, passes near the town of Cochabamba, and forms the line of separation between the prov. of that name and those of Charecas and Paraguay. It then bends SW; makes a circuit from SW to NW in passing to the S of the Sierras Altissimas, through the Valle Grande; a little to the W of the meridian of 63° W, turns N, and gradually bends round towards the W, and flowing NW, unites with the Mamore, nearly under the parallel of 16° S lat., after a total course of about 600 m. Its principal affluents are the Sara on the r., and on the l. the Pesca and the Ibabu.

**GUAPI-ACU**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, rising in the Cordilheira-dos-Organos, and joining the Rio-Piracininga.

**GUAPI-MIRIM**, a river and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, rising in the Serra-dos-Organos, and flowing by a N course into the bay of Niterohi. The town and parish are situated upon the river, and have a pop. of about 2,000.

**GUAPO**, a bay of the W coast of the island of Trinidad, between points Courbarie and Guapo, in N lat. 10° 12'. It is 6 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth; and receives a small river of the same name.

**GUAPORE**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, having its source in the Campos-Parexis, 84 m. NE of Villa-Bella, which is in S lat. 15° 5'. It runs first S, and then W; afterwards bends NW, passes Villa-Bella, and takes its course through an extensive but still little-known country to the confines of Peru, along which it flows for a considerable distance; on the common frontier of Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia, it joins the Mamore in S lat. 11° 54' 46", when the united streams take the name of Madeira. The total course of this river is estimated at 630 m. Of its numerous affluents the principal are, the Sarare, Galera, Candes, Cabexi, Piolho, Alcide, Guraimbaira, São-Maquen, São-Simão, Cautarios, and São-Domingo, all of which descend from the mountains of Urucumanacu and Geral, and flow into the G. on the r. On the l. it receives the Alegre, Paragua, Bauris, and Ilomamas. Several establishments have been erected on the banks of this river by the Portuguese, the most important of which is the fort of Principe-da-Beira. An insignificant canal in the vicinity of the Brazilian Villa-Bella would, according to Humboldt, suffice to connect the basin of the G. with that of the Paraguay and effect an unbroken water-communication from Buenos-Ayres to the mouth of the Orinoco. There are, however, 5 falls on this river. In 1742 Manuel de Lima, with a party of Indians and Mulattoes, descended in a canoe by the G. and the Amazon;

and this voyage has been frequently made since. It requires from 10 to 12 months for a loaded canoe to ascend from Para by the Amazon, Madeira, and G.

**GUATUARIS**, an Indian tribe of Peru, who inhabit the territory to the r. of the Puruz, and near the Brazilian frontier.

**GUARACARO**, a navigable river of Trinidad, which takes its rise near the centre of the island, to the W of the marsh of Oitroire; runs WSW; and after a course of 12 m. throws itself into the gulf of Paria to the S of Piedras point.

**GUARAIGUACU**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, which runs SE, and after a course of about 30 m. throws itself into the Atlantic.

**GUARAJUS** (SAO-ANTONIO-DOS-), a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, district of Jaruaena, near the l. bank of the Guapore, and 210 m. NW of Villa-Bella. In the vicinity are several mines not now wrought.

**GUARAMBARE**, a river of La Plata, in the intendancy of the Paraguay, which descends from a branch of the Sierra-Amambahy; runs SW; and after dividing into several arms joins the Paraguay 165 m. N of Assumption. It has a total course of about 150 m.—Also an Indian establishment, in the intendancy and near the l. bank of the Paraguay, 18 m. SE of Assumption.

**GUARANIS**, or **GUARANIS**, an Indian tribe of La Plata, who inhabit the banks of the laguna of Ybera, and of the Parana and Uruguay rivers, and their affluents, in the SE part of the intendancy of the Paraguay, and the NE of that of Buenos-Ayres. They are an active, robust, and warlike people, and at the period of the first visits of the Jesuits were much addicted to deprecatory warfare. In 1630, the number of their adult pop. was estimated at 70,000. It has since been reckoned at not less than 200,000, inclusive of 40,000 men capable of bearing arms.

**GUARANIS**, **GUARASTOS**, or **GUARASTIANS**, a tribe of Indians in Venezuela, who inhabit the delta of the Orinoco. They are tall, well-made and vigorous, and paler in complexion than their aboriginal compatriots, occasioned by the damp and shade in which they habitually live. The tracts they occupy being submerged at high tide, they construct their dwellings in the aurich trees which grow in the swamps, and subsist on the produce of that species of palm-tree, and on fish and dried roots. They manufacture hammocks, cordage, canoes, baskets made from the filaments of the palm-tree, and some other articles, which, with apes, parrots, and fish, they barter at Trinidad for mirrors, beads, fish-hooks, arrow-points, hatchets, fire-arms, and brandy, of which they are inordinately fond. They are hospitable and lively in disposition, but cruel and vindictive when irritated, and implacable in their enmity to their former oppressors the Spaniards. Their only dress consists of an apron descending from the girdle. Their number is estimated at 10,000.

**GUARAPARI**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Guarapari-do-Sul, 51 m. SSW of Nossa-Senhora-da-Victoria, in S lat. 20° 43'. The houses are only one story in height, and the streets are unpaved. Except the parish church, it has no buildings worthy of notice. Cotton and the balsam of Peru are extensively cultivated in the environs.

**GUARAPARI** (SERRA DE), a chain of mountains in Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo. It makes part of the Serra-do-Mar, and extends SSW from the Rio-Santa-Maria to the Campaun, a distance of nearly 75 m. It is intersected by the Itopemirim, Piuma, Guarapari-do-Norte, and several other streams which flow to the Atlantic.

**GUARAPARI-DO-NORTE**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, which has its source on the confines of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, runs E, and throws itself into the Atlantic 21 m. S of Nossa-Senhora-da-Victoria, and 33 m. NNE of Guarapari, after a course of about 75 m.

**GUARAPARI-DO-SUL**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, which takes its rise on the S side of the Serra-de-Guarapari, and after a course of 45 m. falls into the Atlantic, at the town of the same name.

**GUARAPICHE**, a river of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, formed by the union of several

streams which descend from the Cerros-de-Bergantín. It runs NE across a country little known, and throws itself into the gulf of Paria, 99 m. ESE of Cumana, after a course of about 120 m., 75 of which are navigable. Its principal affluents are the Colorado, Gualatar, Caripe, Punceres, Tigre, and Guayuta. The upper part of its course is obstructed by trunks of trees. The country through which it flows appears fertile, but is uncultivated and to a great extent covered with wood.

**GUARAPUABA (CAMPOS-DE-)**, extensive plains in Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and NW part of the comarca of Curytiba. They are watered by the Paranapema and Ivahy.

**GUARATIBA**, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. and district of Rio-de-Janeiro, near the mouth of a small river of the same name, to the E of the island of Marambaya, and 30 m. SW of Rio-de-Janeiro, in S lat. 23° 3' 50".—Also a town and parish of Brazil, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. 4,000.

**GUARATINGUETA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov., comarca, and 141 m. NE of São-Paulo, situated in an extensive savannah, near the r. bank of the Parahiba. It has a parish church, and possesses a considerable trade in sugar and tobacco, both of which are cultivated in the locality. The Indian name of this v. gives a favourable specimen of the talent for observation possessed by the aboriginal inhabitants: for it signifies 'the place where the sun turns back'; and in fact the tropic of Capricorn is scarcely a degree S of it.—*Spiz.*

**GUARATUBA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, comarca of Cerro-do-Frio, which has its source on the W side of the mountains of Gram-Mogol, runs NNW, and joins the Rio-Verde, on the r. bank, 54 m. above the confluence of that river with the Rio-Francisco, and after a course of about 135 m. Its principal affluent is the Pacuhy, which it receives on the r.—Also a river in the same prov., in the comarca of Curytiba, which has its source near the N confines of the prov. of Santa Catherina, runs E, and throws itself into the Atlantic, near the town of the same name, and after a course of about 60 m.

**GUARATUBA**, or **VILLA-NOVA-DE-S.-LUIZ**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 219 m. SW of São-Paulo, comarca and 69 m. ESE of Curytiba, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, near the Atlantic.

**GUARAVA**, a river of Lower Guinea, in the E part of Benguela. It is little known, but is said to be as large as the Zambeze.

**GUARAYOS**, a tribe of Indians, who inhabit a district of Bolivia between the 15th and 16th parallels, to the E of the Baures, and W of the Paragan rivers. They are antropophagi, fierce, warlike, and of nomadic habits. They give their name to a range of mountains of inconsiderable elevation, dividing Brazil in this quarter from Bolivia, which extends in a crescent form from the Guapore to San Miguel, a space of 975 m.

**GUARCINO**, a town of the Pontifical States, in the del. and 12 m. N of Frosinone, on the r. bank of the Cosa. Pop. 2,200.

**GUARCO**, a port of Peru, in the intendancy of Lima, prov. and 6 m. W of Canete. It possesses little shelter, and is capable of receiving small vessels only.

**GUARDA**, a comarca and town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 44 m. ESE of Viseu, and 63 m. E of Coimbra, near the r. bank of the Mondego. Pop. 2,300. It is defended by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and by a citadel; and has a fine cathedral, 4 parish-churches, 2 convents, a seminary, 2 hospitals, and a college. The episcopal palace is an edifice of great extent, but of mean architecture. This town occupies the site of the ancient *Lancia-Opidiana*, and was originally a fortress, whence its

name. Several engagements took place here between the French and English in 1810 and 1811.—The comarca or district of G. contained 165,461 inhabitants in 1836.

**GUARDA**. See **GARDA**.

**GUARDAFUI (CAPE)**, or **RAS-ASSERE**, a bold cape which forms the most easterly point of Africa, at the extremity of the coast of Ajan and of the kingdom of Adel, in N lat. 11° 43', E long. 51° 20' [*Raper*]. It was the *Aromatum promontorium* of the Middle ages. The adjoining country is exceedingly beautiful and well-watered, and enjoys a salubrious climate.

**GUARDAMAR**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 21 m. SW of Alicante. Pop. 3,238. It is built in an amphitheatrical form, on a mountain, near the entrance of the Segura into the Mediterranean. It has a castle, now in ruins, and an hospital, and possesses several oil-mills. It suffered much from an earthquake in 1823. In the environs are quarries of gypsum and several saline springs.

**GUARDAMIGLIO**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the del. of Lodi, 4 m. N of Piacenza. Pop. 1,530.

**GUARDAVALE**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 29 m. S of Catanzare, 4 m. from the shore of the Ionian sea. Pop. 2,600. Important fairs are held here.

**GUARDAVENETA**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Polesina, 8 m. SSE of Rovigo, district and 4 m. W of Crespino, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,700.

**GUARDIA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 8 m. N of Paola, 2 m. from the shore of the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,300. It was founded by an Albanian colony in the reign of Frederick II.

**GUARDIA (LA)**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 5 m. SE of Jaen, at the foot of Mount San Cristobal. Pop. 1,448. The streets are straight but steep, and, with the exception of an old castle and a convent, it has no buildings worthy of notice.—Also a town in Galicia, in the prov. and 43 m. SSW of Vigo, on the shore of the Atlantic, on the r. bank of the embouchure of the Minho. Pop. 2,413. It is surrounded by ruinous walls, flanked with towers, and has a small port defended by a fort, a convent, and an hospital. Hosiery and tape are manufactured here, and form, with the produce of the sardine fisheries, its chief articles of trade.—Also a town in New Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. ESE of Toledo, on a rocky ridge, near the r. bank of the Cedron. Pop. 3,316. It has a convent, and possesses a manufactory of common cloth and of saltpetre. This town was erected for the defence of the district from the incursions of the Moors, and still contains the remains of extensive fortifications. In the environs are several gypsum-quarries.—Also a walled town in Old Castile, in the prov. and 9 m. NNW of Logrono, on a height which commands the surrounding district. Pop. 2,246. It has a fortress and a convent. In the 12th cent. it was a place of considerable strength, and sustained several sieges.

**GUARDIA (MONTE DELLA)**, a summit of the island of Lipari, about 1 m. to the S of the town of that name.

**GUARDIA-ALFIERI**, or **GUARDIALEFIERA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 6 m. W of Larino, and 20 m. NE of Campobasso, on the brow of a hill near the l. bank of the Biferno. Pop. 1,800. It is a bishop's see. A fair is held here once a-year. In the environs are a gypsum-quarry and a mineral spring.

**GUARDIA-SAN-FRAMONDI**, or **GUARDIADELLE-SOLE**, a town of Naples, capital of a cant., in

the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 14 m. SE of Piedmonte, and 24 m. ENE of Capua. Pop. 3,600. It has several churches, a convent, and an hospital, and possesses extensive tanneries.

**GUARDIAGRELE**, a town of Naples, cap. of a cant. in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 12 m. SSE of Chieti. Pop. 6,190. It has 4 parish-churches and 3 convents.

**GUARDIA-LOMBARDA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 3 m. NE of Santo Angelo-di-Lombardi, on the r. bank of the Lombarda. Pop. 3,000.

**GUARDIA-PERTICARA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicate, district and 27 m. SE of Potenza, between two small-affluents of the Sauro. Pop. 1,670.

**GUARDIA-REGIA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 21 m. ESE of Isernia, cant. and 5 m. SE of Bojano, on the N declivity of Monte-Matese. Pop. 1,400. It has a parish-church, an abbey, and an hospital.

**GUARDISTALLO**, a village of Tuscany, in the comp. and 38 m. S of Pisa. Pop. 1,140.

**GUARDO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Palencia, 17 m. WSW of Cervera, and 41 m. N of Carrion, on the l. bank of the river of that name, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 800. Pottery, linen, and charcoal are manufactured here in large quantities.

**GUARE**, a river of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, which has its source on the W side of the Cerros-de-Bergantin; runs first W, then NW; and falls into the Unare, on the r. bank, 57 m. SW of Barcelona, and after a course of about 105 m.

**GUARENA**, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, in the prov. of Badajoz, 14 m. SE of Merida, and 36 m. N of Llerena. Pop. 2,368.

**GUARENE**, a commune and village of Piedmont, in the div. of Coni, prov. and 3 m. N of Alba, near the l. bank of the Tanaro. Pop. 2,368. It has a castle.

**GUARICUS**, a tribe of Indians in Brazil, who inhabit the district between the Jutay and Amazon, in the prov. of the Rio Negro.

**GUARGA**, or **ERGUILA**, a river of Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, which has its source in a branch of the Atlas, runs W, and joins the Sebu, on the r. bank, after a course of about 120 m.

**GUARIA**, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in S lat. 7° 35', and W long. 64° 20'. It discharges itself by a short outlet into the Madeira.

**GUARICO**, a river of Venezuela, which takes its rise to the SE of the lake of Valencia, and 60 m. SW of Caracas; runs E, passing to the S of S. Sebastian-de-los-Reyes; then bends first S, then SW, turns again to the S, and taking at last a SE direction, joins the Apure, on the l. bank, 39 m. above the confluence of that river with the Orinoco, and after a course of about 240 m. Its principal affluent is the Uritacu, which it receives on the l.

**GUARICO (CAPE)**, a rocky headland of Cuba, 48 m. NW of Point Mayi, the E extremity of the island, in N lat. 20° 39'.

**GUARICURA**, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in the Amazon, opposite the confluence of the Guajara and Paru, and a little above that of the Xingu. Its length is about 45 m., and its greatest breadth 18 m. The branch of the river which bathes it on the S is named the Yaraucu.

**GUARINO**, a river of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, which descends from the E side of the Sierra-di-Guali, runs ESE, and joins the Magdalena, on the l. bank, 6 m. N of Honda, after a course of 39 m.

**GUARINUMAS**, a tribe of Indians, in Brazil, who inhabit the

banks of the Madeira, and the Massi, and of Lake Guarua in the prov. of Para.

**GUARIPI**, a river of Peru, in the intendancy of Lima, and prov. of Ica. It has its source on the SW side of the Andes, runs SW, and throws itself into the Pacific, near Palpa, in S lat. 14° 52', and after a course of 69 m. Its principal affluent is the Rio-Grande.

**GUARISAMEY**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua, 78 m. WSW of Durango. Pop. 3,800. It is the chief town of the important mining district in which it is situated.

**GUARISIPA**, a large island of the Orinoco, 225 m. SE of Cumana, and 120 m. above the principal mouth of that river.

**GUARMEY**, a town of Peru, in the intendancy of Tarma, prov. and 90 m. SSE of Santa, and 168 m. NW of Lima, on a small river of the same name, near its entrance into the Pacific. The port is small, but is well-frequented; and has good anchorage. Firewood is the principal article of export. The town is about 2 m. to the NE of the anchorage. Pop. 500.

**GUARO**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 39 m. W of Malaga, on the sierra of the same name. Pop. 2,119. It has a considerable trade in fruit.

**GUAROCHIRI**, or **GUAROCHIRA**, a province and town of Peru, in the N part of the intendancy of Lima, and on the W side of the Andes. It is bounded on the N and NE by the prov. of Canta; on the SE by the intendancy of Guancabellin; on the S by the prov. of Yauyos and Cercado; and on the W by the last-named prov. and that of Chancay; and comprises an area 135 m. in length, and 42 m. in breadth. The principal rivers by which it is watered are the Rimac, Caraballo, and Pasamayo, all of which flow into the Pacific. The valleys are fertile and well-cultivated, producing grain and fruit in great abundance. Silver, cobalt, antimony, and coal exist here in considerable quantities; but from the difficulty of transit they are but little wrought. Pop. 12,024, of whom 225 are Spaniards. The town, which is the capital of the above prov., is 69 m. E of Lima, at the foot of the Andes.

**GUARUAPO**, a river of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Apure. It forms a considerable arm of the Apure; separating from that river a little above the efflux of the Tuqueque, running NE, and, after a course of 69 m., uniting with the Portuguesa.—Also a river in the dep. of the Orinoco, which takes its rise in the low and humid plains in the interior, runs SE, and joins the Orinoco, on the l. bank, opposite Guarisipa, after a course of about 60 m.

**GUARUS**, or **GUARULHOS**, a tribe of Indians in Brazil, who inhabit the Serra-di-Fregheira and dos-Organos, in the provinces of Minas-Geraes and Rio-de-Janeiro.

**GUARUSVACUS**, an Indian tribe of Brazil, who inhabit the vicinity of the E side of the Serra-di-Ibiapaba, in the NW part of the prov. of Pernambuco.

**GUASCAMA (CAPE)**, a headland of New Grenada, on the W coast, in the dep. of the Cauca, 156 m. W of Popayan, near the bay of the same name, in N lat. 2° 30'.

**GUASILA**, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Cap-Cagliari, prov. and 24 m. N of Cagliari. Pop. 1,424.

**GUASTALLA**, a district or administrative province, and a town of the duchy of Parma. The district comprises an area of about 40 sq. m., detached from the duchy by a distance of 12 m., and situated between the duchy of Modena and Austrian Lombardy, from the latter of which it is separated by the Po. Pop. 22,573. It produces grain, rice, and fruit in great abundance, and pastures large herds of cattle. This district formerly constituted a duchy



which belonged to the dukes of Mantua. It fell at the death of the last duke, in 1746, into the hands of the emperor, and at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, two years after, was ceded to Don Carlos, duke of Parma. In 1796 it was united to the Italian republic, given by Napoleon to his sister Pauline, and afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Italy, until 1815, when it was again annexed to the duchy of Parma.—The town, which is one of the most important on the Po, is situated 19 m. NE of Parma; 38 m. ESE of Cremona; 90 m. SSE of Milan; and at an equal distance NNW of Florence, near the r. bank of the Po, and not far from the confluence of the Crostolo. Pop. 9,554. It has a castle, a cathedral, several churches, a public library, an episcopal and a classical seminary, and a printing establishment; and possesses numerous silk spinning-mills, and manufactories of silk and woollen fabrics. A bronze statue of one of its dukes is its principal work of art. Fairs are held three times a-year. In 1734 the Imperialists were here defeated by the French.

**GUASU**, a small kingdom of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, to the E of the kingdom of Inta, and NW of Dahomey Proper. It is watered by the Laka.

**GUASURIENNE**, an Indian tribe who inhabit a district to the E of the Rio Negro, in New Granada, in the SE part of the prov. of San Juan-de-los-Llanos.

**GUATAPORI**, a river of New Granada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, which has its source on the S side of the Sierra de Santa Marta, 66 m. S of the town of that name; runs S; and joins the Cesare on the r. bank, after a course of about 36 m.

**GUATAQUI**, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, 72 m. WSW of Santa-Fe-di-Bogota, on the l. bank of the Magdalena, opposite the confluence of the Payti.

**GUATAVITA**, a small town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, 21 m. NE of Santa-Fe-di-Bogota. Previous to the Spanish conquest this town was one of the strongest and most opulent in America. The number of its inhabitants does not now exceed 200 families, all Indians.—Near the town, in a wild and solitary spot on the ridge of the mountains of Zipaquira, is a lake of the same name, about 3 m. in length, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and remarkable for the depth and transparency of its waters. On its banks were numerous Indian temples, and it is said to contain treasures of great value, thrown in by the devotees in honour of the divinity who was worshipped here, and also when Quesada appeared with his cavalry on the plain of Cundinamarca. Various attempts have been made to drain it, and a considerable amount of treasure and precious stones has from time to time been recovered from it.

## GUATIMALA,

A state of Central America, forming the NW portion of the once extensive Spanish captain-generalship so called, which comprised nearly the whole of Central America, and had a superficial area larger than that of Spain in Europe, or Chili or Peru in the New world. In the historical paragraph attached to this article, and likewise in the general article on Central America, we have slightly sketched the various political movements by which the term G. has now become restricted to a comparatively small portion of this magnificent country; bounded on the N by Yucatan and the British territory of Belize; on the E by Belize, the gulf of Honduras, and the states of Honduras and San Salvador; on the S by the Pacific; and on the W by the Mexican territory of Chiapas.

*Boundaries and Extent.* G., using the geographi-

cal term in its widest application, as under the old Spanish regime, is situated between the 8th and 18th parallels of N lat. Its shores are washed by the sea of the Antilles, or Caribbean sea, on the NE; and by the Pacific ocean on the SW. On the NW it is bounded by the Mexican territories; and on the SE by those of New Granada. Its greatest extent, measured by a line running from NW to SE, is about 1,118 m.; its greatest breadth, betwixt Cape Gracias-a-Dios and Cape Desolado, 403 m. The superficial extent of G. as thus defined, was, according to Humboldt, 26,152 leagues of 25 to a degree, or 200,499 British sq. m. The most northern portion of the SW coast forms with that of Mexico the gulf of Tehuantepec; passing S we find the town of Istapa, the port of G., and still farther S the gulf of Fonseca, which embraces a number of little islands. The gulfs of Papagayo, and of Nicoya or Salinas, bound the little peninsula which terminates to the SE in Cape Blanco; and the gulf of Dulce opens towards the Columbian coast. On the Caribbean coast we find the great gulf of Honduras, the Carataska and Chiriqui lagoons, and an infinite number of little islands sprinkled along the shore.

*Mountains.* A chain of mountains, a prolongation of the cordillera of the Andes, crosses the SE frontier, and traverses the whole of this region, contracting and expanding its branches with the breadth of the country. In Veragua this chain, called Sierra-de-Canatagua, runs in a line directly contrary to that of the Andes, and may be regarded as a great natural boundary between N. and S. America. The chain of G., jagged with volcanic cones—of which above 35 have been enumerated—runs along the W coast, from the lake of Nicaragua, towards the bay of Tehuantepec. In the prov. of Sonsonate this chain is denominated Sierra-de-Apaneca. The most southern volcano is that of Barua or Varu. There are three volcanoes in a state of activity on the S shore of the lake of Nicaragua; and to the N of that lake several others exist, of which the most active is that of Malaga. The Isaleo, near San Salvador, is distinguished by its successive eruptions in 1798, 1805, and 1807. In the environs of G. we remark the volcanoes of Agua and Fuego,—the former occupying the summit of one of the loftiest mountains of Central America. The volcano of Soconusco, in 15° 59' N lat., terminates the G. series of volcanoes.

*Rivers.* From the summits of the mountains which cross the territory of G., numerous rivers descend both towards the N and the S shores. Some of these are partly navigable; many others might easily be made so. The San-Juan discharges the waters of Lake Nicaragua into the Caribbean sea, which also receives the Blewfield, called in the upper part of its course the Nueva-Segovia, the Segovia or Wanx, the Tonglas, the Yare or Herbias, the Poyais, the Roman, the Ulna, the Motagua, the Rio-Dolce or Rio-Golfo, and the Belize river. Amongst the streams which flow to the Pacific are the Rio-Dolce, the Estrella, the Fonseca, the Nacaome, the Sirano, the Lempa, the Michatoyat, the Xisalapa, the Sintalapa, and the San Miguel. In general, G. may be considered as one of the best-watered countries between the tropics.—The lake of Nicaragua is 186 m. in length from NW to SE; 77 m. in breadth from NE to SW; and 465 m. in circuit. Its greatest depth is 40 fath.; its least 30 ft. Its waters are not brackish; and its surface is adorned with a number of picturesque islands. Its height above the level of the Pacific is 134 ft. It receives the waters of Lake Leon on the NW, by the river Lipitapa. Lake Leon or Managua, 48 m. long, by 23 m. broad, is said to be deep enough to receive the largest vessels. The lake of Atitlan, near the town of Old G., is 8 leagues in

length from E to W, and more than 4 leagues from N to S. The gulf of Dulce is a large inland sheet of water communicating with the gulf of Honduras. NW from the gulf of Dulce is Lake Peten. Only the more prominent features of the natural geography of this part of the great American continent are yet known to us. The inland parts of Mosquitia, a large portion of Honduras, and the whole frontier bordering on Yucatan, are almost unknown.

*Climate and Productions.*] At the city of G., situated on the mean height of the table-land, the therm. sometimes rises to 86° in March and April, and generally ranges between 74° and 82° about noon. The dry season begins towards the close of October, and lasts till May. In December and January the temp. varies from 68° to 72°. The eastern shores of this country are the most healthy; on the shores of the Pacific the heat is often extreme, and Europeans are frequently attacked with intermittent fevers. In the interior the climate is greatly modified by the height of the country.—On the coast we frequently meet with a considerable extent of marshy ground; in the interior a volcanic soil abounds, which, like all soils of this description, is remarkably fertile. Dense forests of gigantic trees cover a large proportion of the hills. Among the products of the forest are mahogany, pimento, sarsaparilla, vanilla, Peruvian balsam, Brazil wood, and many kinds of drugs and gums. The productions of the soil are as varied as those of Mexico; and the succession of fruits and produce of all kinds is uninterrupted throughout the year. In the prov. of Soconusco, the cocoa for the especial use of the court of Madrid was formerly gathered; but the two productions of this region best known to commerce are indigo and cochineal. The produce of the latter in 1825 was valued at 400,000 piastres. Large plantations of nopal trees, on which the cochineal insect subsists, are met with in the plains near the city of G., where the quantity of cochineal collected in favourable seasons has amounted to from 200,000 to 250,000 lbs. "The cultivation of indigo," Humboldt says, "which is very general in G. and Caracas, is neglected in Mexico; and indigo is annually imported from G., where the total produce of the plantations amounts to the value of 12,000,000 livres. In G. the plant is called *gigilite*, and the indigo prepared from it, *anil*; the former is the native name, the latter has passed into the Spanish language from the Arabic word *niz* or *nil*.—This country is not less rich in animal than in vegetable productions. Besides the animals common to the American continent, the *zorillo* and *quetzal* occur here; the one a small species of fox, the other a large bird of a beautiful green plumage, the tail feathers of which are favourite ornaments with the natives. The *razos* is a beautiful party-coloured bird. The rivers and lakes swarm with fish, and the coasts afford a variety of objects of pursuit to the fishermen. Green turtle abounds along the Mosquito shore; and manatees are plentiful. This singular creature may be considered the connecting link between quadrupeds and fishes; it retains the fore-feet, or rather, hands of the former, with the tail of the latter, spreading out in a horizontal direction like a large fan. Alligators are numerous, especially in the Usumasinta. Among the noxious animals and reptiles, not the least formidable are the warrior ants (*hornigas guerreras*), which are double the size of the common ant and always move in regular army like an army. "Wherever they enter a house, they spread all over it, and clear it so effectually as not to leave a single worm or reptile of any kind behind them when they depart." Juarros adds to his account of these useful insects that "if any injury

be done to them when in the house, they revenge it by biting or stinging the assailant, and immediately retreat, leaving the vermin untouched!"

*Population.*] According to Humboldt, the pop. of G., in its largest sense, in 1822, did not exceed 1,600,000 souls, viz.: 280,000 Whites, 880,000 Indians, 420,000 of a mixed race of Blacks, Whites, and Indians, and 20,000 Blacks. His calculations, however, he acknowledges, in a letter to Bolivar, were only vague conjectures, which required to be rectified by accurate statistical data. Senor del Valle was of opinion that the pop. of G. could not be less, in 1824, than 2,000,000. He remarks that no pestilential diseases had occurred in that country for many years: that it had not been exposed to devastating war like Buenos-Ayres, Chili, Peru, Colombia, or New Spain; that articles of provision are to be met with here at lower prices than in Mexico; and that marriages are more prolific. In the opinion, therefore, of Senor del Valle, the pop. of G. might be estimated to exceed that of Venezuela, Peru, Chili, and perhaps of Buenos Ayres.—Halkens estimates the whole pop. at 1,500,000; of whom he regards 125,000 as of European descent; 500,000, of mixed race; and 875,000 Indians. The Europeans predominate in Costa-Rica. The pop. of the existing state of G. was estimated in 1825 at 512,120; in 1848 at 700,000. In this latter estimate, however, the pop. of British Honduras and of Quesaltenango was included.

*Government.*] G. had scarcely raised the standard of independence when measures were taken to nominate a constituent assembly, by which the basis of a constitution, fit for a federal republic, might be arranged, and through the medium of which it might be presented for approval to the five states composing the confederacy. After some months, the labours of the assembly were completed. The model which served to guide the legislators of G., was the republican form of the United States of America, together with that of Colombia. The congress, it was provided, should be elected by the people, and half-renewed every year. Each state was to send a representative for every 15,000 inhabitants; and the senate was to be composed of members, popularly elected, in the ratio of two for each state. That body was to have the right of sanctioning all resolutions made in congress; and a third part of the senate was to be renewed annually, the individuals going out being eligible to be re-elected. The executive power was vested in a president, nominated by the inhabitants of the different states of the federation. The offices of president and vice-president, both nominated in the same way, were to last for four years; but the individuals who filled them might be re-elected once more. The constitution abolished slavery, established individual liberty, and guaranteed the freedom of the press. Each of the five states into which G. had partitioned itself was declared to be free and independent as to its provincial government, and internal administration.—The seat of the federal government was fixed at San Salvador.—The army was fixed at 2,000 regular troops, and 10,000 militia.

*Present republic.*] The largest state of the G. confederacy retained the general name of the territory. Its length from NW to SE is about 390 m.; its average breadth 170 m. It is intersected by the two head-streams of the Usumasinta, called the Rio-de-la-Passion, and the Chicosol, which, flowing respectively W and NW, meet nearly under the 17th parallel, 80 m. N of Vera Paz, whence the combined stream flows NW, and crossing the Mexican state of Tabasco, falls into the gulf of Mexico. The Motagua, however, is the principal river of the state of G. It intersects the SE part of the state, and has a direct

course of 200 m. to the head of the gulf of Honduras. The other rivers of G. flows S towards the Pacific.

*Commerce.*] In 1835 G. exported 150 seroons of indigo of 150 lbs. each, valued at 22,500 dollars; 3,500 lbs. of cochineal, valued at 787,500 d.; 8,000 quintals of sarsaparilla, valued at 8,000 d.; 10,000 hides, value 10,000 d., and mahogany and other woods to the value of 5,000 d. From a comparative statement of the value of the imports and exports, taken from the custom-house books in G., for the years 1845-6 and 1846-7, made up to the 31st May each year, it appears that the value of the importation of the former year amounted to 663,449 dols., whilst in the latter year it yielded 838,279 dols., giving an excess in favour of the latter year of 169,829 dols. The value of the exports, on the contrary, shows a decline; for the former year they amounted to 1,039,785 dols., and in the latter to only 1,014,865 dols., leaving a deficit of 25,320 dols. This falling off has been accounted for by the indigo going direct to Yzabal from San Salvador, instead of which that article was formerly brought to G. first, and thence sent on for exportation. The president of G. has lately issued a decree, in which he states that applications having recently been addressed to him pointing out the advantages possessed by the port of Santo Thomas, the more especially as this port now enjoys a free communication with the interior, the said port will be the chief declaration and bonding-port of the republic. The establishment of a custom-house with a proper staff of officers is also ordered. The second, or coasting port of the state will be Izabal. With a view to encourage emigration to Santo Thomas, all persons who settle there will enjoy, for the term of ten years, complete exemption from all general direct and indirect taxation, and articles for their consumption will be permitted to be introduced free of duty. A commission will be appointed by the government for the purpose of improving the harbour accommodation, &c., for establishing a road to the Motagua, and improving the navigation of that river, and also for constructing roads into the interior of the country.

*History.*] The kingdom of G. "received its name from the word *guatemala*, which, in the Mexican language, means 'a decayed log of wood,' because the Mexican Indians who accompanied Alvarado, found, near the palace of the kings of Kachiquel, an old worn-out tree, and gave this name to the capital." Such is the statement adopted by Juarros, in his history of the kingdom of G., as the origin of the name. Some writers, however, he tells us, have derived it from *whateamalba*, which signifies, in the Tzendale dialect, 'a mountain that throws out water,' "alluding, doubtless, to the mountain on the skirts of which the city of G. was built." Another etymology is given by Francisco Gusan, who derives the name from *cortecanalan*, signifying 'milk-wood,'—a peculiar tree found only in the neighbourhood of the supposed site of the original capital, where now stands the v. of Tzaculpa. Juarros himself suggests, that the word may possibly be merely a corruption of the name *Jutmal*, the first king of Guatemala, as Quiché was named from Namaquiche, and Nicaragua from the cacique of the same name. The principal part of G. was conquered in 1524 by Pedro de Alvarado, who found the country in possession of above thirty different tribes, each governed by their own chief, and exhibiting distinct languages and manners. Most of these tribes were ultimately persuaded to embrace Christianity; but the Mosquitos and Poyais, located in the E. parts of the country, adhered to the religion of their forefathers. The Mexican or Aztec language is said to be still spoken by the Pipil Indians, who are settled along the coasts of the Pacific, and by some other tribes; and besides this, no fewer than twenty-four dialects peculiar to G. are still said to be spoken. "It is true," says Juarros, "there is a strong resemblance between some of the idioms, and the Indians of one tribe can understand those of another from analogy; these instances, however, are not very frequent, nor can intercourse be maintained with sufficient clearness and precision to enable them to traffic with each other readily and satisfactorily." Juarros labours to show that his country was never subject to the Mexican sovereigns. The proofs he adduces are, first, that the Mexicans always compelled the inhabitants of the countries they conquered to adopt their language, but the Aztec is not the prevailing language in G.; secondly, that at the time of the conquest, the Spaniards found no open road from Mexico to Chiapas, but only narrow paths, in many places overgrown by vegetation. According to a tradition

rected by that historian himself, the Tulteca or Tolttec Indians, the most powerful and civilized of all the nations of G., came originally from the neighbourhood of Tula in Mexico; and this emigration took place by direction of an oracle, in consequence of the great increase of the pop., in the reign of Nimaquiche, the fifth king of the Tultecas. "In performing this journey, they expended many years, suffered extraordinary hardships, and wandered over an immense tract of country, until having discovered a large lake, the lake of Atitlan, they resolved to fix their habitations in a convenient place, at a short distance from it, which they called Quiche, in commemoration of their king Nimaquiche or 'Quiche the Great,' who died during their wanderings." The time of this emigration, it is, of course, impossible to ascertain with precision. Nimaquiche was succeeded by his son Acoxpil, from whom Kicab-Tanub, the contemporary of Montezuma II., was the 14th in succession who reigned in Utatlan, the capital of Quiche. Perhaps no Spanish colony was ever established with less effusion of blood than that of G.; and the merit of this is mainly due to the celebrated Dominican, Las Casas, who accompanied the conquerors in their expedition against this country. Its various provinces, however, were settled independently, at different times, by different parties of Spanish adventurers. Chiapas fell under the dominion of Spain before 1524 by the voluntary submission of the natives. Vera Paz was "brought under the dominion of the church about 1552." Honduras was made a province in 1524. The conquest of Nicaragua commenced in 1522. If Juarros' statement that the archives of Cartago contained public records of the year 1522 be correct, Costa-Rica must have been the first Spanish settlement in Central America. The city of G. was founded by Alvarado in 1524. Some of the settlements we have named originated in the building of a Spanish city, and the attribution of a jurisdiction to it, within which the municipality governed. Others were simple organisations under Spanish authorities of the Indian communities inhabiting certain districts. Others were chartered provinces. Central America, under the Spaniards, was originally an aggregate of settlements, recognising the suzerainty of the king of Spain, but, independent of each other,—differing in their privileges, local organisation, and even in the races occupying them. Their boundaries were, in all instances, vaguely indicated; in some they can scarcely be said to have had definite limits. In 1542, a chancery and royal *audiencia* were established in the city of G., with authority over all the settlements and provinces from the N boundary of Chiapas to the S boundary of Costa-Rica. This was the first bond of union among the settlements and provinces of Central America. The seat of the central register and of the central supreme court naturally became the residence of the governor and captain-general. Alvarado had exercised authority over these settlements from 1524 till his death in 1541, for four years as lieutenant-governor under Cortez, and subsequently as governor by direct delegation from the Crown. But the incorporation of the kingdom must be held to date from the establishment of a central jurisdiction and register. The bishopric of G., established in 1534, was not made metropolitan and invested with authority over the suffragan bishoprics of Nicaragua, Chiapas, and Comayagua (Honduras) till 1742. Supreme authority and jurisdiction was vested in the governor, the *audiencia*, and chancery, but each province was administered according to its local organisation, customs, and laws. The kingdom of G. was the aggregate of the settlements and districts; its boundaries were the boundaries of the outside provinces. The ephemeral republic of Central America, and the states which have succeeded it, can only claim the territories of the townships, districts, and provinces of which they are composed; for the kingdom had no other defined limits than theirs. Under the Spanish government, G. formed a captain-generalship, independent of the other governments and vice-royalties of Spanish America, and divided into the following 15 provinces:—Chimaltenango, Chiquimula, Ciudad-Real, Comayagua, Costa-Rica, Escuintla, Leon, Quezaltenango, Sacatepeque, San Salvador, Suchiltepec, Solola, Sonsonate, Totonicapán, and Vera Paz. In the 16th and 17th centuries, G. was greatly harassed by English and Dutch privateers, and by the incursions of the Mosquito and Poyais Indians. These fierce aborigines maintained an unrelenting struggle with their Spanish neighbours, while they freely permitted the English to form settlements upon their coast. So early as 1811, some manifestations of a desire to shake off the control of Spain evinced themselves in Central America; but it was not till 1821 that the standard of revolt was openly raised. Subsequent proceedings, and the successive formations and dissolutions of various federations among the petty states are noticed in our historical paragraph on Central America. At present the state of G. is under the presidency of Rafael Carrera, a native Indian, who appears to possess unlimited powers. His general policy harmonises with that of Costa-Rica; but the other three states of Central America, viz., San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, who call themselves 'the union party,' are in arms for their protection against what they call "the anti-republican principles" of the two first-named states, which they represent as being politically and commercially under the influence of Britain, and to be viewed therefore with great jealousy.

GUATIMALA-LA-NUEVA, the capital of the above republic, is situated in 14° 40' N lat., on the banks of the Rio-de-las Vacas, in a large and fertile valley about 15 m. long, and 10 m. wide; but as its supposed elevation is about 5,000 ft. above the level



of the Pacific, it enjoys a temperate and delightful climate, much like that of Italy, but not so cold in winter. The streets are straight but narrow, and without foot-pavement; and the houses, although necessarily built low from the dread of earthquakes, are handsome, and furnished with beautiful gardens. The cathedral is a fine specimen of Italian architecture; but none of the churches are externally finished; there are about 40 other religious edifices, a large hospital, and a university which was founded in 1676. The pop. in 1825 amounted to 30,775 souls. G. is 210 m. distant from Isabal on the Gulf of Dulce, and 150 m. from Isabal-de-Omoa, hitherto the principal seaport of the republic. The intermediate country betwixt these places consists of naked mountains and fertile valleys. The distance from the city of Mexico is about 680 m. The view from the city of G. across the plain on which the new and old cities of G. stand, is very beautiful. It is bounded by the three volcanoes of Agua, Fuego, and Pacaya; and the plain itself is spotted with numerous little villages, in each of which the inhabitants wear a distinct costume, and follow one trade, never changing or varying it. Thus, in one v. they are all bricklayers; in another, masons; in a third, bakers; in a fourth, butchers; and so on.

**GUATIMALA-LA-VIEJA**, or **OLD GUATIMALA**, is situated about 20 m. to the N of G.-la-Nueva. The first town of this name, the residence of the ancient *rachiqueles*, or kings, has entirely disappeared; the present town was founded by the Spaniards in 1524. Within 20 years, however, of its foundation, it was entirely destroyed by the eruptions of two volcanoes in the neighbourhood; and although rebuilt afterwards, a violent earthquake, which took place in 1775, induced the greater part of the inhabitants to remove to G.-la-Nueva, 25 m. S of the old city. In its most flourishing state it contained 38 churches, and 34,000 inhabitants. Of the former, only the cathedral, a fine building 300 ft. in length, now exists; the latter are reduced to about 8,000 souls, chiefly converted Indians.

**GUATIKÉ**, a small town of Venezuela, in the prov. and 45 m. ESE of Caracas, 18 m. from the shore of the Caribbean sea.

**GUATITLÁN**, a considerable town of Mexico, 30 m. N of the city of Mexico, in a valley at the N side of a spur of hills which connects the Cerro-de-Cristóbal with the E branch of the Sierra Madre, and on a stream of the same name which flows into Lake Zumpango. It is a considerable town, with a fine church.

**GUATILÁN**, a port of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, on the Pacific, 24 m. S of Villa-de-la-Parí-fication, and 93 m. W of Colima.

**GUATUARÓ**, or **ORTOIRE**, a river of Trinidad, which has its source in the central part of the island, in a marsh of the same name, runs first SSE, then E, and throws itself into the Atlantic, after a course, to a great extent navigable, of about 12 m. To the E of its embouchure is a headland of the same name.

**GUATULCO**, or **AGUATULCO**, a port of the Mexican state of Oaxaca, on the Pacific, in N lat. 15° 51', W long. 96° 17'. It is the port of Santa Cruz, from which it is 8 leagues distant; and is situated on a small bay about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide at its entrance, and running  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N into the land.

**GUAURA**, or **HUAURA**, a river of Peru, which has its source on the W side of the principal chain of the Andes, in the intendancy of Truxillo and prov. of Caxatambo; runs WSW through the prov. of Chancay, in the intendancy of Lima; and after a course of about 90 m., throws itself into the Pacific, near a town of the same name. Near its embouchure are the islands Farallones-de-Guaura, and a moun-

tain called Morro-de-Guaura.—Also a town in the intendancy and 75 m. NNW of Lima, in the prov. and 26 m. NW of Chancay, on the shore of the Pacific, near the l. bank of the river of the same name. It consists of a single long street, at the extremity of which is a bridge over the river, and a tower defended by a redoubt. It has a church, a convent, and an hospital. The port is safe and commodious. In the environs are extensive saline lakes, and considerable remains of ancient edifices.

**GUATUMA**. See **UATUMA**.

**GUAVIARE**, or **GUAYAVERO**, a river of New Granada, which has its source on the E side of the Sierra-de-Pardao, 114 m. SSW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogotá; runs ENE across the vast plains of S. Juan-de-los-Llanos; and after a course of 540 m., flows into the Orinoco, on the l. bank, near S. Fernando. Its principal affluents are the Ariari, Aguas-Blancas, Oa, Aguas-Negras, and Supari, and on the r. the Inirida and Atabapú.

**GUAXAR-FARAGUIT**, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 28 m. S of Grenada.

**GUAXAR-FONDON**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 29 m. S of Grenada.

**GUAYABAE**, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, 78 m. NW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogotá, on the Sabandijas, an affluent of the Magdalena, on the declivity of the plateau of Juan-Diaz.

**GUAYAGUAYARE (Bay)**, an indentation of the SE coast of the island of Trinidad, between points Cran-Calle and Blanquiere. It is 5 m. in depth, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth, and forms an excellent harbour, the only wind to which it is exposed being the S.

**GUAYAMA**, a maritime town of the island of Porto-Rico, on the S coast, in the jurisdiction of S. Juan. Pop. 5,120. The surrounding district produces rice, maize, tobacco, and pimento.

**GUAYANA**, or **GUIANA**, an extensive region in South America, lying between the parallels of 8° 40' N, and 3° 30' S lat., and the 50th and 68th degrees of W long.; bounded by the Orinoco and the Atlantic on the N; by the Negro and Amazon river on the S; by the Atlantic on the E; and by the N course of the Orinoco, and the S course of the Rio Negro on the W. It extends along the coast from the mouth of the Orinoco to that of the Amazon river, about 700 m.; and stretches inland from E to W about 1,100 m. The Orinoco is known to communicate by several branch-streams with the Marañon; and one of these, called the Yupura, is considered as the W verge of G. It is therefore completely an insulated tract, and is probably capable of being circumnavigated. Its line of sea-coast is divided into Brazilian, French, Dutch, British, and Venezuelan G., but the boundaries of these several territories are not regarded as accurately settled.

The discovery of G. has been attributed by some to Columbus in 1498, and by others to the Spanish navigator Vasco Nunes, who, after ascertaining Cuba to be an island, landed in 1504 on the continent of S. America; and, having traced the coast from the Orinoco to the Marañon, comprehended the whole tract in that extensive country to which, in contradistinction to Cuba and the adjacent islands, he gave the general name of **TERRA FIRMA**. But, though originally seen by the Spaniards, G. was little known, till it was visited by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595. Sir Walter not only explored the coast, but also sailed up the river Orinoco about 600 m. in quest of the imaginary El Dorado. Several English buccaneers next resorted to this coast; and, in 1634, about 60 persons, partly English and partly French, under the command of a Captain Marshall, were found in Surinam cultivating tobacco, and making trading-voyages to

the neighbouring coasts. In 1650, this settlement was taken under the protection of Great Britain, and Lord Willoughby of Parkham was appointed governor; but in 1667, it was taken by the Dutch, and was finally ceded to them by the treaty of Westminster in 1674, in exchange for the prov. of New York. Similar settlements were gradually made by other powers, on different parts of the coast; and the country of G. has thus been distributed by geographers into 5 distinct divisions, viz.: British G., Spanish or Venezuelan G., Dutch G., French G., and Portuguese or Brazilian G. Spanish or Venezuelan G. extends along the coast about 30 leagues from the mouth of the Orinoco to Point Barima; English G. extends from Point Barima to the river Corantyn; Dutch G. lies between the latter river and the river Maroni; French G. between the Maroni and the river Oyapoc; and Portuguese or Brazilian G. between the Oyapoc and the river Amazon. Of these, Venezuelan G. is by far the most extensive and valuable possession. Its breadth, indeed, on the coast, is small; but it runs back to the meridian of 68°, widening gradually, and comprising the vast territory lying between the Orinoco and the mountain-frontier of Brazil. It is divided into Upper and Lower G., of which the rivers Paragua and Caroni may be considered as the separating boundary. Lower G. is intersected in all directions by numerous rivers, which from time immemorial have contributed to increase the vegetable mould on its surface, so that in point of fertility it is not surpassed by any other portion of territory in the American continent. But, for the space of 30 leagues from the coast, it is completely occupied by the Caribbees, a ferocious Indian tribe, whose hostility to the Spaniards the Dutch were accused of fomenting, for the purpose of extending their commerce along the coast of Spanish G. The city of San Tome or Angostura is the cap. of Spanish G. Farther particulars respecting this region of Venezuela will be found under the articles CARACAS, ORINOCO, PARIMA, and VENEZUELA; and for an account of the European settlements on the coast of G., we refer to the articles BERBICE, CAYENNE, DEMERARA, ESSEQUIBO, SURINAM, and PARA. In the present article we confine ourselves to such topics as may be considered common to them all, especially to the natural history of G., comprising its soil, climate, productions, and inhabitants.

*General features.* G. was called by some early navigators 'the Wild coast,' its shores, accessible only by the mouths of its rivers, and everywhere covered by dangerous banks, quicksands, rocks, and impenetrable thickets, alarmed them. Its appearance from the sea is wild and uncultivated; and it is so low and flat, that even where there are plantations along the coast, there is often little visible at first but a continued forest standing close to the beach, so that the country appears like a line of trees growing out of the water. The European settlers, particularly the Dutch, attempted at first to cultivate the banks of the rivers at a considerable distance from the coast; but, by the example of the British, they were persuaded to extend their plantations along the shore, where the soil is remarkably fertile, and adapted for every variety of tropical production. The surface for a considerable way inland is everywhere level, and so low that during the rainy season it is usually covered with water to the depth of 1 or 2 ft. This renders the soil so rich, that on the surface, and for 12 ft. in depth, it is a stratum of the richest mould, and has been actually carried to Barbadoes for the purposes of agriculture. The whole country is intersected by deep swamps or marshes, rivers, and extensive savannahs; but in proceeding inland it becomes more hilly, and the soil

poorer, sometimes rocky, and often sandy. The interior is covered with immense forests, rocks, and mountains. The high-land of G., closely encircled on the NW by the Orinoco, comprises several principal groups, namely, the Parima mountains on the W, the Pacaraima chain in the middle, and the Acarai mountains on the E. These chief groups are divided into eight chains separated by valleys and savannas; and, like the line of coast, between which and the mountains only a small plain intervenes, follow the general direction of N 85° W. From these mountains large rivers flow in every direction; some, like the Essequibo, falling into the Atlantic; some, like the Caroni, joining the Orinoco; and others, like the Rio Blanco, uniting with the river Amazon.

*Climate.* The climate of G. is the mildest and most salubrious of any tropical country hitherto inhabited by Europeans. This has been ascribed principally to the regular blowing of the trade-wind over the surface of a vast tract of ocean, which thus carries a perpetual stream of cool air over G. from E to W; while on the opposite coast of Africa, the same equatorial wind, coming over land, is heated by the sultry vapours of sandy deserts. Besides this general flow of the whole atmosphere in a W direction, there is a daily lateral fluctuation, termed the sea-breeze and the land-breeze; the former, which is the cooler of the two, blowing from the NE during the day, tempering the ardour of noon; and the latter blowing from the SE during the night, and preventing too rapid a chilliness. The range of the therm. on the coast during the year is from 72° to 90°; between 200 or 300 m. up the country it is from 65½° to 84°. Instead of the cold and the warm seasons of Europe, the year is here divided by the rainy and the dry seasons, which may be termed the winter and summer of the country. On the coast there may be said to be annually two winters or wet seasons, and two summers or dry seasons, which are distinguished from each other by the appellation of the 'greater' and the 'smaller,' these terms referring, not to the comparative intensity of the heat or violence of the rains, but to their duration. The long wet season begins about the middle of April, declines in August, and ceases in September, when the short dry season commences, and continues till the middle of November. The short wet season then begins, and lasts till the middle of January, when the long dry season appears, which does not terminate till the middle of April. During this last period, especially in the month of March, the weather is pleasant, the atmosphere clear and pure, and the climate genial and cool. There are frequent variations in these stated periods, and the changes are not unfrequently accompanied with tremendous storms of thunder and lightning. In the wet season, though the rain falls in torrents, yet it is generally in the afternoon; in the dry season there is rarely a drought, but showers occasionally come during the night. The earth is thus during the whole year adorned with perpetual verdure, and the trees are loaded at the same time with blossoms and ripe fruit, the whole presenting a delightful union of spring and of summer. The temp. of the interior is milder than that of the coast; and the season is here marked by only two changes. From March to August, the rain descends in torrents; from August to March, there are only occasional showers.

*Vegetable kingdom.* The vegetable productions of G. are numerous, and many of them are worthy of notice both as objects of curiosity and as articles of utility. The forest-trees grow to an immense size: their trunks in some instances rising to the height of 100 ft., and throwing out at the lower extremity a number of flattened projections, which surround the stem like supporting buttresses, and form deep recesses capable sometimes of affording shelter to 10 or 12 persons.—The mountain-cabbage, unrivalled in the vegetable world, has a straight tapering trunk, 100 ft. in height, and 7 or 8 ft. in circumf.; branches 20 ft. in length, diverging in a horizontal direction; palmated narrow leaves above 2 ft. long; a green husky pod 20 inches in length at the clefts of the lower branches, full of nuts, which are the seeds of the plant; and on the summit the cabbage, resembling an almond in taste.—The silk cotton tree, generally growing to the height of 100 ft., with a trunk 12 ft. in circumf., and free of branches for the space of 70 ft., bears a pod full of silky filaments.—The red mangrove tree, growing in marshy places, rises from a number of roots, which appear several feet above ground before they join together to form the main trunk, which is generally tall, large, hard, and good for building; while numerous ligneous shoots, without leaves or branches, descend from the stem and the lateral boughs towards the ground,

where they take root, and like props or pillars, afford support to the tree in its watery soil.—The cocoa-nut tree, here growing to the height of 60 or 80 ft., but seldom perfectly straight, bears fruit at the age of 6 or 8 years.—The pipeira tree, about 70 ft. high, and 9 ft. in circumf., affords a weighty durable timber, and bears a small round fruit of a farinaceous nature, which is sometimes used by the Indians as food.—Among a variety of other valuable forest-trees, growing to the height of 50 ft., may be mentioned the iron-wood tree, so called from its hard and heavy wood, which is used for clubs, windmills, and similar purposes; the bullet-tree, which has a dark-coloured wood, spotted with small white specks, very durable, and so weighty as to sink in salt water; the launa tree, which bears a fruit like an apple, yielding a purple-coloured juice, employed by the Indians in painting their bodies; the mahogany tree, resembling the cedar, and preferring a rocky soil; the cuamara, or Tonquin bean tree, which bears the sweet-smelling pulse of that name, and some of which grow to the height of 70 or 80 ft.; the *Cassia fistula*, covered with a light brown bark, and bearing pods 18 inches long, containing a sweet pulp resembling treacle. Of a smaller size are the bourracourra, or letter-wood tree, which contains a heart of a deep red colour, marked with black spots, hard, ponderous, capable of the finest polish, and highly valued for its beauty; the hiarree tree, which grows near rivers, and generally at a distance from other trees, esteemed a strong poison, even the smoke of the wood when burning proving fatal to animal life; and the cocoa tree, which bears a pod of the size and shape of a melon, containing rows of nuts in its longitudinal cavities.—The most valuable fruit-trees are the guaya, which bears a round fruit of a light yellow colour, the internal part of which is a red pulp generally made into jellies, and the external part resembling the substance of an apple; the tamarind tree, which grows to a considerable size, and produces its fruit in a large pod; the aviato or avogato pear tree, resembling a walnut tree, and bearing a delicious fruit like a large pear, of a pale green colour, and yellow pulp, similar in taste and flavour to the finest peach; the female poppan, which produces an oval-shaped fruit, about 6 inches in length; besides plantains, bananas, pine-apples, and others.—Among the useful shrubs, we can only particularize the cotton bush, which produces two crops annually; the coffee bush, which also bears two crops, each tree yielding about 1½ pound at a crop; the *Palma Christi*, or castor bush, which bears nuts of a triangular form, covered with a thin brown fur, the kernels of which yield by expression the well known castor-oil; the cassava shrub, of which the roots, ground into meal, form an excellent bread; but the bitter cassava, though a wholesome food when boiled or baked, is in its raw state a fatal poison.—Cotton has only been cultivated in the colony by the natives of the coast regions, but its cultivation is now in a great measure abandoned, the cultivators not being able to stand against the formidable rivalry of the United States. Sir Robert Schomburgk, in his description of British G., states that “if, with regard to the abundance and cheapness of labour, British G. were put on the same footing as the slave states in America, an inexhaustible supply of cotton of every description might be produced. There is no doubt that all kinds of cotton, from the best long staple down to the finest short staple, might be cultivated in the colony, as the kind which does not thrive on one soil or climate might be produced in another. An extent of sea-coast of 280 m. from the river Corentyne to the mouth of the Orinoco would produce cotton vying with the best in the world. I

doubt,” he adds, “the opinion that the finest cotton will not grow at a greater distance than 20 m. from the sea. I have sent samples of the wild cotton from the interior of the colony which were admired by competent judges for their fine long staple and silky appearance. No care whatever had been bestowed upon the cultivation of these plants, which grew at a distance of three or four hundred miles from the coast. Although the growth of the plant was not luxuriant, it was covered abundantly with cotton of the most excellent quality; indeed, it would be highly advisable to the cotton-growers at the coast to exchange the seeds.”—Among other curious plants may be mentioned the aloe, of which there are various kinds; the caruna shrub, bearing a nut of which the kernel is used by the Indians as a slow poison; the curretta, or silk-grass plant, a species of aloe, the leaves of which contain a saponaceous pulp, used in washing, mixed with fine and strong white filaments, which when properly cleaned, can scarcely be distinguished from threads of silk, and are employed in making nets, cords, &c.; the *Siliquea hirsuta*, a slender creeping-plant like the vine, bearing pods resembling the common pea, covered with fine stiff pointed hairs, which, upon being applied to the skin, produce an intolerable sensation of itching; troolies, or leaves of an enormous size, from 20 to 30 ft. in length, and about 2 or 3 ft. in breadth, growing from a short root close to the ground, and used as a thatch for houses, which they will protect from the heaviest rains for many years; nibbees, a kind of ligneous rope, without any foliage, growing to an immense length, and from 3 to 18 inches in circumf., sometimes entwining themselves together to the thickness of a ship's cable, and at other times interweaving themselves like nets, so as to intercept the game in their course,—frequently climbing to the tops of the loftiest trees, and again descending to take root in the earth,—often coiling themselves so closely around the trunks of the trees, as completely to check their growth,—and so extremely tough as to be used by the natives for fastening the posts and thatch of their huts.—The roots most deserving of notice are the ipecacuanha, the ginger, and the Indian yam, which last is about 8 inches in length, and 6 in circumf., of a reddish purple colour, and affords an agreeable farinaceous food.

*Animal kingdom.*] The bull, the cow, the ass, the hog, and the sheep, have been imported from the old continent; and some of these, having escaped into the woods, have run wild and multiplied rapidly. Most of them, however, have greatly degenerated both in size and in flesh, in consequence, it is conjectured, of the perpetual perspiration to which they are exposed, and the coarseness of the grass on which they feed. The sheep, particularly, are remarkably diminutive, and their wool has been converted into straight hair. The hogs, on the contrary, are large and fat, and superior to those of Europe. The goats are large and beautiful animals, and yield much milk. A smaller species of domestic hen with rumped or inverted feathers, is reared by the natives in the inland parts of the country, and is considered as natural to G.—The beasts of prey, which abound in the forests of this country, though numerous, are not remarkably formidable to the human race. The most powerful is the tiger, of which there are several kinds; the jaguar, which resembles the African species, and sometimes measures 6 ft. from the nose to the root of the tail, is strong and ferocious, frequently attacking the cows, horses, and Negroes on the plantations; the conguar, or red tiger, resembling a greyhound in shape, but larger in size, and equally fierce as the last-mentioned; and the tiger-cat, a beautiful creature, not much larger than the domestic cat of



Europe, but destructive and untameable like the rest of its kind. There are various kinds of monkeys, but no apes in G. The natives affirm that the ouran-outang, 5 ft. in height, is found in the woods, but no European has ever seen any of these animals in the country. Of the others, the most remarkable are the quato, which has a naked face, a nose like that of a Negro, deeply sunken eyes, large ears, and, excepting in its long tail, bears a great resemblance to the human form; the howling baboon, which is about the size of a small bull dog, has a long black beard, and is chiefly remarkable for assembling in large crowds, and uttering a most disagreeable and continued howl or yell, which is said to be a sure sign of approaching rain; and the saccawinkee, or schacomingky, sometimes called the lion-monkey, a small and delicate creature, only about 5 or 6 ounces in weight, which perches like a bird upon the forefinger, and has a small head, round smooth ears, oval face covered with fine white hair, a tail much longer than its body, long bushy black hair, especially around its neck, like the mane of a lion, and is extremely susceptible of cold; though frequently tamed, it seldom lives in a state of captivity longer than a few months. The coatimundi or Brazilian weasel, shaped like a dog, and often as large as a fox, resembles this latter animal in cunning, is a great destroyer of the poultry, and, equalling the monkeys in the faculty of climbing trees, commits great ravages among bird-nests. One of the most extraordinary animals in G. is the great ant-bear, which often weighs from 150 to 200 lbs., and measures not less than 8 ft. from the snout to the tip of the tail.—There are two kinds of deer, the largest of which, called bajew, is about the size of an English buck, and feeds in great numbers in the savannahs; the smaller species, called wirrebocerra, is remarkably nimble, and has no horns. The peccari, or Indian coney, is common in all parts of G., and greatly resembles the hare in shape and size; its flesh, which is much like that of a rabbit, forms a principal part of the food of the natives. There are several kinds of wild hogs in the forests, particularly the pingos, or warree, resembling small English hogs, found in herds of 300 or more. A larger kind, called cras-pingos, are armed with strong tusks, and, when wounded or obstructed in their course, become extremely ferocious. But both these kinds are supposed to be merely the domestic hog of Africa or Europe in a wild state. The only species indigenous in G., is the peccari, or Mexican hog, which is about 3 ft. in length, without either tusks or tail, and is remarkable from having on its back, above the hind legs, a cavity about an inch deep, filled with a white fetid fluid, which, unless cut out as soon as the animal is killed, infects the whole flesh, so as to render it unfit for being used as food. There is a great variety of lizards, of which the most remarkable is the guana, from 4 to 6 ft. in length, and generally found among the shrubs and fruit trees.—Amphibious animals are very abundant in G. Among these are the tapir, or maipuri, resembling the hippopotamus, but not larger than an ass, with the head of a horse, and a considerable prolongation of the upper lip, thick skin, bristly mane, and short tail; the manati, or sea-cow, about 16 ft. or more in length, with a head like that of a hog, nostrils like an ox, and a tail like that of the whale; the alligator, and the cayman, the most formidable of the Saurian tribe in this region; the laubba, which seems to be the same with what others call the paca, spotted cavey, or aquatic hare, an animal peculiar to this part of the world, about the size of a sucking pig or large cat, with the head of a pug dog; the pipa, a kind of toad or frog, sometimes as large as an ordinary duck, a creature of a hideous appearance, covered with a brown shriv-

elled skin, and chiefly remarkable for the loudness of its croak.—There are many species of snakes in G., of which the best known are the rattle-snake, whip-snake, and dipsas; the papaw, or ammodytes, a harmless and beautiful creature, from 3 to 5 ft. in length, which is revered by the natives as a sacred object; the orocookoo, supposed to be the same with the small labarri, the bite of which has been known to prove fatal in a few minutes; the capairu, the scarlet snake, and the conoarshi, all very dangerous; and the camudi or aboma, an amphibious animal, delighting in low marshy places, found upwards of 20 ft. in length, and said, when fully grown, to be from 30 to 40 ft. long, and from 3 to 4 ft. in circumf. at the thickest part of the body.

The birds most commonly found in G. are the vulture, eagle, owl, falcon, butcher-bird, parrots of various kinds, large and beautiful macaws, the toucan, pelican, wood-pecker, green sparrow, tiger-bird, flamingo, agame or trumpeter, a kind of turkey peculiar to the country, and often domesticated; sun-bird, resembling the English partridge, and sometimes kept in the houses to destroy the ants; peacock-pheasant, or powese, resembling in size and flavour an English turkey; kishee-kishee, about the size of a sparrow, adorned with beautiful plumage, and sometimes brought by the Indians from the interior of the country; the mocking bird, which hangs its nest at the extremity of the twigs of the remotest branches, as a security from the monkeys; and the humming bird, which is found here in great number and variety. The most common of these little birds is of a green and crimson colour, and not bigger than a large cherry; the smallest is of a black and green colour, with a golden tuft on its head, nearly a third less than the last-mentioned, and sometimes weighs little more than 50 grains. There are bats of a large size, some of which have been found to measure 32 inches between the tips of the extended wings, and which are known to open the veins in the feet of persons asleep, and to suck the blood till they are satisfied.

The fish caught on the coast are far from being delicate, as the water is extremely muddy for several leagues from the shore. The rivers of the interior teem with fish in great variety. The arapaima or *Sudis gigas*, and the lau-lau, a species of *Silurus*, are from 10 to 12 ft. long, and weigh from 200 to 300 lbs. The frog fish is one of the greatest curiosities in G. The galvanic eel is common in the rivers of this country. Crabs are found in the bottoms of the muddy streams; and a large land crab, much used as food by the natives, abounds on the banks of the sea, at the mouth of the rivers. Land-tortoises, and fresh-water turtles, are very abundant.

Insects abound in G. in vast numbers, owing to the continued warmth of the climate, which both favours their production and prolongs their existence. Mosquitoes are inconceivably numerous during the rainy season, particularly on the coast, and on the banks of rivers; and are said to prevail most in places which are in a state of progress from a wild to a completely cultivated condition. Ants of many different kinds are extremely numerous, and prove very destructive to the stores in the plantations. Some of their hillocks on the ground have been seen as high as 15 or 20 ft., and nearly 100 ft. in circumf. There are two kinds of fire-flies, the smallest of which, seen only during the night, emits sparks of fire at intervals; but the larger kind, which is more than an inch in length, affords so steady and clear a light, that two or three of them put into a glass will enable a person to read or write without difficulty. The bees of G. are very small, of a black colour, and armed with powerful stings. An enormous and

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and the goals that need to be achieved.

atures in order to make the system more robust to other types of attacks.

The first of these is the fact that the
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 the necessary information from the
 various sources which it has been
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 rely upon for its intelligence.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, for the year 1911:

President: J. P. Morgan  
 Vice-President: J. D. Rockefeller  
 Secretary: J. C. Carter  
 Treasurer: J. H. Morgan  
 Directors: J. P. Morgan, J. D. Rockefeller, J. C. Carter, J. H. Morgan, J. A. Smith, J. B. Brown, J. C. Jones, J. D. White, J. E. Black, J. F. Green, J. G. Hall, J. H. King, J. I. Lee, J. J. Miller, J. K. Nelson, J. L. Phillips, J. M. Reed, J. N. Scott, J. O. Taylor, J. P. Walker, J. Q. Young, J. R. Adams, J. S. Baker, J. T. Clark, J. U. Evans, J. V. Foster, J. W. Gibson, J. X. Harris, J. Y. Irving, J. Z. Jackson, J. A. Johnson, J. B. Keith, J. C. Lester, J. D. Martin, J. E. Nichols, J. F. Owens, J. G. Parker, J. H. Quinn, J. I. Roberts, J. J. Stone, J. K. Thomas, J. L. Turner, J. M. Vance, J. N. Warren, J. O. Wright, J. P. Young, J. Q. Adams, J. R. Baker, J. S. Clark, J. T. Evans, J. U. Foster, J. V. Gibson, J. W. Harris, J. X. Irving, J. Y. Jackson, J. Z. Johnson, J. A. Keith, J. B. Lester, J. C. Martin, J. D. Nichols, J. E. Owens, J. F. Parker, J. G. Quinn, J. H. Roberts, J. I. Stone, J. J. Thomas, J. K. Turner, J. L. Vance, J. M. Warren, J. N. Wright, J. O. Young, J. P. Adams, J. 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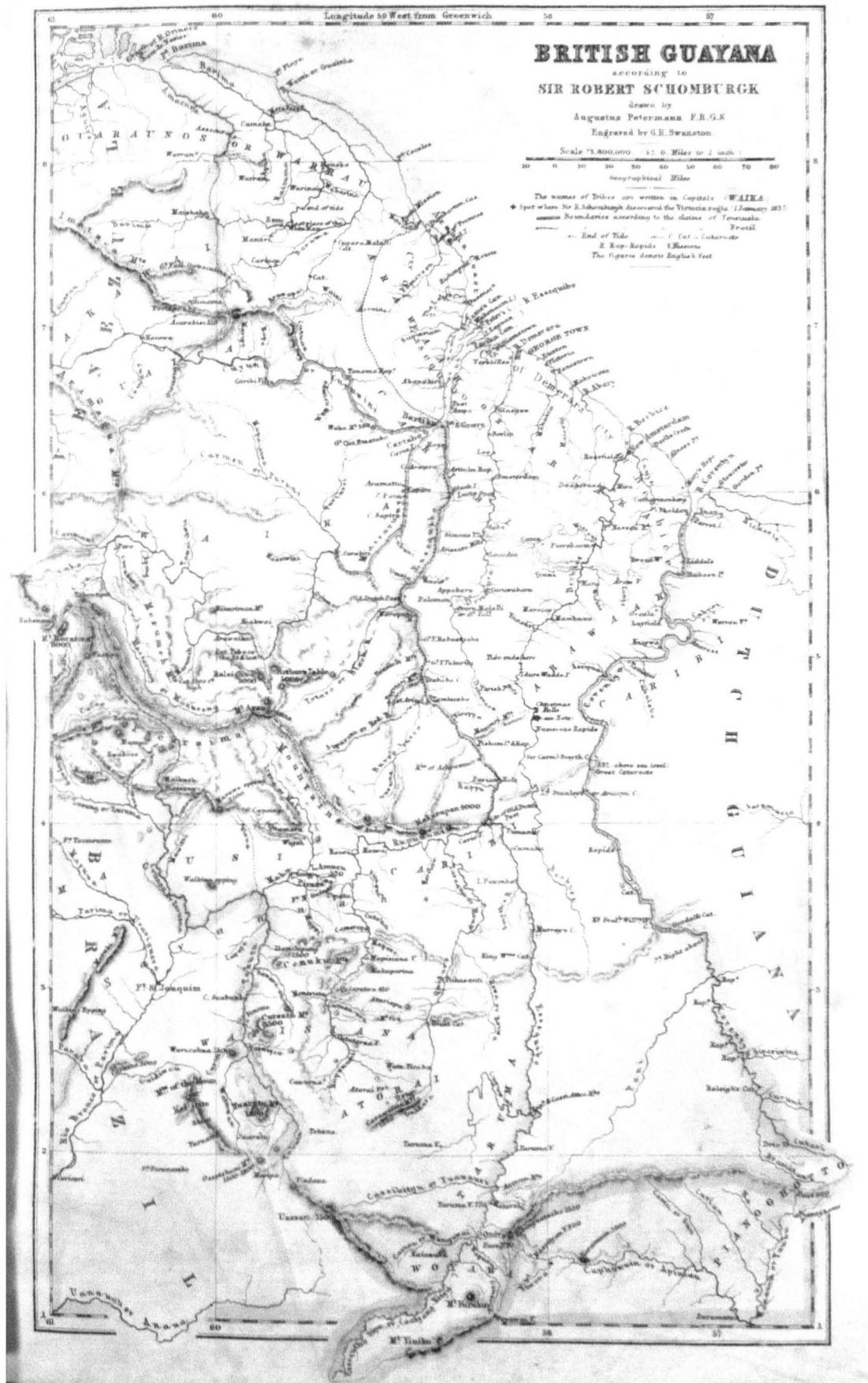
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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century.

1940	1940
1941	1941
1942	1942
1943	1943
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1945	1945
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has the support of the British Government.





	Sugar. hds.	Rum. pun.	Molasses. casks.	Coffee. lbs.	Cotton. bales.
1838	54,583	18,431	25,506	4,186,790	1,803
1839	88,491	16,070	12,124	1,583,250	1,364
1840	40,713	21,198	15,999	3,337,300	331
1841	34,109	11,118	16,179	1,088,670	170
1842	36,211	10,631	17,894	2,177,120	40
1843	35,738	8,296	24,957	1,428,109	24
1844	38,999	11,706	21,677	1,480,757	
1845	39,647	15,139	16,763	501,900	
1846	26,201	8,384	14,605	102,450	

The value of the exports in 1847 was £972,797; in 1848, £818,242; in 1849, £674,942. According to the registers of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial society of British G., the total exports in 1849 were: Of sugar, 27,631 hogsheads, 3,217 tierces, 11,026½ barrels, against 34,232 hogsheads, 2,850 tierces, and 11,512½ barrels in 1848, thus showing a large decline. Of rum the exports in 1849 were 11,945 puncheons, 2,829 hogsheads, 1,349 barrels, against 17,330 puncheons, 4,475 hogsheads, 1,464 barrels in 1848, showing also a large decline. In molasses the exports had increased, the returns for 1849 being 14,304 puncheons, 452 hogsheads, 177 barrels, against 8,221 puncheons, 310 hogsheads, 95 barrels in 1848. The quantity of coffee exported was very small, being only 25 tierces, 361 barrels, 23 bags, against 31 tierces, 378 barrels, 316 bags in 1848. The exports of timber had increased, 3,350 logs having been shipped in 1849, against 1,109 in 1848. The sugar crop of 1850 scarcely exceeded four-fifths of that of the two previous crops, in consequence of the unusually heavy rains which fell throughout the year, amounting at George-Town to 132 inches.

The imports for the above years were as follows:

1838	£1,038,653	1844	£633,600
1839	1,184,095	1845	841,986
1840	1,053,500	1846	1,144,146
1841	1,031,011	1847	750,000
1842	651,056	1848	718,885
1843	785,907	1849	658,140

Regarding imports, it appears by the returns for 1849, that nearly every article shows a great falling-off when compared with 1848, with the exception of bread, corn, flour, lard, lime, malt liquors, East India rice, staves, potatoes, pitch, tar, and wine, in which the increase is only a slight one. The falling-off in the imports of the following articles is very large: beef, butter, brandy, corn meal, cheese, candles, fish, lumber, oats, pork, pease, and soap.

The governor, in his report for 1849, states that "though the cultivation of all parts of the colony has suffered since the era of emancipation, and though all are still more or less in want of labour, nothing can be more various than the extent to which different districts have been affected. In the vicinity of the towns a concentration of inhabitants from all quarters have settled; in the remoter parts indentured immigrants have alone prevented the country from relapsing into a thorough wilderness. The consequence is, that whilst the E coast of Demerara, which lying immediately adjacent to Georgetown, has, like it, almost trebled its population, only declined in production from 21,000,000 lbs. of sugar on an average of the three years immediately preceding emancipation, to 18,000,000 lbs. in the three last years; the Arabian coast of Essequibo, which is the extreme cultivated district on the W, and contains no town whatever, has fallen from 21,000,000 lbs. to barely 10,000,000 lbs. The decline in the one case is 14, in the other 52 per cent.! The islands in the Essequibo river have, on the same showing, (that of the annual returns on oath for the purpose of taxation,) suffered even to a greater extent than the coast of that county. Leguan especially, almost entirely deserted by the Creoles, owing to its isolated

position and other disadvantages, having fallen off no less than 65 per cent. in its crops! These facts, whilst they account for contradictory reports, and explain why the cry of distress was by no means hushed, even when the exports from the colony as a whole seemed on the point of recovering their former level by the aid of immigration, demonstrate likewise most forcibly the necessity for that immigration being further continued on a more extensive scale than ever, as the only means of upholding the cultivation of many fine properties, and of averting the entire sacrifice of the immense capital invested in roads, canals, buildings, and machinery in these once flourishing districts."

"The want of immigration," says an article in the *Berbice Gazette* of Nov. 17, 1849, "is felt to a very painful degree. Every day adds to the number of purchasers of land, and the consequent retirement from state-labour; and our planters' efforts are positively fettered to a very great extent. The introduction of several thousands from Africa or Calcutta would not have any visible effect in the reduction of wages, so great is the want of manual labour. The capabilities of the colony to yield support and profit to every resident inhabitant, if labour could be procured, is a subject of general acknowledgment. The facility with which the African falls into the rules and observances of civilized life when introduced into these colonies, shows the humanity of removing him hither, in preference to sending Europeans among them, with a view to their civilization, while surrounded with the associations of their savage life. A very few years' sojourn here, and the African becomes a new man; emulates the Creole in dress, habits, and manners; seeks to be married, and becomes an attendant, if not a member, of some Christian church; purchases land, erects a house, and acquires the English language more perfectly than even the natives. The progress of the East Indian is less rapid in the acquirement of European habits; but when we consider that the difference is not that between barbarism and civilization, the wonder ceases. The Coolie is as far advanced in the latter as are Europeans; it is merely the difference of customs, and he clings with tenacity to those of his own country, recommended as they are to him by their connection with a regular system of religion, which, although pagan, is supported by a literature. Business is at a stand for want of capital, and from the depreciation of our staple produce. The absentee who remembers Berbice 10 or 15 years ago would be shocked, if he visited her shores, to see the changes that have taken place. Where industry and capital had been bestowed to a large amount in the cultivation of many a flourishing plantation, desolation and ruin reign. Immense tracts of land, once in rich bearing, now lie in bush, and the whole colony bears upon it the marks of unwise and unjust legislation, and gross neglect from its parent state." These representations are gloomy enough; but it may well be doubted whether the one grand remedy for the declining state of matters in British G. is to be found in the importation of labourers, far less in the enactment of forced labour from the black pop. Mr. Beamish, a stipendiary magistrate, gives as the produce of 22 estates in his district, 5,349 hds. of sugar, value 308,101 dols.; 387,564 gals. rum, value 96,891 dols.; and 130,480 gals. molasses, value 13,048 dols.; together 418,040 dols. He states the cost of labour, salaries, and all other expenses on these estates as 314,904 dols., leaving a supposed profit of 103,136 dols., or an average profit of £1,000 on each estate. "There is no reason, therefore, to think," says an intelligent writer, "that the cultivation of sugar may not be carried on at a profit in British G. in future:

although it is freely admitted that those who purchased estates at high prices in the expectation that slave-grown sugar would always be excluded from the market, and those who were pressed for immediate payment of mortgages, &c., by their creditors, have been in many cases utterly and irrevocably ruined. A sudden reduction from £20 per hhd. to £12, and a proportionate reduction in the prices of rum and molasses, must have been most disastrous to them. With regard to cotton, a large quantity of the very finest cotton was grown in the co. of Berbice, on the E. coast-lands, so late as 1817. In that year there was shipped to England as the produce of 16 estates—each containing 500 acres of land—873,083 lbs. of cotton, which, being of the finest quality, yielded a very high price. It is believed that there were somewhere about 700 hands constantly employed on these estates, besides those who cultivated provisions. Only a part of each estate was planted with cotton. Very few of the persons on that coast are now employed in the cultivation of sugar; and provided proper drainage and clearing were effected, there seems no reason why, in the light culture of cotton, corn, plantains, and other provisions, European emigrants should not be employed. It is not up the rivers, and in the interior of the country, nor in the cultivation of sugar, that such a course would be recommended, nor indeed on the sea-coast, if left undrained, and the front lands covered with corrida trees and low bush; but in the event of a canal, which would serve the purpose of drainage as well as conveyance, being cut from the river Corentyn to the Cangi, and from the Berbice to join the railroad at Mahaica, the whole sea-coast might be rendered healthy, and many thousands of our agricultural labourers might be settled as farmers and cotton growers, with the greatest advantage to themselves and the country at large. The hardest part of the labour would be performed with oxen and ploughs, as is the case in the S. states of America. Picking cotton is the lightest possible labour; whilst that which is needful for trenching and draining might be performed by the seasoned and practised hands amongst the Negroes, many of whom greatly complain now of the want of employment near their dwellings. What is wanting in the W. Indies is a settled, industrious, and skilful pop.; credit, capital, intelligence, good government; in fact, freedom—not merely in name, but in reality—and its fruits. Until these are secured, these colonies cannot prosper; and when they are, the effect will be that the slave-owners of all countries will be driven out of the European market, or rather compelled to emancipate their slaves. As to the importation of Coolies, it has been tried in Jamaica, and has produced there nothing but misery. In British G. it has driven the old and experienced Creole labourers to the cultivation of their own lands, and removed the greater part of them from the sugar and coffee estates. No one of experience contends that the E. Indians are by any means as effective labourers as the Creoles or the Africans. Numbers have died in the hospitals, and those who will return to the E. Indies will take with them all the money they could save, whilst the Africans would have spent it in the country. From the latest accounts before us of this colony, it seems to be the general impression among the colonists themselves, that they cannot go on without a constant supply of agricultural labourers from other tropical countries.

"The indolence of the aboriginal inhabitants of G., the Indians," says Sir R. Schomburgk, "and their present wandering habits, have presented great obstacles to the [English] colony. This aversion of accepting employment from the colonists may have

arisen, in a great measure, from the impositions to which they were formerly exposed, and where for the sake of a few glass beads, knives, &c., to the amount of a few shillings, they were kept at hard work for months. These impositions have now almost subsided, and the Indian population near the coast-regions have become of great assistance to woodcutters, where they are employed in cutting and squaring timber, splitting shingles, &c. It is evident that they can labour, and the opinion which the most experienced woodcutters possess of the comparative value of Indians and Negroes, as labourers, is in favour of the former. Practices have been in existence to secure an Indian as a labourer which are by no means creditable. It would be advisable for his advancement in civilization to awaken in him a demand for decent apparel and other comforts of civilized nations; and by exalting him in his own opinion, and increasing his self-respect, his industry would be called forth to keep up the standing he had acquired. The numerous tribes, the Macusis, Wapishianas, and Arecunas, who inhabit the tributaries of the Upper Essequibo, are powerful; and if these poor beings are once converted—and we know that with religion, civilization and industrious habits go hand in hand—if not the present, the future generation may be induced, when thus qualified to come and settle among the colonists, to assist by the labour of their hands to the prosperity of the colony. Throughout this rich and beautiful country there is an equable climate, and Nature's bounty is so great that poor rates are unknown. It is recommended to the commissioners of colonization, 'that other circumstances being equal, the most desirable emigrants for New South Wales would be young married couples without children, and that the commissioners should aim at sending out young people with few children: but although the latter might eventually become a valuable acquisition to the colony, nevertheless the wants of the colonists for available labour were urgent, and required an immediate rather than a prospective supply.' Let us see what advantages British G. offers to a father of a large family who has resolved upon emigration to distant parts. 'Coffee plantations,' it is observed in a colonial paper from G., 'are peculiarly fitted for giving employment to all ages of both sexes. The poor of Ireland, England, and Scotland, who have large families, in thousands of instances cannot avail themselves of the assistance of their children in the prosecution of their labour, because in country-districts, particularly where agriculture is the chief employment, strong hands are required; so that the young and the weak are deprived of the opportunity to contribute anything towards their own support; but should a thousand poor labouring men, each with a family of ten, arrive in this colony, they could get work for every one of them that was able to pluck a coffee-berry. A coffee-picker, working at a reasonable rate, may earn a dollar a-day: the business is so easy and light, that it could be performed by little boys and girls.' It is well known that a voyage to Australia occupies four to five months; G. may be reached in a sailing-vessel in five weeks, and a company called the West Indian Steam Navigation company has lately been organized for opening a rapid, commodious, and regular communication with the rich and fertile colonies of the British empire in the west, by steamers, by means of which Demerara may be reached in the course of from sixteen to eighteen days. Generations may elapse before it will be possible to establish so rapid a communication with the colonies in Australia. The equipment necessary for emigrating to British G. is trifling if compared with what is required for proceeding to New South Wales or the Canadas.

The length and the severity of the winters, and the necessity of providing for the first year provision and clothing, as the resources of the soil can only be rendered available after a long period, are of weighty consideration. The extensive landholder and manufacturer of sugar and the labourer constitute the two great classes of the population in British G.; the middle classes, so necessary to connect the two extremes, are almost entirely wanting. The emigrant who could command a moderate capital is best adapted for filling that void. His attention would be directed to the cultivation of such commodities as do not require vast outlays or much manual labour. In the preceding part I have already alluded to the cultivation of tea, spices of all kinds, tobacco, indigo, arnatto, the grape-vine, cocoa, rice, plantains, and maize, as demanding less capital and less manual labour than the sugar-cane. The extensive cultivation of tropical fruits, and chiefly the pine-apple, which, with the approaching establishment of steam-boats, might be imported extensively into Great Britain, and would afford competence to many. It is much to be wondered at that the extraordinary facilities which the colony of British G. offers for colonization have not promoted an extensive emigration of industrious Europeans to this territory. The fecundity of its soil, and the great energy of vegetation through the tropics, insures the agriculturist a succession of harvests; no winter interferes to impede his labour, no blighting hurricane thwarts his prospects, no earthquake spreads horror and desolation over the scene of his industry. A uniform climate reigns throughout the year, and the soil possesses unequalled richness, and extends for several hundred miles from the coast, washed by the Atlantic, to the sources of those rivers, which, if population could be planted on their banks, would offer means for the maintenance of millions, and facilities for the most extensive inland navigation. We know, from the history of former and modern times, that countries have sunk in commercial respect, whose internal communication was rendered difficult, although their fertility was great. The facility which the rivers of G. afford for inland navigation is one of the greatest recommendations of this colony. The rivers of Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, and Corentyn may be navigated inland by schooners or steam-boats, unobstructed, to a distance of from 50 to 120 miles, where the rapids and cataracts offer the first impediment to further advance. But as this fertile colony offers so many inducements to settlers, there is every hope that, as the population and cultivation of the interior increase, these impediments may be overcome as easily as those which the St. Lawrence offered to the first settlers in Canada."

GUAYANA (DUTCH), that portion of South America which is comprised between the Corentyn river on the W, separating it from British G.; the Atlantic on the N; the Maroni on the E, separating it from French G.; and a line running E and W from the sources of the Maroni, along the Sierra Tumucurague, which separates it from Brazilian G. It lies between the parallels of 2° and 6° N; and the meridians of 54° and 56° 25' W; and has a superficial area of about 38,000 sq. m.; with a pop. of nearly 60,000, of whom 6,000 are whites and free coloured people.—All the rivers flow N towards the Atlantic. The great river of the county is the Surinam, which intersects its central part, and has a course of nearly 300 m. The head-branches of this river are the Areconenen, Arrametten, and Ereviny. The Maracica, Nigueri, Cupanama, and Suramaca all flow into the Atlantic between the Corentyn and the Surinam. The Tapouahony and the Marucina are branches of the Maroni.—The general features, climate, and pro-

ductions of this region resemble those of British G. Sugar, the chief staple product, is exported to the yearly amount of about 25,000 tons; the annual export of coffee averages 4,000,000 lbs. Cotton, rice, cassava, and yams are grown. The cap. is Paramaribo, near the entrance of the Surinam.

GUAYANA (FRENCH), that portion of the South American continent which is bounded on the W by the Maroni, separating it from Dutch G.; on the N and E by the Atlantic; on the S by the Oyapok river, and the Sierra Tumucurague. It has an area of 27,560 sq. m. within the limits now traced; but if the French claim to have the frontier extended to the Vincent-Pinzon river on the SE be sound, the area may be estimated at about one-third more. The pop. in 1815 was 16,000; in 1820, it was increased by a few Chinese and Malay colonists, and in 1823 and 1824 it received two small accessions of colonists from France and Switzerland. In 1836 the pop. was returned at 23,361; in 1841 at 20,629, of whom 14,883 were slaves, 1,200 whites, and 4,543 free people of colour. The Maroni and the Oyapok are the principal rivers. The Camopi, the Approuague, the Sinamari, the Mana, and the Onya are the next streams in importance. The general features, climate, and productions differ little from those of the English and Dutch portions of G. The extent of land under cultivation in 1841 was 11,684 hec.; of which 1,315 h. were under sugar-cane; 268 under coffee; 2,343 under cotton; 180 under cocoa; 1,158 under cloves; 2,473 under annatto; 43 under pepper; and 3,893 under alimentary vegetables. In 1818, the exports to France were valued at 862,801 francs; the imports from France, at 1,180,029 f. In 1836, the exports were 3,051,155 francs; the imports, 2,758,345 f. The gross value of the produce in that year was 6,157,323 francs.—The government of the colony was vested in 1845 in a governor, assisted by an *ordonnateur* and a *procureur-general*, and a legislative assembly of 16 members, who were chosen in 1841 by 232 electors. It is administratively divided into 12 communes. The garrison in 1837 amounted to 737 men; the militia to 337. The revenue in 1845 was 262,050 francs. The cap. is CAYENNE. See also that article.

*Depon's Travels in South America.*—*Pinecard's Notes on the West Indies.*—*Bolingbroke's Voyage to the Demerary.*—*Stedman's Narrative of the Expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam.*—*Bancroft's Natural History of Guiana; and Letters to Dr. Pitcairn, published in 1766.*—*Sir R. H. Schomburgk's Travels.*

GUAYANA (NUEVA). See ANGOSTURA.

GUAYANA (VIEJA), a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, in Guayana, on the r. bank of the Orinoco, 135 m. ENE of Angostura, and 210 m. SE of Cumana.

GUAYANILLA (BAY), an indentation of the W coast of the island of Porto-Rico. It forms a safe and capacious harbour.

GUAYAQUIL, a province of Ecuador, which extends 110 m. from N to S, its jurisdiction commencing at Cape Pasado to the N, and extending as far S as the mouth of the river Tumbez, which forms the dividing line with Pera. It is of an extremely hot and moist temp., and its surface is low-lying and level. From December till April the rains are almost incessant, and this season being also the hottest, the heat and the moisture call into existence and activity innumerable swarms of vermin and animals of the most noxious kind. The heat is abated by the setting in of the SW and WSW breezes, which begin constantly at noon, and continue to refresh the earth till five or six in the following morning. During this season the sky is always serene



and bright. The chief produce of the district is cacao, of which two crops are gathered annually; cotton, tobacco, and rice, are also grown. The principal articles exported from the prov. are cacao, timber, salt, and cattle, tobacco, wax, Guinea-pepper, drugs, and ceibo-wool, the latter article the product of a high tufted tree, and bearing a greater resemblance to silk than either to cotton or wool. It is chiefly used to fill mattresses, and has this remarkable property, that, when compressed by dampness, if laid in the sun, it swells again, and often with such force as to stretch the covering of the mattress. The imports are wine, brandy, oil, and dried fruits from Peru; flour, papas, bacon, hams, cheese, and similar articles, from Quito; iron and cordage from New Granada; and European goods from Panama. But the principal profits of the G. traders arise from the commercial exchanges between Lima and Quito, which pass in the course of its river, especially in the summer season, when the goods can be conveyed between the mountainous districts and the shipping. The banks of the river are covered with habitations, as the inhabitants thus enjoy the advantages both of fishing and of agriculture. These houses, like the greater part in the prov., are chiefly of timber, and raised upon posts 12 or 15 ft. from the ground, on account of the general inundations during winter. In that season the inhabitants of the level districts pass from house to house by means of canoes, which even the children are able to manage with extraordinary dexterity. The Indians after harvest set sail on their *balsas* with their families, and employ several weeks in fishing, moving from one creek to another according to their success. The gallinazo, a bird about the size of a pea-hen, common in the hot climates of S. America, furnishes a useful check to the increase of the alligators by its activity in destroying their eggs. Concealed among the branches of a tree, it silently watches the female alligator till she has laid and covered her eggs in the sand. As soon as she is gone, the bird darts upon the spot, and, assisted by a multitude of its tribe, who readily join the fortunate discoverer, uncovers the nest, and devours the eggs.

GUAYAQUIL, the capital of the above prov., situated on the W shore of a river of the same name, in S lat. 2° 11' 21", 150 m. SSW of Quito, and about 50 m. from the sea. It is about 1½ m. long, and consists of good houses; but these, as well as the churches, and public buildings, being mostly of wood, it is liable to conflagrations, and in 1692, 1707, and 1764 suffered greatly from accidental fire. It has a good commercial port in the river G., and an excellent dock on the shore of the same river. A great number of ships-of-the-line have been built here of excellent timber cut within 200 paces of the slips. With these advantages, however, the city was nearly abandoned after the last conflagration of 1764, until a royal order was issued in 1770 to continue the rebuilding of it. It is divided into two towns,—the old and the new, which are connected by a wooden bridge, and contain about 20,000 inhabitants, in which are included many illustrious Spanish families. The streets are dirty, and swarm with venomous and troublesome insects; but the general appearance of the town, and its promenade, which runs in front between it and the river, is pleasing. The water for the use of the town is brought from a considerable distance up the river, in earthen jars, from 100 to 150 of which are packed on a *balsalog* of very light wood lashed together with vine—and floated down. The river opposite to the town is fresh at the last of the ebb, but the water is considered unfit for drinking, passing as it does through a mass of poisonous mangroves. The mosquitoes

are so troublesome, that the ships lying opposite to the town are obliged to send their crews on shore at night. The town is defended by three forts, two on the river, and one behind the town. The principal article of export is cacao, of which the export in the successive under-noted years has been,

lbs.		lbs.	
1840.	14,266,948	1845.	9,729,069
1841.	11,410,320	1846.	11,802,066
1842.	6,709,002	1847.	12,073,613
1843.	15,463,426	1848.	21,007,385
1844.	8,674,147	1849.	14,294,794

The crop of 1849 was shipped as follows:

Cargos of 80 lb.		Cargos of 80 lb.	
To Spain.	83,508 11	To Italy.	3,957 67
England.	22,904 28	Peru.	3,400 64
Germany.	19,644 49	Chili.	3,305 41
France.	13,086 40	Central America.	1,793 21
North America.	7,721 23	New Granada.	408 12
Mexico.	6,007 5		
Havana.	6,000 0	Total cargoes.	175,737 0

Cotton, bark, tanned hides, and thread are among its articles of export to Europe and to Lima.

GUAYAQUIL, a river of Ecuador, formed of various others flowing from the Andes, and intersecting the prov. of the same name. It washes the city of the same name, and is about 1½ m. wide, and very rapid—the tide sometimes running at the rate of 7 m. an hour; but about 10 m. below the town, it is not more than a ¼ m. wide. It is navigable for 37 leagues, as far as Caracal; but about 12 m. up the river there is a bar which can only be crossed at spring tides. It ebbs and flows with the tide; but in winter it is so swelled by the continued rains that the increase of the water from the tides is visible in the reaches near G. One inconvenience arising from these floods is that the sand-banks in the river are continually shifting their position, so that no ships of considerable burden can ascend the stream without continual sounding. This river abounds in alligators, which are generally found in the adjacent lakes and swamps; and its shores are covered with dense mangrove swamps, and consequently very unhealthy. It enters the sea in the gulf of its name, in S lat. 2° 27'.

GUAYCURUS, a large Indian nation of South America, composed of three divisions, one of which at the close of the 18th cent. was located on the W side of the Paraguay; another, on the E of that river, below the Fecho-dos-Morros; and the third, above the Fecho, who are allies or vassals of the Portuguese crown. These branches are declared enemies each of the other, although they are of the same origin, speak the same language, and observe the same customs. The Brazilian branch is divided into 7 great hordes, who are generally upon friendly terms; and each of these hordes is so numerous that the assemblage of its tents is said to deserve the name of a large town. "The Guaycurus or Quicuri, called also Cavalleiros by the Portuguese," says Spix, "inhabit the plains on the two banks of the Paraguay, which are for the most part open and covered with grass, viz., on the E side between the rivers Tacary and Ipani, and on the W side to the Serra de Alibonquer. They are the most numerous and most powerful nation in Matto-Grosso, and formidable to all their neighbours. The chief objects of their frequent wars is to make prisoners, whom they carry off as slaves, and keep in very rigorous servitude. There is perhaps no tribe of the South American Indians among whom the state of slavery is so distinctly marked, as among them. Captivity and birth are the two causes which condemn an individual to slavery. Both of these imply a certain difference of caste, which is maintained with great rigour. The slave or his descendant can never contract a marriage with a free person, because he would profane it by such a union. He is condemned to menial occupations, and is not allowed to accompany his master in war. We were informed that among the G. there is no means by which their slaves can be made free. The great superiority of the nation over most of their neighbours has induced many of the latter voluntarily to become their vassals. Thus there are among them Indians of the nations of the Goaxis, Guanás, Guató, Gayvábas, Bororós, Oorós, Cayapós, Xiquitos, and Xamococós; for they are constantly at variance with all these different tribes, and almost always conquer them, because the possession of horses likewise gives them a great superiority. In former times they made prisoners only of the youthful portion of their enemies, sparing all the adults; but their manners have now become milder in this respect. They, however, never were cannibals, and the greater part of the tribe which dwells on the eastern bank of the Paraguay, has been since

the year 1791 in alliance with the Portuguese, whose friendship they sought by an embassy, and which is also secured to them by written convention; but this is not the case with the rest of the nation, for those of the G. Indians who possess the extensive unknown lands to the W of the river, have no intercourse whatever with the Portuguese. Among the savage G. there are several tribes, such as the Lingóas, the Cambás, and the Xiriquanios, the last of whom sometimes even make hostile expeditions against the Spaniards of the prov. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra. They make use of bows and arrows, a club from 2 to 3 ft. long, and a lance from 12 to 15 ft. long, which they arm with an iron point. They almost always make their expeditions on horse-back, using instead of a bridle a single cord made of the fibres of the ananas leaves. They wear a bandage round the body, which holds their club on the right side, and their hunting-knife on the left, and by drawing which very tight they preserve themselves, like many other Indian tribes, against the sensations of hunger, to which they are frequently exposed on such expeditions. They guide the horse with the left hand, and carry in the right the bow and arrows or the lance. In their wars with the other Indians and the Paulistas, who engage them by land, they are said to have a custom of driving together large herds of wild horses and oxen, and to let them loose upon the enemy, who being thrown into disorder by this attack, are the less able to make any resistance to them. The use of the horse among these Indians is as old as the time of their first acquaintance with the Europeans, and it seems that these animals first became known to them on their excursions towards the Spanish possessions of Asunción, in which part they had increased with incredible rapidity. Though they are so used to horses, they are not very good riders, and do not venture to tame and break the wild animals, except in the water, where they have less to fear from their restiveness, and are less in danger of falling. Hunting, fishing, and looking for fruits in the woods, are, next to war, the chief occupations of the men. The business of the women is to prepare the flour from the roots of the mandioca plants, which those who live in Aldeas have begun to cultivate, and the manufacture of cotton stuffs, pottery, and other utensils. Their basket-work of fibres, which they chiefly make of some kinds of palm, are said to excel in beauty and strength those of most of the other Indians. It is probably in consequence of the European civilization, which has already exercised its influence in many respects over this tribe, that the women wear an apron, and a large square piece of striped cotton stuff which serves as a cloak. The men, on the contrary, are quite naked, except the above-mentioned narrow bandage round the loins, which is of coloured cotton, and often adorned with glass beads. The face and often the neck and breast of the adult G. are disfigured by tattooing, in the shape of diamonds; in the under lip they wear a piece of reed several inches long. The hair upon the temples and thence round the head is shorn, like that of the Franciscans. Among them, too, the Payés, who are met with in all the Indian tribes in Brazil, and are called in their language *Vünigenetó*, are greatly respected. These latter are physicians, conjurers, and exorcists of the evil principle, which they call *Nangigó*. Their cures of the sick are very simple, and consist principally in fumigating or in sucking the part affected, on which the Paye spits into a pit, as if he would give back the evil principle, which he has sucked out, to the earth and bury it. The G. differ from most of the Indians of South America in not burying their dead near the abode of each individual, but in common burying-grounds. The accounts of the number of this tribe are in general exaggerated. It is certain that the whole nation does not at present consist of more than 12,000 persons, and this number daily diminishes, from the unnatural custom of the women, who, till they have attained the thirtieth year, procure abortion, to free themselves from the privations of pregnancy, and the trouble of bringing up children."

**GUAYMAS**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, 300 m. NW of Cinaloa, on the gulf of California, at the mouth of a large river, in N lat. 27° 55', W. long. 110° 16'. Pop. in 1826, 3,000. It is a well-built town; and has a fine capacious harbour, of easy access, and securely land-locked. This town is of recent origin, but promises to become one of the principal ports on the Pacific, and is the depot of the precious metals brought from the interior, especially from the mines of Harispe and Chihuahua.

**GUAYQUIRIS**, an Indian tribe in Venezuela, who inhabit the district between the Orinoco and Caura, in the W part of the dep. of the Orinoco. They are small in stature, light in complexion, but very warlike.

**GUAYRA (LA)**, a maritime town of Venezuela, in the prov. and 10 m. N of Caracas, on the Caribbean sea, in N lat. 10° 36', and W long. 67°. Pop. in 1810, 13,000; in 1840, 8,000. It is singularly situated near the wild and open beach, in the lower part of a mountain-glen, surrounded on all sides, except the N, on which it opens to the sea, by rocky mountains which rise abruptly to a great height, and render the climate during 9 months of the year intensely warm and extremely unhealthy. The streets

are narrow, tortuous, and ill-paved, and the houses ill-built. The harbour is a mere roadstead, with a breakwater; but its position in relation to Caracas renders it one of the most important in the republic. It is defended by a castle and several batteries, and has a lighthouse. Its export trade consists chiefly in coffee, cacao, sarsaparilla, sugar, indigo, dye-woods, and hides. Wine, cotton, linen and woollen goods, earthenware, and articles of European manufacture form its principal imports. The following table shows the exports from this port from 1843 to 1847, each year ending the 30th of April:

	Coffee. Quintals.	Cacao. Fanegas.	Cotton. Quintals.	Sugar. Quintals.	Indigo. Quintals.	Hides. Number.
1843	59,177	20,129	649	1,662	380	17,266
1844	64,635	14,532	118	1,558	502	13,455
1845	65,132	8,564	385	2,971	257	18,556
1846	80,465	13,298	222	2,538	488	16,290
1847	57,636	10,559	262	2,988	257	22,997

This town was founded in 1588 by Osorio. In 1812 it was to a great extent destroyed by an earthquake. The surrounding district contains valuable copper mines, and affords excellent timber.

**GUAYTARA**, a river of New Granada, in the S part of the dep. of the Cauca. It takes its rise in the Andes; runs first E, then NE; and bending NW, throws itself into the Patia, on the l. bank, 30 m. NW of Pasto, and after a course of about 75 m.

**GUAYURARA**, a river of La Plata, in the prov. of Entre-Rios. It runs W, and after a course of 69 m. unites with the Parana, on the l. bank, 90 NE of Santa-Fe.

**GUAZA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. WNW of Palencia, in a damp and sandy district. Pop. 900. It has a handsome church.

**GUZACAPAN**, a district and small town of Guatemala, in the state of that name. The district occupies the E part of the dep. of Escuintla. The town is 36 m. E of Guatemala-la-Neuva, on the Pacific, at the mouth of a small river. Pop. 2,000, chiefly Indians. It has a parish church.

**GUBANTA**, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sunda islands, strait of Sapy, to the E of the island of Sunbava, in S lat. 8° 22', and E long. 119° 36'.

**GUBBIO**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. of Urbino and Pesaro, 28 m. S of Urbino, and 57 m. WSW of Ancona, beautifully situated on the S declivity of the Apennines. Pop. 4,340. It is well-built, and has a cathedral, 6 parish-churches, numerous convents, and a fine ducal palace of the 16th century. It has manufactories of woollen and silk fabrics, and 2 annual fairs. This town occupies the site, and contains considerable remains, of the ancient *Iguvium*. In the vicinity are the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Apenninus, in which the famous Engubian tables were discovered in 1446.

**GUBEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, capital of a circle, in the regency and 30 m. S of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and 75 m. SE of Berlin, at the confluence of the Lubst and Neisse, and on the railway from Berlin to Breslau. Pop. in 1837, 9,256; in 1846, 9,840. It is surrounded by a wall, has 3 suburbs, and contains 3 churches and a gymnasium, with a public library. The manufacture of cloth, linen yarn, leather, and tobacco, a copper foundry, and boat-building, form the chief branches of local industry. Wine, fruit, and hemp are extensively cultivated in the environs, and form with the production of local manufacture important objects of trade. Pop. of circle, 32,470.

**GUBESHA**, an island of the Nile, in Seennaar, in N lat. 13° 45', between the island of Shebesha on the N, and Hassamé on the S. It is nearly 2 hours long.

**GUCHAN**, a village of France, in the dep. of the

Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 2 m. NE of Vielle, on the r. bank of the Nestes, 20 m. SSE of Bagnères-en-Bigorre. Pop. 315. In the vicinity is a mountain of the same name, which contains an extensive mine of argentiferous lead.—Also a village in the same dep., in the cant. and 4 m. SSW of Arreau, on the l. bank of the Nestes. Pop. 305. It has an annual cattle-fair. In the vicinity are beds of marble and schist.

**GUCHILAQUE**, a small town of Mexico, in the state and 30 m. S of Mexico, in the midst of the mountains of the same name, which form a portion of the great cordillera of Anahuac, at an alt. of 7,015 ft. above sea-level.

**GUDANNE (La)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 1 m. W of Cabanes, on the Aston, near a steep and rocky mountain of the same name. Pop. 176. In the vicinity is a mine of iron.

**GUDEN-AA**, a river of Denmark, in Jutland, which has its source in the diocese of Ribe, to the E of Eistrup, in N lat. 56°; runs along the confines of the bailiwicks of Veile and Ringkøbing; traverses the bail. of Aarhus, in which it flows through lakes Mossøe and Juul-søe; thence after running for some distance along the confines of the diocese of Viborg, re-enters that of Aarhus; and 16 m. NE of Randers flows into the Cattegat, after a tortuous course in a generally NE direction of 96 m. This river is the largest in Jutland, and is navigable a distance of about 57 m. Its estuary forms the Randers-fjord, and is about a mile in width.

**GUDENSBURG**, a bailiwick and town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle and 5 m. NE of Frizar, and 11 m. SW of Cassel. Pop. 2,097. It is walled round, and has a church, a synagogue, and an hospital. Linen is extensively manufactured, and markets are held here 4 times a-year. Pop. of bail. 8,888.

**GUDERA**, a town of Abyssinia, in N lat. 10° 52', E long. 36° 57', near the source of the Abai.

**GUDHEM**, a district of Sweden, in the centre of the prefecture of Skaraborg, bathed on the NW by Lake Horn-Borga. It contains 15 parishes, and a portion of the town of Falköping.

**GUDINA**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 66 m. ESE of Orreaga. Pop. 373.

**GUDJERHATTY**, a fort of Hindostan, in the prov. and 45 m. N of Coimbatour, on the l. bank of the Moyar.

**GUDJUNDERGHUR**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, to the N of Modgol, and watered by the Malpurba.

**GUDOBESA**, a tribe of the Somali family, who inhabit the W part of the kingdom of Adal, in NW. Africa.

**GUDRUN**, a mountain-range of Kurdistan, to the E of Sulimania. It is rocky and precipitous; and on its summit is a hollow or basin in which the snow lodges and consolidates into ice, forming an inexhaustible ice-store for the inhabitants of Sulimania.

**GUDUGARRETA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guiposcoa, 15 m. NE of Mondragon.

**GUDUM**, a town of Denmark, in the stift and 12 m. NE of Aalborg, on a canal which communicates with the Limfjord. It has manufactories of pottery, soap, and linen, and has extensive lime-kilns.

**GUE-DE-VELLUIRE (Le)**, a commune of France, in the dep. and on the l. bank of the Vendée, cant. of Challé-les-Marais, 9 m. SW of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1,231. Cattle fairs are held here three times a year.

**GUEHERSCHWIHR**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Rouffach. Pop. in 1841, 1,518.

**GUEBLANGE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. of Serralle. Pop. 1,182.

**GUEBWILLER**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, arrond. of Colmar.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,793; in 1841, 12,666. The town is 15 m. SSW of Colmar, and 6 m. SW of Rouffach, on the r. bank of the Lauch. Pop. in 1841, 3,882. It possesses a handsome church, and has manufactories of hosiery, of cotton and woollen fabrics, printed muslins and shawls, potash, and kirschenwasser. It has also a cotton and wool spinning-mill, a sugar-refinery, several manufactories of machinery, and extensive bleachfields. The environs produce excellent wine, and contain mines of coal and slate-quarries.

**GUECHO**, a parish of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. N of Bilbao, on the gulf of Gascogne. Pop. 1,538. It is defended by 2 small forts. An annual cattle-fair is held here.

**GUEDAM**, a mountain of Abyssinia, to the SE of Arkiko, on the S side of the bay of Massowah.

**GUEGABYB**, a valley of Barbary, in the desert of Barca, to the W of the oasis of Sivah, and to the N of the mountains of Gherdoba. It is not inhabited, but has long been noted for its dates.

**GUEGON**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 1½ m. SW of Josselin. Pop. 2,822. Fairs for cattle, grain, wool, and hemp, take place twice a-year.

**GUEGUES**, or **GUEGUESSES**, an Indian tribe of Brazil, who inhabit the banks of the Paranaíba, and of the upper waters of the Rio-das-Baixas, in the S part of the prov. of Maranhã.

**GUEGUETENANGO**, a town of Guatemala, capital of a dep. of the same name, in the state of that name, 150 m. ESE of Chiapa, and 174 m. NNW of Guatemala-la-Nueva, on the l. bank of the Chiatlan. It has a parish-church, and was formerly populous. The number of the inhabitants does not now exceed 1,300. The dep., which lies in the N part of the state, is bounded on the N by Mexico, and on the S by the dep. of Totonicapan. Its principal productions are maize, Chili pepper, and sugar. Sheep are extensively reared in the mountainous parts; and there are mines of silver, lead, and salt.

**GUEGUETLAN**, or **GUEVETLAN**, a town of Guatemala, in the dep. of Soconusco, on a river of the same name, near the shore of the Pacific, 168 m. NW of Guatemala-la-Nueva. The river G. runs S, and has a course of about 60 m.

**GUEHENNO**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of St. Jean-di-Brévelay, 13 m. W of Ploerme. Pop. 1,242.

**GUEJAR-DE-LA-SIERRA**, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 15 m. E of Grenada, near the l. bank of the Genil. Pop. 1,808. It is situated amid mountains, and in the time of the Moors was a fortress of considerable strength. The mountains are well-wooded, and contain iron, marble, jasper, and numerous mineral springs.

**GUELAGO**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 84 m. ENE of Grenada, and 14 m. WNW of Guadix, in a humid and infertile district. Pop. 292.

**GUELDERLAND**. See **GELDERLAND**.

**GUELDEERS**. See **GELDEERS**.

**GUELLAS**, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 10 m. NNE of Lannion, and about 2½ m. E of the island of Tomé. It is 1½ m. in length from SSE to NNW, and about ¾ m. in breadth.

**GUELMA**, a fortified town of Algeria, in the prov. of Constantina, 37 m. SSW of Bona, on the r. bank of the Seybus.

**GUELPH**, a township and town of Upper Canada, in Waterloo co., Wellington district.—The town-



ship is intersected from N to S by the Speed, a branch of the Grand river. Pop. in 1845, 3,400.—The town is situated on the Speed, 42 m. from Hamilton, on an elevated site, and in the midst of a finely undulating and well-settled country.—Also a district in Van Diemen's Land, intersected by a river of the same name, and bounded by the Derwent and the Navarre rivers.

**GUELTAS**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and com. of Pontivy. Pop. 1,015.

**GUEMAR**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. E of Ribeauvillé, on the l. bank of the Faechdt. Pop. 825.

**GUÉMENE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, arrond. of Pontivy. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,204; in 1841, 14,163. The town is 12 m. W of Pontivy, and 38 m. NW of Vannes. Pop. in 1841, 1,609. Fairs for cattle, grain, hemp, and other commodities, are held monthly.

**GUÉMENE-PENFAS**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, arrond. of Savenay. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,927; in 1841, 8,202. The town is 24 m. NNE of Savenay, and 34 m. NNW of Nantes, on the r. bank of the Don. Pop. in 1841, 8,202.

**GUÉMORT**. See **ESTET-DE-CASTRES**.

**GUEN (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Mar. Pop. 1,263.

**GUENAIN**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Douai. Pop. 360. Linen is manufactured here.

**GUE'NE**, or **GUENNE (LA)**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 2 m. S of Tulle, near the road from Limoges to Montpeller. Pop. 630. It possesses a manufactory of fire-arms, and has an annual fair.

**GUENES**, a valley of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. W of Bilbao. It is 6 m. in length from S to N, and 3 m. in breadth, and traversed by the Salcedon, over which there are 5 bridges. It produces corn, maize, and wine, and contains 5 small parishes. Pop. 1,250.

**GUENGAT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. of Douarnenez. Pop. 1,094.

**GUEN'IN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. NE of Baud. Pop. 1,684. A fair chiefly for cattle and grain is held here once a-year.

**GUENOLE' (SAINT)**, a port of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. of Pont-l'Abbé, 5 m. WSW of Plomeur. It is sheltered on the N by the island of Stavian, and on the S by that of Conq.

**GUENROC**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 6 m. ENE of St.-Jouan-de-l'Île. Pop. 500. Fairs for horses and cattle are held 4 times a-year.

**GUENROUET**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Saint-Gildas-des-Bois, near the l. bank of the Issac. Pop. 1,955.

**GUEPIE (LA)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 13 m. E of St. Antonin, near the confluence of the Aveyron and Vianr. Pop. 440. It has 6 annual fairs. In the environs is a valuable copper-mine.

**QUEQUE**, or **GUAYQUE**, a river of Venezuela, which has its source on the N side of the sierra of Santa Lucia; runs N; and throws itself into the Caribbean sea, opposite the island of Curacao, after a course of about 54 m. It is only navigable for small boats.

**GUER**, a river of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, which has its source in the Montes Menembres; passes Belle-Isle and Lannion; and, after a

course of about 36 m., flows into the bay of Loque-meau in the English channel. It is navigable at high water to Lannion, but its entrance is impeded by a sand-bar.—Also a canton, commune, and town, in the dep. of Morbihan, arrond. of Ploermel. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,999; in 1841, 8,439. The town is 14 m. E of Ploermel, and 36 m. NE of Vannes. Pop. in 1841, 3,773. Numerous fairs are held annually for cattle, grain, and other commodities.

**GUERANDE**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, arrond. of Savenay. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,705; in 1841, 15,188. The town is 25 m. W of Savenay, and 45 m. WNW of Nantes, and about 5 m. from the sea, between the embouchures of the Vilaine and Loire. Pop. in 1841, 8,503. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by an old castle, and has 2 suburbs. It possesses manufactories of cotton and linen fabrics; and in the environs is an extensive salt-marsh, the produce of which forms an important article of local trade. Fairs are held here 11 times a-year. This town is of considerable antiquity, and has sustained several sieges. It is also noted for the treaty which was concluded here in 1365, between the duke of Montford and Jeanne-la-Boiteuse.

**GUERARD**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. of Coulommiers, on the l. bank of the Grand-Morin, 11 m. N of Rozay, and 27 m. NE of Melun. Pop. 1,663.

**GUERBAVILLE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Caudebec, 12 m. S of Ivetot, on the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. 2,034.

**GUERCHE (LA)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. of Vitré. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,689; in 1841, 15,956. The town is 16 m. S of Vitré, and 27 m. SE of Rennes. Pop. in 1841, 4,412. It possesses manufactories of fine linen, sail-cloth, nut-oil, and animal black, and has a considerable trade in chestnuts.—Also a town in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. of the Grand Pressigny, on the Creuse, 23 m. SW of Loches. Pop. 600. It has an annual fair for grain, cattle, hemp, and wax.—Also a town in the dep. and on the l. bank of the Sarthe, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Ballon. Pop. 580.

**GUERCHE-SUR-L'AUBOIS**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, arrond. of Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,154; in 1841, 8,547. The town is 9 m. NNE of Sancoins, and 32 m. ESE of Bourges, on the r. bank of the Aubois. Pop. 1,754. It possesses extensive type-foundries, and has 4 annual fairs.

**GUERCINO**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 12 m. N of Frosinone, and 47 m. E of Rome, on the r. bank of the Cosa. Pop. 1,100.

**GUERET**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Creuse. The arrond. comprises an area of 165,542 hect., and contains 7 cant., viz.: Ahun, Bonnat, Dun-le-Palleteau, Grand-Bourg, Gueret, La Souterraine, and Saint-Vaulry. Pop. in 1831, 89,513; in 1841, 94,137.—The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,634; in 1841, 17,039.—The town is situated on the slope of a mountain, 4 m. from the l. bank of the Creuse, 41 m. NE of Limoges, and 255 m. S of Paris. Pop. in 1789, 3,588; in 1821, 4,014; in 1836, 4,496; in 1841, 4,849. It was formerly a place of considerable strength, but of its fortifications some portions of its walls and towers only remain. It is well-built, but its streets are crooked and gloomy looking. It possesses several fountains, the water of which is excellent, a communal college, a normal school, a public library, an hospital, a the-

atre, and 2 printing establishments. A few breweries and tanneries, and an extensive nursery-garden, form the only objects of local industry. Fairs for cattle, horses, mercery, and hardware, are held monthly. Wood and coal abound in the environs. This town owes its origin to an abbey founded in 720 by Clotaire. It afterwards became the capital of the ancient prov. of the Haute-Marche.

GUERF-EL-HAMDAB, an island of the Nile, in Nubia, 30 m. NE of Hannek. In its vicinity are extensive ruins.

GUERGA-DE-FRAYLES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SW of Leon, in a wide and arid plain. Pop. 298. It has manufactories of linseed oil.

GUERGUEREB (JEBEL), a range of mountains in Nubia, in the Dar-Robat, on the l. bank of the Nile, to the SW of the island of Mograt, in N lat. 19° 15'.

GUERIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 7 m. E of Pougues, on the l. bank of the Nièvre. Pop. in 1841, 1,257. It has a cannon-foundry, and extensive iron-works. Cattle fairs are held here twice a-year.

GUERLESQUIN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. of Le Ponthou, 13 m. ESE of Morlaix. Pop. 1,570. It has 5 annual fairs.

GUERN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 7 m. SW of Pontivy. Pop. in 1841, 3,327.

GUERNICA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. ENE of Bilbao, on the E side of Monte Cosmoaga. It contains several churches, a handsome town-house, 2 convents, an hospital, and a prison, and has an annual cattle-fair.

GUERNSEY, an island in the bay of St. Michael, in the English channel, 7 to 8 leagues W of the Normandy coast of France, but subject to the British crown. It is situated between 49° 24' and 49° 33' N lat., and 2° 32' and 2° 48' W long.; about 108 m. SW of Southampton; 94 m. SW of Portsmouth; and 51 m. S of Portland. In relation to others of the Channel islands, it is 7 leagues NW of Jersey; 5 SW of Alderney; and 2 W of Sark. The two last are dependencies of G., as are Herm and Jethou, which serve to shelter the roadstead of G. The form of this island is triangular. Its whole circumf.—upwards of 30 m.—is deeply indented with commodious bays and harbours. Its length from NE to SW is 12 m.; its breadth from N to S 9 m. It contains 25 sq. m., or 16,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 24,349; in 1841, 28,521; in 1851, 33,645. Annual increase per cent. in 30 years, from 1821 to 1851, 1-60.—The surface of this island is varied with hills and little eminences, and it is tolerably well-watered with springs and fine clear gravelly streams. On the N or vale side the coast is generally low and flat, rising gradually, from a little above high water-mark, to the S side, which is intersected by deep ravines, while the cliffs on the S coast rise precipitately to the height of 270 ft. above sea-level. Off the land, at various distances, the island is surrounded with sunk rocks and crags, by which—together with the confluence of sea-currents and tides rising frequently to the height of 32 ft.—the approach is rendered extremely hazardous to strangers. The houses lie scattered over all the island; Peter's Port being the only town. Mansions, farm-houses, and even cottages, are handsomely built, and delightfully surrounded by orchards. The scenery in general, however, is not much ornamented with trees; and though excellent elm and good oak are met with, there is nothing that can be called a wood. The fields are commonly divided either by stone fences, or by turf banks surmounted with furze. The soil rests almost entirely on granite, and some of the heights are composed of granitic columns ap-

parently raised by the operation of a vertical power. In the vale the soil is rich and fertile, and yields fine pasture. The higher parts afford plentiful har-vests; and even the steep cliffs are covered with verdure to the water's edge. The general produce is similar to that of the W of England. The annual average growth of wheat is estimated at about 4,000 quarters; of barley at somewhat less. The G. cows are highly celebrated. The importation into G. or Jersey of any other than the native breed is prohibited under a severe penalty. Few sheep are bred or fattened here; fat sheep, as well as oxen for beef, are generally brought from England or France. The insular breed of horses is also poor. "More favoured, as to climate, than even Undercliff in the isle of Wight, G. emulates the genial lands of the south. The fig-tree attains great luxuriance, and sometimes reaches a remarkable size. This is literally the land of the citron and the myrtle. In the midst of a cider district, and besides the fig, there are sweet and Seville oranges, melons, &c. In January there are pease a foot in height, and blooming flowers." Among the variety of beautiful flowers here cultivated is the Guernsey lily, or *Amaryllis Sarniensis*, supposed to be a native of Japan, and introduced by accident; but though here cultivated to perfection, never found to blow a second time in France nor England. G., nevertheless, is 3 degrees lower in temp. than Jersey. Snow never lies above one or two days, and the summer's heat is always tempered by breezes from the sea. Though European fruits of almost all sorts grow in profusion, the chief fruit cultivated in the orchards is the apple; vast quantities of which are made into cider, and consumed in the island. It is the principal beverage of the inhabitants.—Among the most common and plentiful fish are mackerel, sea-pike, whiting, pollack, bream, and rock-fish. There are also mullets, soles, and plaice, together with conger eels, sometimes weighing 30 or 40 lbs. Shell-fish are no less abundant, amongst which are oysters, lobsters, and crabs of great size, and the ormer or sea-ear, a fish which seems peculiar to this and the neighbouring islands. The mineral produce of the island consists principally of its fine granite, which is rather extensively exported to England for pavement, &c. At Grande Rocque are quarried large masses of syenite of the same quality as the beautiful stone of that species at Mont Malo in Jersey. It is used at Portsmouth, London, &c., for building and paving. Numerous vessels belonging to G., and averaging 100 tons burthen—but some of them much larger—are employed in the exports and imports of the island. Commercial intercourse is also constantly maintained by vessels from England, Ireland, and the continent. The number of sailing-vessels which entered inwards in 1850 was 324 British ships = 12,991 tons, and 115 foreign ships = 9,323 tons. Steamers ply regularly between G. and various ports. Weymouth, distant 72 m., has been considered the principal point of intercourse with England; but Southampton steamers now run twice every week to G. and Jersey.—G. constitutes a deanery in the diocese of Winchester. The religious services are still marked by traits of the Calvinistic discipline which prevailed till the time of Charles II. The inhabitants of G. are distinguished by several peculiarities from those of the rest of the British dominions. The old Norman French is generally spoken by all ranks; but there is usually a sufficient acquaintance with the English language among the upper classes. Most of the natives have a greater resemblance to the French than to the English nation; and, indeed, from continued intermarriage, some of these islanders are purer Normans than those on the continent. All

their domestic utensils and implements of husbandry are after the French fashion, as also their dresses and mode of living. These, however, among the higher ranks, have been greatly modified by their increasing intercourse with England. Of the 10 parishes into which the island is divided, St. Peter's Port is the chief one. The old churches all partake of the pointed, English, or Gothic style; but the most ancient have been greatly altered, if not entirely renovated. Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, especially the latter, are numerous.

G. is annexed to the crown of Great Britain; but it is contended that the authority of the sovereign is exercised only in virtue of the ancient claim to the duchy of Normandy; and, therefore, that the power of legislation is vested in the sovereign and council, not in parliament. Neither parliament nor council, however, interfere, on ordinary occasions, with the internal regulations of the island. Both the judicial and executive authorities are exercised by a convention of several different bodies, collectively designated 'the Assembly of the States.' The whole consist of a bailiff, 12 jurats, the procureur, or attorney-general of the royal court, the 8 rectors of the 10 parishes, 2 constables from each parish, and 132 douzainiers from the whole. But the task of raising money, to defray public expenses, is committed to what is called the States of Deliberation, a political body, composed of the bailiff, 12 jurats, and a procureur, the 8 rectors of the 10 parishes, and the united voice of the constables and douzainiers of each parish; the total number of voters being 32. Unless in cases of peculiar emergency, application must, however, be made to the sovereign, for permission to carry into effect the levies proposed by this convention. The revenue of the states amounts, it is said, to about £10,000 per annum, and consists in the general taxes, the harbour-dues, and the duties levied yearly upon licensed victuallers, or retailers of liquors in general. The royal court consists of a bailiff, named by the king, and 12 jurats, chosen by the members of the states, who serve for life, unless discharged by the sovereign in council. The officers belonging to this court are the procureur, or attorney-general, the comptroller, the provost, or crown sheriff, the greffier, or registrar, and the crown sergeant. The royal court dispenses justice in all the other islands except Jersey. The legal institutions are a mixture of English with Norman law, precedent, and custom, and, in criminal cases, with the judgment of the assessors themselves.

St. PETER'S PORT, the seat of government, and the only town in G., is situated on the side of a hill nearly at the middle of the E coast in  $49^{\circ} 26'$  N lat., and  $2^{\circ} 42'$  W long. It extends along the coast, and towards the interior for a considerable distance. The streets in the lower or old part of the town are narrow and inconvenient, but in the upper they are good. The town and suburbs have been much extended and improved. The public buildings here are generally built on an extensive scale; and a college for the education of the middle class of the island has been erected at an expense of £40,000. The government-house is a handsome and substantial edifice, occupied by the lieutenant-governor, to whom the executive duties are generally deputed by the military governor. The town has a public library, assembly-rooms, and theatre. There is an excellent harbour formed by a pier extending N 460 ft., and S 757 ft. The entrance to it is defended by Castle-cornet, a fortress built upon a rock, and strongly defended by batteries on all sides. From this port to the English coast, the distance is 70 m.; to the French coast, at Cherbourg, 40 m.

*History.* G. and the other Channel islands appear to have

been known to the Romans. G. is thought to be the *Sarnia* of Antoninus; perhaps it is the same with *Granona*, mentioned by the Notitia in Armorica. It is difficult, however, to identify each island, respectively, even with the names used by Antoninus. G. and the other islands in this vicinity, belonged formerly to Normandy, being given to Rollo, and his Normans, together with it, by Charles IV., surnamed the Simple, king of France. From Rollo, after five successions, they came to William the Conqueror, who gave the command of them to his son Robert, but after Henry I. had defeated his brother Robert, in 1108, he annexed Normandy and the islands to the crown of England.

**GUERNSEY**, a county in the E point of Ohio, U. S. Area 676 sq. m. Its cap. is Cambridge. Pop. in 1840, 27,748.

**GUEROUDE (La)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 6 m. N of Breteuil, and 21 m. SW of Evreux, near the Iton. It has several blast-furnaces.

**GUERRI**, a village of Nubia, in the district of Hatfay, on the r. bank of the Nile, 57 m. below the confluence of the Bahr-el-Azrek and Bahr-el-Abiad. It is inhabited by Hassanyeh Arabs, who carry on a considerable trade in salt, the produce of the locality. —Also a mountain in the Dar-Abou-Ramleh, 21 m. NE of the confluence of the Tumat and Bahr-el-Azrek. —Also a village 18 m. N of Sennar.

**GUERRICAIZ**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. E of Bilbao, on the N side of the Sierra-de-Oiz, and near a river which descends from that mountain. Pop. 269. It has the remains of walls and of an hospital.

**GUERUNDS (Gross)**, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in Lower Austria, upper circle of the Mannhartsberg, on the l. bank of the Zwettel, 24 m. ENE of Freystadt.\*

**GUERVILLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Blagny, 17 m. NNE of Neufchatel. Pop. 732. It has a bottle manufactory.

**GUESA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ENE of Pampeluna.

**GUESCHARD**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. of Crecy. Pop. 1,144.

**GUESCLIN (Le)**, a fortress of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. of Cancale, on the British channel, 5 m. NE of St. Malo. It is situated on a rock 73 ft. in height, and isolated at high water, at the entrance of the bay of the same name.

**GUESSLING**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. of Gros-Tenquin. Pop. 1,008.

**GUESTLING**, a parish of Sussex, 4 m. WSW of Winchelsea. Area 3,564 acres. Pop. in 1831, 768; in 1851, 860.

**GUESTWICK**, a parish of Norfolk, 2 m. ENE of Foulsham. Area 1,646 acres. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1851, 222.

**GUETARIA**, a maritime town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. W of San Sebastian, on the gulf of Gascogne, between the embouchures of the Oria and Urola. Pop. 1,100. It is surrounded by old walls of great strength, and contains a fine Gothic church, an hospital, and a handsome square, with a statue of Sebastian-de-Eleano, who accompanied Magelhaens in his circumnavigation of the globe in 1519-21.

**GUEUGNON**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, arrond. of Charolles.—The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,904; in 1841, 7,393.—The town is 17 m. NW of Charolles, on the r. bank of the Arroux. Pop. 1,540. It has extensive iron-works, and several tile-kilns.

**GUEVARA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. ENE of Vitoria, on the l. bank of the Zadorra. Pop. 250. It has an hospital, an ancient mansion belonging to the family of Los Ladrones, and on an adjacent hill a fortress, built in the 15th cent., after the model of the castle of San Angelo in Rome.

**GUEYA**, a river of Venezuela, which has its source



on the S side of the mountains of Alta-Gracia, 54 m. SSE of Caracas; runs S; and, after a course of about 45 m., falls into the Orinoco.

**GUGGISBERG**, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, amt of Schwarzenburg. Pop. 5,203.

**GUGLIELMO**, a mountain of Austrian Lombardy, on the confines of the provs. of Brescia and Bergamo, 6 m. N of Gardone-Valtrompia, and 5 m. from the E bank of Lake Iseo. It rises to the height of 6,202 ft. above sea-level.

**GUGLINGEN**, an ancient town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, obmt. and 1½ m. SW of Brackenheim, on the Zaber. Pop. in 1840, 1,447.

**GUGLIONESI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 9 m. N of Larino. Pop. 3,000.

**GUGUAN**, or **SAINT PHILIPPE**, an island in the South Pacific ocean, in the group of the Marianne islands, in S lat. 22° 30'. It is 9 m. in circuit.

**GUH**, a Kurd principality in Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Diarbekir, and on the confines of that of Van. It contains a fortress of the same name.

**GUHRAU**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, capital of a circle in the regency and 51 m. NNW of Breslau. Pop. 3,160. It is surrounded by an old wall; and has a suburb, a Lutheran and 4 Catholic churches, and an hospital. Its trade consists chiefly in flour, butter, and cheese. It was to a great extent destroyed by the Russians in 1759. Pop. of circle, 32,000.

**GUIA**, a town of Upper Guinea, capital of the kingdom of Burum, 150 m. NE of Coomassie, and near the L. bank of the Senni.

**GUIA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Rio Negro, 10 m. above Ipanama.—Also a sea-port in the prov. of Parahiba, 28 m. NNE of Parahiba.

**GUIANA**. See **GUAYANA**.

**GUIA-PARANA**, a river of Brazil, which is supposed to traverse the W part of the prov. of Matto Grosso, and to fall into the Madeira. It is by some identified with the Jassi.

**GUIBerville**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Thoiry. Pop. 1,504.

**GUIBRAY**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Calvados, com. of Falaise, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 3,000. A fair is held here which lasts from the 10th to the 25th of August, and is one of the most important in France.

**GUICHE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. of Bidache, 17 m. E of Bayonne, on the l. bank of the Bidouze. Pop. 1,700.

**GUICHE (LA)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, arrond. of Charolles. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,471; in 1841, 7,613.—The town is 13 m. NE of Charolles, in a marshy locality. Pop. 944. Fairs for cattle and corn are held here twice a year.

**GUICHEN**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, arrond. of Redon. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,962; in 1841, 14,791. The village is 36 m. NNE of Redon. Pop. in 1841, 2,534. It is noted for its mineral springs, and has 3 annual fairs.

**GUICHEN BAY**, a bay of S. Australia, 10 or 12 m. S of Cape Jaffa. It affords safe anchorage in security against every wind, and throws from its S point, Cape Dombey, an extensive ledge of rocks which serve as a breakwater against the outside swell. The beach is everywhere free from surf.

**GUICLAN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Taulé, 7 m. WSW of Morlaix. Pop. in 1841, 3,549. Linen is manufactured here;

and fairs are held 6 times a-year for horses, cattle, and cordage.

**GUIDEL**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Pont-Scorff, 7 m. WNW of Lorient. Pop. in 1841, 3,895. An annual fair takes place here for cattle, hemp, and linen.

**GUIDIZZOLO**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 16 m. NW of Mantua, district and 9 m. SE of Castiglione-delle-Stiviere.

**GUIEN**, an island in the Indian ocean, near the coast of Zanguebar, to the NE of the island of Patra, and near the embouchure of the Grand River, in S lat. 1° 55'.

**GUIENNE**. See **GUYENNE**.

**GUIERS**, a river formed by the junction of the Guiers-Vif and Guiers-Mort, which descend from the mountains of the Grand-Chartreuse, and unite near Des-Echelles. Thence it runs NW through a narrow valley named the Passage-de-Chaille; passes Pont-de-Beauvoisin and St. Genix; and, after a course of about 30 m., falls into the Rhône, on the l. bank, 11 m. S of Belley. This river forms, to the distance of several leagues, the boundary-line between the French dep. of the Isère and Savoy.

**GUIGLIA**, a village of the duchy and in the district of Modena, near the r. bank of the Panaro, 17 m. S of Modena, and 21 m. WSW of Bologna.

**GUIGNEN**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. of Guichen, 24 m. NNE of Redon. Pop. 2,742. Fairs for cattle, agricultural implements, ironmongery, and common stuffs, take place here 4 times a-year.

**GUIGNES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. of Mormant, 12 m. from Melun. Pop. 885. It has extensive tile-kilns.

**GUIJA**, a lake of Guatemala, in the N part of the state of San Salvador. The Lempta has its source in this lake.

**GULJO (EL)**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. N of Cordova. Pop. 350.

**GUIL**, a river of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, which takes its rise on the confines of the Sardinian states, near Mont-Viso, in the SE extremity of the cant. of Aiguilles-en-Queiras, and flows SW to the l. bank of the Durance, which it joins a little above Mont-Dauphine, after a course of about 33 m.

**GUILAIN (LE)**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Percy. An important fair for horses and cattle is held here.

**GUILAN**. See **GHILAN**.

**GUILAQUES**, a tribe of N. Asia, who dwell between the Udskoi river in Russian Siberia and the mouth of the Amur, occupying a tract quite independent apparently both of Russia and China, or at least paying no tribute to either emperor.—*Middendorf*.

**GUILBERVILLE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. of Torigny. Pop. 1,815.

**GULDE**, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Bondou, on the l. bank of the Senegal, 30 m. below the confluence of the Falemé, and 66 m. WNW of Galam.

**GULDEN-MORDEN**, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 6 m. ESE of Biggleswade. Area 2,506 acres. Pop. in 1831, 675; in 1851, 929.

**GULDEN-SUTTON**, a parish of Cheshire, 3 m. ENE of Chester. Area 934 acres. Pop. 221.

**GUILDERLAND**, a township in Albany co., in the state of New York, U. S., 9 m. W of Albany. Pop. 2,790.

**GUILDFORD**, a borough and market-town, the co.-town of Surrey, 6 m. from Woking-common, on the Reading and Reigate branch of the South-eastern railway, by which it is 30½ m. from London. Pop. in 1801, 2,634; in 1831, 3,813; in 1851, 4,835. It is picturesquely seated on the de-

clivity of a chalk hill on the E bank of the Wey, which was made navigable thus far about the year 1658, and over which there is here a bridge of 5 arches. The town is well-built, and consists chiefly of an excellent and spacious street. The clothing-trade, once prosperous here, has been entirely abandoned. There are mills of various descriptions in the vicinity, and on the SW side of the town are commodious wharfs on the river, where much business is done with London in coals, timber, &c. G. is a borough by prescription. The midsummer quarter-sessions for the co. are held here, and the midsummer assizes alternately here, and at Croydon. The income of the borough in 1839 was £1,393; in 1847, £1,286, arising principally from tolls, dues, and borough rates.—The town has sent two members to parliament since 23<sup>d</sup> Edward I., a privilege which it still enjoys; but the boundaries of the borough were extended by the reform act so as to comprehend the three parishes belonging to the town; and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries coincide. The number of electors registered for 1837, was 425; in 1847, 475. Pop. of parl. borough in 1851, 6,740.—Sir Francis North was created Baron G. by Charles II., in 1683.

**GUILDFORD**, a township in W. Australia, on the banks of the Swan, 7 m. NE of Perth.

**GUILDHALL**, a village in Essex co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 71 m. ENE of Montpelier. Pop. 670.

**GUILER**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 4 m. NW of Brest. Pop. 1,281.

**GUILFORD**, a county in the NW part of N. Carolina, U. S. Area 672 sq. m., intersected by Deep and Haw rivers. The cap. is Greensboro'. Pop. 19,175.—Also a township in Piscataquis co., in Maine, 75 m. NNE of Augusta. Pop. 892.—Also a township in Windham co., in Vermont, 124 m. S of Montpelier. Pop. 1,525.—Also a township in New-haven co., in Connecticut, 52 m. S of Hartford. Pop. 2,421.—Also a township in Chenango co., in New York, 102 m. W of Albany. Pop. 2,827.—Also a township in Franklin co., in Pennsylvania, 6 m. SE of Chambersburg. Pop. 3,125.—Also a township in Medina co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,400.

**GUILHEM (SAINT)**, or **SAINT GUILLAUME**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 5 m. N of Aniane, 20 m. WNW of Montpellier, on the r. bank of the Herault. Pop. 764. It owes its origin to an abbey built here by St. Guillaume, duke or governor of Aquitaine.

**GUILGOMAR**, or **GUE'LGOMARCH**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 4 m. NE of Arzano. Pop. 1,005.

**GULLAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. SE of Josselin, and 4 m. WSW of Ploermel, near the Oust. Pop. 1,513.

**GUILLAUME (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 4 m. NW of Monestier-de-Clermont. Pop. 450. It has 4 annual cattle fairs.

**GUILLAUMES**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 33 m. NW of Nice, on the l. bank of the Var. Pop. 1,357. It has mines of iron and lead, and quarries of marble.

**GUILLEN (SAN)**, a small river of Patagonia, which descends from the W side of the Andes; runs SW; and throws itself into the gulf of Trinidad, opposite the island of Madre-de-Dios, after a course of about 75 m.

**GUILLENA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 13 m. NNW of Seville. Pop. 1,030.

**GUILLESTRE**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, arrond. of Embrun. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,567;

in 1841, 9,849. The town is 14 m. N of Embrun, and 18 m. S of Briançon, on the Roubert, and near the l. bank of the Guil. Pop. 1,672. It has manufactories of common cloth, and an iron-work. Fairs, chiefly for grain, cattle, and mules, are held here 6 times a-year. The neighbouring mountains contain fine varieties of marble.

**GUILLIERS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 8 m. SE of La Trinité. Pop. 1,998.

**GUILLIMANE**. See **QUILIMANE**.

**GUILLOU**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, arrond. of Avallon. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,586; in 1841, 6,624. The village is 10 m. ENE of Avallon, and 35 m. SE of Auxerre, on the r. bank of the Serein. Pop. 822. It has 5 annual cattle fairs.—Also a village in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 4 m. SE of Baume, on the Cusancin. Pop. 210. It has sulphureous springs and baths.

**GUILLOTIERE (LA)**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, arrond. of Lyons, on the l. bank of the Rhone, which separates it from Lyons, of which it formerly constituted a suburb, and with which it is connected by a bridge of the same name. Pop. in 1831, 18,294; in 1841, 25,730. It consists of one principal street of great length, and several minor streets, but contains no edifice worthy of notice. It is noted for its manufactures, consisting chiefly in crystal, machines, pasteboard, candles, chemical substances, vitriol, and wax-cloth. It has also several extensive tanneries, printing-mills, dye-works, foundries, breweries, and distilleries; and conducts an active trade in timber and wine.

**GUILMI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 15 m. SW of II Vasto, cant. and 5 m. SW of Gissi. Pop. 1,320.

**GUILLOULOU**, a river of Senegambia, in Futatoro, which has its source at a village of the same name; runs S; then NW; and unites with the Guiloum, near the v. of Ouanondi, after a course of about 45 m.

**GUILLOUM**, a river of Senegambia, in Futatoro, which has its source at the village of Ouanondi, and flows into the r. bank of the Senegal, at Beldialo, 54 m. NNE of Sedo, after a generally N course of 75 m.

**GUILSBOROUGH**, a parish of Northamptonshire, 10 m. NNW of Northampton. Area 3,080 acres. Pop. 982.

**GUILSFIELD**, a parish of Montgomeryshire, 3 m. N of Welshpool. Pop. 2,397.

**GUIMAEC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. of Lanmeur, 9 m. NE of Morlaix. Pop. 1,941.

**GUIMAR**, a town of the island of Teneriffe, on the SE coast, 18 m. SW of Sainte Croix. Pop. 3,042.

**GUIMARAES**, or **GUIMARAENS**, a fortified town of Portugal, cap. of a comarca of the same name, in the prov. of Minho, 14 m. SE of Braga, and 29 m. NE of Porto, in a fertile plain at the foot of Mount Latito, between the Ave and Azeilla. Pop. 6,000. It consists of an old and new town, and has several suburbs. Of the old town the chief remains are a palace built by Alphonso, first duke of Braganza. The streets of the new town are generally long, straight, and spacious, the public squares numerous and handsome, and the houses well-built. It has manufactories of cutlery, hardware, paper, linen and cotton fabrics, leather, and sweetmeats. The old town of G. is said to have been founded by the Celts, 500 years before the Christian era. The new town is held to be the cradle of the Portuguese monarchy. In 1107 it was chosen by Henry of Burgundy as capital of the kingdom. It is also celebrated as the birth-place of Alphonzo I., and of Pope S. Damaso

In the environs are the remains of Roman baths.—Also a maritime town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, on the N side of the bay of Cuma, 45 m. NW of St. Louis-de-Maranhão. Pop. 2,000. The port can only receive small vessels, but it has an active trade in cotton, rice, and flour.

**GUIMARAES, or SANTA ANNA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, district and 66 m. E of Cuyaba. To the N of this town are several gold-mines.

**GUIMARAS**, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Philippine islands, near the S coast of the island of Panay, in N lat. 10° 35', E long. 122° 38'. It is about 45 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth, and is densely covered with vegetation. It has a port on the W coast, named Bulnagan or Santa Anna.

**GUIMERA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Llerida, 10 m. SSW of Cervera. Pop. 1,300.

**GUIMILLIAU**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. of Landivisia, 11 m. SW of Morlaix. Pop. 1,464. It has 3 annual cattle fairs.

**GUIMPS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. W of Barbezieux. Pop. 1,143. It has several tanneries.

**GUIN, or GHIN**, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, district of Laristan, 51 m. NNW of Lar, and 144 m. SE of Shiraz.

**GUINCHO**, a mountain of Nubia, in the territory of Fazoclo, about 15 m. SW of the confluence of the Tumat and Bahr-el-Azrek, and in about 11° 10' N lat.

**GUINCHOS (CATO DE)**, an island in the archipelago of the Lucayos, in the S part of the Great Bahama bank, 60 m. from the N coast of Cuba.

**GUINEA**, a maritime district of SW. Africa, to which various limits are assigned by different nations. The Dutch consider it as extending from Cape Blanco to Cape Lopez. The Portuguese include under the general name the whole of the coast from Cape Ledo or Tagrin to Cape Negro. According to French geographers, G. lies betwixt Cape Mount and Cape Lopez; and according to the British, the tract between the mouth of the Gambia and Cape Lopez is called North or Upper G., and that which stretches from Cape Lopez to Cape Negro is called South or Lower G. Before advertent to the topography of these two regions, we shall here introduce some general remarks applicable to the whole territory.—The origin of the name given to this region of Africa is unknown. Some derive it from the Nigritian city, Jenne. Leon and Marmol call the district between the Senegal and Gambia, Geneoa. Under the reign of John II the Portuguese established colonies on this coast, and its name has been given to a well-known British gold coin. It is generally supposed that this region of Africa was first visited by John de Santarém and Peter Escovar, two Portuguese, in 1471. Some French geographers assert that it was first visited by certain Dieppoits in 1364; and that the merchants of Dieppe traded with it for 60 years before its existence was known to other Europeans. In 1604, the Dutch drove the Portuguese settlers into the interior; and since that time the chief intercourse betwixt Europe and G. has been kept up by the Dutch and English.

*General aspect.* There are several tracts along the coast of G. of a sandy and sterile nature; but the general appearance of the country from the sea is that of an immense forest, with a few high grounds covered with lofty trees and thick underwood. The rivers generally run in a very winding direction; and in many places overflow their banks during the wet season, forming large stagnant pools or lagoons.—The soil varies considerably along the coast, from a light sand or gravel, to a fine black mould and

loamy clay; but it is more uniformly rich and productive towards the interior of the country. For the space of 6 or 8 m. from the sea, soil occurs of every description, and suited to every kind of cultivation.

*Climate.* The climate of this region is not so hot as that of many other parts of Africa nearer the tropics; and it is generally observed that the countries on the equator, from 6° to 6° on either side of it, are the most temperate in the tropical regions of Africa. The temp. is found in these countries to be affected not merely by latitude, but by various other causes; and is always cooler where the soil is good, cultivation extensive, and the country open, with high lands in the vicinity. At Cape coast, though accounted the hottest situation on the Gold coast, the therm. is usually, during the hottest months, from 85° to 90°. At Winneba and Accra it is seldom known to exceed 87°; and during the months of June, July, August, not higher than 78°. The following table shows the mean range of Fahrenheit's therm. during each month of the under-mentioned years, at the river Gambia, Sierra Leone, Cape castle, and on the cruising station off the coast:

Months.	Gambia, McCarly's Island.	At Sea, West coast of Africa.	Sierra Leone.	Cape Coast Castle.	Cape Coast, 5 m. Inland.
	1853-4.	1839.	1840.	1840-1.	1840.
January.	91 17 0	83 22 0	81 0 0	81 5 2	74 15 29
February.	86 40 0	83 10 0	81 40 0	82 12 51	77 1 19
March.	100 25 31	83 0 0	83 0 0	80 22 0	76 53 30
April.	101 2 13	82 30 0	81 40 0	78 44 0	75 24 11
May.	95 0 0	79 0 0	82 30 0	76 24 12	74 21 20
June.	86 21 5	77 50 0	79 30 0	73 51 0	73 24 4
July.	85 40 9	78 4 0	80 30 0	73 19 0	74 53 0
August.	87 2 36	79 12 0	80 30 0	75 16 30	73 25 9
September.	85 54 47	83 13 0	80 30 0	75 23 06	74 25 0
October.	93 46 40	83 32 0	80 30 0	79 36 30	77 2 0
November.	89 45 0	81 43 29	82 30 0	82 2 53	75 22 0
December.					
Mean temp. for the year.	91 54 41	81 17 23	81 7 30	78 13 0	75 19 49

The seasons, as in other tropical countries, may be distinguished into wet and dry,—or rather into two wet and one dry period. The first wet season commences in the end of May, or beginning of June; when the rains fall with great violence and without intermission for several days. Strong breezes commonly follow this first deluge; and the rains are seldom very heavy during the remainder of the wet season, which terminates with the month of July. The foggy season, which is extremely unhealthy, especially in low, swampy, or woody situations, then sets in, and continues for two or three weeks. About the month of October, the second rainy season begins; but the rains do not fall with so much violence as the first, nor are they succeeded by mists and foggy weather. The following table exhibits a comparison of the rain gauge in Cuba and on the W coast of Africa, for eleven months:

CUBA.		CAPE COAST.	
1855:		1840:	
February.	0.77 inches.	April.	5.679 inches.
March.	0.63	May.	19.452
April.	1.92	June.	7.688
May.	2.32	July.	0.411
June.	5.35	August.	0.885
July.	9.57	September.	1.855
August.	11.50	October.	4.491
September.	7.80	November.	3.133
October.	7.47	December.	0.503
November.	3.38		
December.	1.40		
	42.11	1841:	
		January.	1.565
		February.	0.257
			46.199



The dry season begins with November, and continues during the remainder of the year to the month of May; but, in the course of this period, the coast is visited with violent storms of wind, generally denominated tornadoes and harmattans. "It is generally considered that the rainy season begins at those places N of the Line, at the period when the sun passes the zenith of each in its northward course. This division is however modified, according to the greater or less distance of each place from the equator. It is to be observed, moreover, that these changes do not take place at the exact time of the sun's vertical position in the course of its passage over any particular place, but usually about 10 or 12 days previously or subsequently to that position. The rainy season lasts for four or five months, according to the proximity of the place to the Line. The dry season is generally thought to commence in the course of a fortnight after the sun has passed the zenith of that part of the coast on its S course: but other circumstances evidently influence the late or early appearance of the rains in various places. For instance, at St. Thomas's, where the lands are much elevated, the rains fall at all seasons. The period of their return at Cape Coast and Accra is tolerably defined, namely, a month before their appearance at Sierra Leone, and usually about a fortnight at the latter place before their return, at the Gambia, towards the beginning of July. At Goree the rains, according to the Baron Roussin, commence about the same period, and have ceased by the middle of October. The middle of November is there considered the commencement of the healthy season: and on the 15th of that month the healthy season is announced by the firing of a gun; and at Senegal, which is about 180 m. from the Gambia, the rains are likewise over by the end of October. The Baron Roussin, in his able treatise on the Western coast of Africa, strongly contends for the influence of the sun's vertical position in its N passage, over the seasons; but it is to be remembered that where the sun has already passed over particular places on the coast, the rains may have already commenced some 10 or 15 days previously. But whatever influence the passage of the sun may have over the seasons, it is the opinion of almost all our naval commanders on the station with whom I have conversed on this subject, that the influence of the moon at the full and change is particularly obvious on the coast, and the tornadoes are most frequent and violent at the periods of the year in which they prevail." [Dr. Madden's Report.]

Tornadoes commonly commence in March, and cease with the beginning of the first rains; but sometimes blow before or after the second rains or preceding a harmattan. They invariably come from the NE, or ENE, and are generally experienced a day or two after the full and change of the moon. Their approach is indicated by vivid and successive flashes of lightning, attended with thunder and heavy clouds, and by the clear bluish appearance of the horizon. Their nearer approach is announced by the darkening of the horizon, especially in the E hemisphere, the increase of the lightning, and, as an immediate prelude to the tempest, by a solemn stillness and entire calm in the lower part of the atmosphere, while the upper regions appear in dreadful commotion. A gentle breeze is then perceived, which is almost instantaneously succeeded by violent gusts of wind, usually accompanied with rain, and seldom continuing above half-an-hour or 50 minutes; tremendous peals of thunder, and torrents of rain, for the space of two or more hours, terminate the storm, during which the wind has shifted round to SE, from which point it blows when the storm is at its height. During its continuance, the therm. suffers a rapid depression of 5° or more; a dead calm of a few minutes ensues, when a torrent of rain begins to fall, but ceases in 5 or 10 minutes; the wind shifts round to WSW; the sky becomes serene, the air is cooled, vegetation refreshed, and the human constitution invigorated.—A harmattan is an E wind, which prevails in the months of December, January, and February, along the coast from Cape Verde and Cape Lopez. It comes on indiscriminately at any time of the day, or of the tide, or of the moon; and continues sometimes one or two days, sometimes five or six, and sometimes even fifteen or sixteen. It is always accompanied by a fog or haze, which occasions a considerable obscurity, and renders the sun—which appears only a few hours about noon—of a mild red colour. Extreme dryness is another attendant of a harmattan, and, during its continuance, no moisture is perceived in the atmosphere, or any falling of dew on the earth; all vegetation is checked, and the more tender plants are destroyed. The grass becomes like hay, and the most vigorous evergreens droop under its influence. Its parching effects are severely felt on the external parts of the body, particularly the eyes, nostrils, lips, and palate, which become dry and uneasy. Drunk is often required, not so much to quench thirst as to remove a painful aridity in the fauces; and, though the air is cool, a troublesome sensation of prickly heat is felt on the skin.

If the wind should continue for four or five days, the scarf-skin generally peels off from the hands and face, and even from the whole of the body. Notwithstanding these disagreeable effects, it is found, on the coast of G., to be highly conducive to health, restoring persons labouring under dysenteries, fevers, or any debilitating evacuations, arresting the progress of epidemics, and apparently preventing even the artificial communication of infection. "At sea these winds, under the name of 'the Smokes,' are well known; they are found extending, frequently a degree from the shore, the air is loaded with a fine impalpable sand which collects on the ropes and spars of ships, and the atmosphere is rendered thick and hazy, and there is no clear blue sky at this period perceivable. Indeed at all seasons, the air on the western coast is so impregnated with fine particles of sand as to obscure

the sky more or less, and to give its face a pale misty lurid tint. The harmattan in no respect differs from the *maestral* wind of the S of France, the *scirocco* of Italy, and the *kamsin* of Egypt. My experience of all would lead me to suppose they were identical, and owed their peculiar effects to the same electrical phenomenon." [Dr. Madden.]

**Minerals.]** The mountains of G., as far as they have been examined, are in general granitic and schistous, and abound in veins of gold and iron. The latter of these metals is little known to the natives, and Europeans have not thought it their interest to instruct them in the subject; but the first has been sought from time immemorial. Gold is found in these mountains, in a primitive state, between two layers of a granite, finer, more solid, and more highly coloured than the rest of the rock. But the natives, unacquainted with the art of mining, and unprovided with proper tools for the purpose, have never attempted to work it in these places: they confine their operations to digging at the base of the mountains, where the schistous beds, and banks of granite are more friable, and to washing the sands in the beds of rivers and water-courses at the bottom of the hills, when the rain-water has run off. In digging they work downwards as if forming a well, or sometimes make a ditch about 20 or 30 ft. deep, till stopped by the crumbling down of the earth. They generally begin to find gold at the depth of 3 ft. Pieces are sometimes found of a considerable size; the king of Ashantee is said to have possessed a lump of native gold so large that four men were required to lift it. The earth thrown out in the course of the digging is laid in heaps at the side of the pit, and is carried by other labourers—chiefly women and children—to the nearest river, where it is washed in bags or wooden bowls, and the particles of gold are afterwards separated from the heavier parts which remain in the vessel. This ore is sometimes so rich that a piece of it weighing 4 or 5 ounces, has been known, when pounded and washed, to produce about 4 dwts. of gold dust; and the general fertility of the mines may be estimated from the circumstance of the slaves employed by the king of Ashantee, in 1790, engaging to supply him with half-an-ounce a-day for each labourer. The gold-finders, who wash the sands on the banks of rivers and the sea-shore, are less successful in their researches. It is generally women only who are thus employed; but the precious metal, it is sufficiently ascertained, is very abundant in the interior of the country, while the mines may be considered as still virgin mines.

**Animal kingdom.]** Cattle abound upon all parts of the Gold coast. Their flesh is in general tough, and of a disagreeable flavour. In many places the Negroes, from the abundance of other kinds of food more agreeable to them, never milk their cows. Sheep are also numerous. In shape they resemble those of Europe, but they are less in size, and instead of wool—which in this climate would be an intolerable burden—are covered with hair. The mutton is almost universally of a bad quality. The goats are likewise very small; and the horses are a very degenerate breed. Asses are common and good. Hogs are numerous. Dogs carried from Europe to G. speedily degenerate: in a short time they resemble the fox in shape and colour, and their bark is changed into a howl. The Negroes prefer the flesh of dogs to every other meat. Cats do not degenerate, and are highly esteemed, as they tend to lessen the teeming numbers of rats and mice. Elephants abound in the interior; and an immense quantity of ivory is sent to the coast for exportation. Buffaloes, though scarce, are sometimes seen. The rivers are infested with crocodiles; and the jackal—sometimes called the wild dog—is the declared enemy of every animal which it can vanquish. Tiger-cats, leopards, and

hyenas abound. Wild boars are scarce; of harts Bosman assures us there are 20 species. Hares, porcupines, a variety of sloth, several varieties of rats, and several kinds of cats, among which may be reckoned the civet-cat, occur throughout this region. Several species of monkeys are numerous; and among many kinds of lizards. G. is inhabited by the chameleon.—No country affords a greater variety of game, such as pheasants, partridges, turtle-doves, snipes, and crooked bills. The feathered tribes are extremely numerous, and several of them display a plumage of great beauty. Serpents, scorpions, centipedes, toads, and frogs, are numerous, and some of them are of great size. Many kinds of ants infest the country, some of which are extremely troublesome. "An extraordinary flight," says Captain Adams, "of small butterflies, or moths, with spotted wings, took place at Annamaboo, on the G. coast, after a tornado. The wind veered to the N, and blew fresh from the land, with thick mist, which brought off from the shore so many of these insects, that for one hour the atmosphere was so filled with them as to represent a snow-storm driving past the vessel at a rapid rate, which was lying at anchor about 2 m. from the shore." Inert distinguished above 20 species of locusts on the Gold coast.—The sea supplies the inhabitants of the coast with abundance of fish, of the most delicate kinds, and in the greatest variety, except during the rainy season, when the weather is too tempestuous to admit of fishing. Coral and ambergris are procured on all these coasts.

*Vegetation.* At the head of the trees of these regions stands that colossus of the vegetable kingdom, the baobab, or *Adansonia digitata* of Linneus. The whole of Senegambia and G. is adorned with its green elliptic arches. Golberry observed one which was 124 ft. high, by 34 ft. in diam., and 104 ft. in circumf. Among the vegetable productions of G., none is more useful to the inhabitants than the palm-tree. Its nuts, when young, are eaten roasted; and when old, a species of oil is extracted from them, which is used by the natives as part of their food, and is esteemed even by Europeans to be nutritive; from the trunk is drawn a species of wine, which constitutes the common beverage of the Negroes; and of the leaves are made ropes and nets. Of this tree there are four species. The cocoa-tree is plentiful; but the Negroes do not use any part of this tree except the fruit: perhaps the palm has caused it to be neglected. Oranges and lemons are plentiful upon every part of the coast. The papaw-tree is common; and another which bears what are called cormantyn apples; we also remark, among others, the courbaril or locust-tree, and the shea or butter-tree. On some parts of the coast a species of grapes occurs; and a species of pepper—the *Cardomomum majus*—is to be met with in some parts of the country. This plant—from which the Grain coast derives its name—rises in some cases to a moderate height; in others, not having strength to support itself, it creeps along the ground, or twines like ivy around some other tree. Its fruit is in the shape of figs, with a thin skin, which when open presents the seeds in the form of grains, nearly of the size of hemp-seed. The sugar-cane and cotton-shrub grow spontaneously; and the indigo-plant is common. It has been said that the nutmeg and the cinnamon-tree grow here spontaneously; the existence of the coffee-tree is also probable. This country, as is well known, furnishes a great number of valuable gums. Tobacco grows everywhere in abundance. The fertility of the soil is strongly indicated by the size of many of the forest-trees; some of the kind called capet being of that magnitude that Bosman assures us "their tops are scarcely to be reached by a com-

mon musket-shot!" It bears a kind of cotton, used for the stuffing of beds; the wood is light and porous, fit only to be formed into canoes. Many of the forest-trees afford wood of great beauty, and in every respect fit for the finest cabinet work.—The grain cultivated by the Negroes consists of maize, millet, and rice, of all which they procure abundant crops with little labour. The *Holcus bicolor* gives a return of 160 fold on the Gold coast. They likewise cultivate a species of yams, and potatoes, both which appear to be of a peculiar species. G. affords many different species of beans; some of them not unlike the garden-beans of Europe, some growing on bushes like gooseberries, and some under ground in the form of roots. One of the most singular features in the vegetation of this part of the world is the height to which the grass grows. This plant here forms immense forests from 10 to 30 ft. in height, in which elephants, boars, and enormous serpents wander unseen.

*Inhabitants* We have in other articles described at considerable length the principal physical and moral features of the African Negroes: a few additional traits of character belonging to the Negroes of G. may be here introduced. The natives of the coast of G. are in general extremely similar in their physical qualities and prevailing customs, but differ considerably in their dispositions and morals. The diversity in this respect is ascribed, with sufficient probability, to their intercourse with Europeans, and especially to the degree in which they engage in the slave-trade; but seems also to arise partly from the form and character of the native governments. In most of the districts they are tall, well-formed, with the usual Negro features, thick lips, and flat noses. On the Grain coast, especially in the W. parts, they are mild, peaceable, honest, and industrious; but on the Ivory coast they have become deceitful and cruel. In Apollonia they are courteous, hospitable, and brave, but generally reserved in their manners,—a circumstance which has been attributed more to the despotic form of their government than their natural disposition. In the Abanta country they are friendly in their manners, and more free in conversation than the Apollonians, but less hospitable and courteous. The people of Chamah and Commenda are very turbulent and ferocious, addicted to frequent quarrels, and much inclined to maltreat Europeans. Those of Elmina have generally been found to be civil and peaceable, but some recent instances have occurred of their ferocity when roused by provocation. The Fantees are generally an indolent, ferocious, and faithless people; and their petty chiefs are extremely avaricious and deceitful, watching every opportunity to gratify their vicious passions. The natives of the Agouma country, especially around Winnebah, have long been noted for every species of licentiousness, living entirely by plunder, and displaying a degree of ferocity unparalleled in any other part of the coast. In Accra and Adampe the inhabitants are indolent, dissipated, and deceitful. "Notwithstanding some years' acquaintance with the natives," —says Mr. Meredith, referring principally to the Gold coast,—"I find it no easy matter to lay down their true character, for they appear to us in a variety of forms, according to the nature of our intercourse with them, and to their employment. Those persons who are indifferent to exceed a further intimacy with Europeans than an interchange of commodities will admit of, are to be viewed in the true light of peddling traders. When there is a prospect of a good bargain to be obtained, every species of low cunning and mercenary artifice is practised to acquire it. They accommodate themselves with much ingenuity and facility to our humours and fancies; every attitude, every expression, is carefully recommended by flexibility and supplication; yet they carefully avoid [showing] too great a desire of obtaining what would turn out profitable or advantageous to them; and when they know that their wishes are not to be gratified as easily as was expected, disappointment is carefully concealed, and a seeming indifference is preserved in their behaviour. The natives of the coast, from a more immediate connection with Europeans, we should suppose, are more inclined to industry than those inland; but it will be found that real industry prevails more uniformly inland, and vice is less encouraged. Every person on the coast appears very diligent in acquiring the profits of his occupation; but profligacy, drunkenness, and debauchery, are practised to a pernicious extent." Young persons of both sexes generally go naked till the age of puberty, except a girdle about the loins, with a small slip of cloth affixed to it for the sake of decency. The dress of both sexes is nearly alike, and consists in a piece of cloth about 4 yds. long, and 2 yds. broad, wrapped loosely round them; but when engaged in any occupation, part of it is folded about the loins, and the remainder, hanging down, covers the lower part of the body. The more wealthy, especially when they travel, are provided with hats, and sometimes with sandals. The women generally have their breasts uncovered, and their garment is fastened round their middle by a girdle or zone called *tombah*, which is supported behind by folds of cloth, forming a protuberance in proportion to the age and rank of the wearer. Women of quality have likewise a number of silver keys suspended by a ring to the

front of the girdle. The women also wear bracelets and necklaces of gold and beads, and have frequently oval brass rings on their ankles. Both sexes are remarkably attentive to the decoration of their heads, and cut the hair with great nicety and taste. Some of the men allow the hair to grow on the chin, and occasionally wear whiskers and mustachios. The old men shave the whole of the head, leaving only one or two locks behind, to which they commonly keep a piece of gold suspended. The recreations of the younger part of the people consist chiefly in dancing and singing; and they are fond of music. Their instruments consist of drums of various forms and sizes; horns made of the tusks of young elephants, and sounding like a bugle; and flutes made of a large reed, about 4 ft. in length, open at both ends, and producing a soft and plaintive note.

Polygamy prevails in every part of the coast. Every man may have as many wives as he can maintain; but the first wife has the sole management of the domestic affairs within the house, besides acting as a watch over the fidelity of the rest. Mothers have the entire disposal of their daughters in marriage, and their consent must be procured by presents. After the payment of a certain sum, which is regulated by custom, the young woman is dressed according to her rank with rich cloths, valuable beads, and ornaments of gold; and conducted by the female relatives to the house of her husband, where she is formally received by his relations and friends. On the following day she receives visits, and must continue to appear in her wedding-dress for a week. The native of G. considers all his women as his slaves, who must compensate, by their labour, for the price expended in their purchase. A G. Negro, however, has generally one wife for whom he evinces a special regard: of this wife he is extremely jealous, and the rest of his wives are considered as being in some measure subordinate to her. In some places circumcision is practised, though the natives nowhere pretend to give any other reason for the practice than that it was the custom of their ancestors.—The government of the greater number of the states upon the coast of G. is vested in the hands of a king; and in that case, is generally absolute. Among some tribes it is republican, or rather aristocratical. Murder is punished with death, or the imposition of a fine proportioned to the value of the life of the person murdered. Robbery or theft, besides the restoration of the goods, subjects the person to a fine, not in proportion to the magnitude of the crime, but in proportion to the wealth of the delinquent.

Until the Negroes of this part of Africa had commercial intercourse with Europeans, their arms consisted of bows and arrows, spears resembling the assagais of the Hottentots, and shields made of wicker-work and covered with the skins of wild beasts. The bow and arrows are now exchanged for the musket. Their wars are frequent, and often originate in very frivolous causes. The quarrel of an individual often becomes the quarrel of his tribe; but a single campaign generally determines the dispute. The medical skill of the natives of G. is confined to the knowledge of the virtues of a few simples.

The religion of the natives of G. is not easily described. They have some notion of a Supreme Being; but their worship consists in a mass of strange and unmeaning superstitions, of which they do not attempt to give any account. Their system of belief, however, is little else than a constant fear of some malignant influence, and a superstitious confidence in certain charms to avert the dreadful evil. Their object of worship, whatever it be, bears the undefinable name of *fetiche*,—a word which some suppose to be derived from the Portuguese *fetiche*, 'witchcraft,' but which is applied with great latitude to anything sacred, prohibited, unlucky, or unaccountable, and is considered as equivalent to the *obi* of the W. Indies, perhaps also to the *taboo* of the South Sea Islands. The Fetiche men or women, who are considered as alone possessed of any knowledge, are not only the priests but also the lawyers and physicians of the country. They are supposed to have communication with the demon, or Fetiche, and to be able to instruct their votaries in every case of actual or apprehended evil. Where there is no monarch, and the government is lodged in the community, these persons assume great consequence, and render it hazardous for any one to withstand their influence, or to be guilty of any neglect towards the Fetiche. To enumerate all the absurdities to which the priests of G. have given the name of religion, is impossible: they differ in every tribe, and with every priest. Religious exercises are frequent, and every man dedicates one day in the week to the honour of his tutelary divinity, on which he drinks no palm-wine till sunset. The division of time into weeks of seven days, seems to have prevailed among the Negroes before they had any intercourse with the Europeans, since the different days are distinguished by significant names in the language of the Negroes. On the seventh day they desist from the labour of fishing, but no other occupation is interrupted. It is not to be supposed that the numerous tribes inhabiting the coast of Guinea agree in their customs and opinions. So numerous, indeed, are their differences, that a detail of the whole is impossible. "In countries adjoining our settlements, and some others at no great distance from them, the horrid custom of sacrificing human beings in honour of the dead, or in propitiation of evil spirits, is still carried on to a frightful extent. In Ashantee and Dahomy hundreds of men are sacrificed yearly at the yam season, or the anniversary of some distinguished person's death. Bowden, Dupuis, Freeman, and Duncan, were witnesses to atrocities of this kind, where the mere killing of the unfortunate wretches was not thought sufficiently pleasing to the demons they were to be sacrificed to, or honourable enough to the dead relatives of the kings, but they were forced to run through the

streets amidst the yellings of the multitude with knives stuck through their cheeks and gashes in their flesh, till at length they were despatched by the executioners 'to make a' pagan 'holiday.' Climate has no other influence here but that which it exerts in deadening the energies or destroying the health of those whose efforts are directed in these countries to the civilization of the natives. One travelling in this country might imagine that Caesar's description of the policy of the Sævi had been acted on in Africa, 'to make it their greatest honour to have the countries round them desolate, and to be bordered by vast solitudes.' Where that intercourse does not exist, the natives of the country who are separated from the rest of the world are generally in a state of barbarism; communion with other people, whose habits, customs, and necessities are different to their own, tends to humanize people, to give them knowledge, and to establish commerce. But what barriers do we find interposed between African intercourse and European civilisation! a dreary wilderness through the breadth of the whole land, from the banks of the Nile to the shores of the Atlantic, and on the seaward side a coast without harbours, and rivers intercepted by banks and sand-bars, a beach seldom free from a heavy surf, and lastly, a climate that is inimical to European life and health. To these obstacles I attribute the evils that have arisen from want of sufficient intercourse with the people of other nations. These obstacles are great, but He whose designs are those of infinite wisdom, and who has been pleased to render them instrumental to the failure of former efforts for the civilization of this country, can yet so order human means in the accomplishment of his designs as to cause these means to triumph over the difficulties which have hitherto beset them." [Madden's Report.]

*Trade and commerce.* Europeans have hitherto made no successful attempt to extend their commerce greatly with the interior of the country; but have confined themselves to a very limited coast-trade. The articles of which this commerce consists are chiefly bar-wood, cam-wood, teak-wood, ebony, ginger, pepper, gums, rice, palm-oil, ivory, wax, gold; in exchange for which, beads, lead, iron, fire-arms, gunpowder, tobacco, cocoa, salt, spirits, tobacco-pipes, vessels of brass, woollens and cottons of British manufacture, and especially East India cotton goods, which are most esteemed in the country, are imported. The total declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to the West coast of Africa, between the years 1827 and 1845 was as follows:

	Total.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	Cape Coast, Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Point to the Rio Volta.	Windward Coast from the Monrovia to Cape Apollonia.	Sierra Leone and the coast from the river Gambia, inclusive, to the river Mesurado.	Senegal and the coast from Morocco to the river Gambia, exclusive.
1827	£155,759	£48,156	£22,414	£9,015	£75,456	£718
1828	131,452	73,558	41,985	12,009	82,709	...
1829	244,353	109,491	46,992	7,699	127,761	...
1830	252,123	102,422	52,889	9,648	57,144	...
1831	254,768	90,352	22,849	...	85,192	...
1832	250,001	142,554	29,491	12,011	69,255	...
1833	184,094	127,973	86,363	...	88,431	...
1834	228,210	128,617	87,841	...	75,388	...
1835	228,453	128,808	87,841	...	108,978	...
1836	467,150	208,808	89,029	...	169,507	...
1837	312,938	113,519	102,085	...	124,470	...
1838	413,354	173,295	102,085	...	124,589	...
1839	468,370	212,426	131,444	...	93,610	...
1840	492,821	259,821	136,877	...	96,092	...
1841	410,798	180,219	132,510	...	...	...
1842	459,685	...	...	...	...	...
1843	458,414	...	...	...	...	...
1844	532,028	...	...	...	...	...
1845	...	...	...	...	...	...



All the ivory is procured from the interior; and in all the inland countries gold is found in considerable quantities. The native traders penetrate to a great distance into the interior in quest of these articles; or they pass through numerous hands, from nation to nation, till they reach the commercial establishments on the coast; but all the people concerned in this inland traffic are extremely mysterious in their operations, and very reluctant to communicate any intelligence on the subject. It is only gold-dust that they sell to the Europeans; they generally convert the solid pieces into ornaments, and even hold them sacred if very large. The gold of this country, whether in grains or in dust, is extremely pale, though very pure, and greatly resembles the filings of yellow copper, with which it is sometimes fraudulently mixed. This alloy is easily discovered by means of *aqua fortis*; but it is sometimes also imperfectly cleaned from the sand, which is of a quartzose nature, and which requires a keen eye, a glass, or even the crucible to detect its presence. The native brokers or gold-takers are extremely skilful in this commerce, and know with the utmost precision the value of what they sell; but they are often equally well-versed in the arts of knavery, requiring to be trusted with great caution, and only upon good recommendation. Cowries and gold form the current medium of exchange, especially the former, as being easily reduced to the smallest sums: 40 cowries make a *string*; 50 strings a *head*, which is equal to 1 *ackey* of gold; and 16 *ackeyes* make an ounce, which is valued at £4. The price of gold never fluctuates, and it is commonly estimated to yield in Europe a profit of 25 per cent. Much attention has recently been directed to the improvement and civilization of this and other tracts on the western coast of Africa, and a more interesting topic could scarcely be presented to enlightened humanity, than an inquiry into the most effectual means of promoting the benevolent object. It has been suggested in general to extend our trade inland, by forming alliances with the princes, and placing residents in the principal towns,—thus reaching the resources of the country, securing the confidence of the natives, and enlarging the demand for European manufactures; to encourage the progress of cultivation, by protecting planters from Europe, and directing the industry of the natives to the production of new articles of export; to annihilate absolutely every vestige of the slave trade, to establish schools for the instruction of the people; and to exercise in the vicinity of our settlements as much controlling power of government as possible, for introducing salutary regulations, and enforcing orderly obedience.

UPPER GUINEA is bounded on the N by Nigritia and Senegambia, from which it is in part separated by the Kong mountains; on the E by unknown districts in the interior of Africa; on the SE by Lower Guinea; and on the S and W by the Atlantic. All the rivers of G. discharge themselves into the Atlantic. The western half of this country, reaching on the N to the Kong mountains, presents a general inclination, and is intersected by the Scarries, and Kabbes, which flow through the Bulama territory; by the Rokelle and Sherbro rivers, which water the territory of Sierra Leone; by the Cape-Mount river, and the Mesurado, the latter of which forms the W boundary of the Grain coast. The Cavally bounds the Grain coast on the E, dividing it from the Ivory coast, which is watered by the Rio-San-Pedro, San Andre, the Lagos, Lahou, and Great Bassam. The Assinie, the Aousou, or Sinnie, and the Sacconides or Chama, have their mouths on the Gold coast. The Volta divides the latter district from the Slave coast; and the Lagos separates the Slave coast from

Benin. The Formoso or Nun, the New Calabar, the Cross, and the Old Calabar, discharge themselves into the gulfs of Benin and Biafra, after traversing a marshy country. All these latter streams are supposed by some geographers to be branches of the Joliba, Niger, or Quorra. Upper G. may be considered as consisting of the following general divisions:

I. MARITIME.	II. INTERIOR.
1 Sierra Leone and the Timmanee country, with Bulama.	1 Kooranko, Limba, Kissel, and Sulimama.
2 The Grain coast, with Liberia.	2 Kong, and the Mandingoe territories.
3 Ivory coast.	3 Sarem, Gonga, and Ashantee.
4 Gold coast, with Ahanta, Fantee, and Aquapim.	4 Dagumba.
5 Slave coast or Whidah, with Popo.	5 Dahomey.
6 Benin.	6 Yarriba.
7 Calabar, with Warri.	7 Benin.
8 Biafra.	8 Jalo.
9 Gabon and Calbongos.	9 Eboe.

SOUTHERN or LOWER GUINEA stretches between the equator and the 17th S parallel. It is bounded on the N by Upper Guinea; on the E by a country little known, inhabited by the Cassengues; on the S by Cimbebasia, from which it is separated by the Bambarogue; and on the W by the Atlantic. The coast of this country, from Cape Lopez, or rather from the mouth of the Gabon, to Cape Negro, presents a concave outline, with no remarkable bays or headlands with the exception of the two already mentioned, and Cape Padron, at the mouth of the Zaire. From Cape Negro, the G. coast may be regarded as extending S to Nourse's river, 60 m. NNW of Cape Frio. In the eastern district of this country a chain of hills runs from S to N, to which the Portuguese have given the appellation of the Salt or Crystal mountains. E of this chain is the plateau of Dembo, rising to the height of 6,400 ft., and on the N the Sierra Complida. The principal streams are the Zaire or Congo, and the Coanza. Both of these rivers run W, and receive a great number of tributaries. The Coanza is supposed to originate, like the Zaire, in a great lake on the confines of the Cassange territory. It divides Angola from Benguela, and falls into the Atlantic, after a course of 200 leagues. It is a deep, rapidly flowing stream, overflowing the country to a great extent during the rainy season, and navigable for about 45 leagues from its mouth. The Satte, Mayumbu, Quila, and Loango, flow into the ocean to the N of the Zaire. The Lebunda, Ambriz, Anzo, Dande, and Bengo, flow directly towards the ocean, between the Zaire and Coanza. To the S of the latter river are the Longa, Cuvo, Catumbala, Maribombo, Caporora, Cobal or Rios-das-Mortes, and Bambarogue, all independent streams. The coast-districts are marshy and woody. The climate and temperature of the interior is milder than that of the coast. Vegetation here presents its usual tropical magnificence.—The great divisions of this coast are Loango, Congo, Mahunga, Angola, Bailando, and Benguela.

*Authorities.* Adanson, *Voyage au Senegal*.—Bosman's *Guinea in Pinkerton's collection*.—Balcan's *History of Dahomey*, 4to, 1778.—Norris's *Memoirs*, 8vo, 1789.—Mollen's *Travels to the Sources of the Senegal and Gambra*.—Tuckey's *Expedition to the Zaire*, 4to, 1818.—Lander's *Journal*, London, 1838.—Becoff's *Details of Explorations of the Old Calabar river*, in *Geog. Journ.*, vol. xiv.—Boswell's *Mission to Ashantee*, 4to, 1819.—Hutton's *Voyage to Africa*, 8vo, 1821.—Macaulay's *Colony of Sierra Leone vindicated*.—Dupuis's *Journal of a Residence in Ashantee*, 4to, 1824.—M<sup>rs</sup> Queen's *View*, 8vo, 1821.—Parliamentary Papers.

GUINEA (GULF OF), that portion of the Atlantic which stretches along the W shores of the African continent, between Cape Palmas and Cape Lopez; or between the parallels of 1° 13' N. and 6° 45' S. It forms two extensive bights or minor gulfs,—those of BIAFRA and BIAFRA; see these articles. The only islands of importance which it contains are those of Fernando-Po, Prince's Island, and St. Thomas.—The G. or African current sets E along the coast of this gulf into the bights of Benin and Biafra. This great oceanic stream, coming from the NW, changes from SW to S immediately after passing the Cape Verde islands; and then

gradually veers round to SE, and ESE, and finally, in W long. 7° 45', about 50 leagues S of Cape Palmas, sets E, and continues in the same direction to about 50 leagues S of Cape Three Points. It then takes a more northerly course towards the bight of Benin; and passing into that of Biafra, mixes with the S. African current, coming from the S, and setting N and NW into the latter bight. From this bight, and to the S of the Equator, the currents, thus blended, set SW, WNW, and NW, in one gradually expanding stream, which greatly facilitates the passage of ships from Fernando-Po to Sierra Leone.

**GUINES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, arrond. of Boulogne-sur-Mer.—The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,548; in 1841, 13,456.—The town, 16 m. NE of Boulogne-sur-Mer, and 7 m. S of Calais, is situated in a marshy locality, at the S extremity of a canal of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 4,097. It has extensive manufactories of lace and tulle, and pottery; and numerous tanneries, bleacheries, and tile-kilns. It is the entrepot for the timber from the adjacent forest of Guines, and for the coals of Hardinghen. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held here 4 times a-year. This town was the capital of the ancient co. of the same name, afterwards called Calaisis, and was formerly one of the strongholds of Picardy. Between G. and Ardres is the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold,' celebrated for the interview between Francis I. and Henry VIII., which took place here in 1520. The co. of G. belonged in the Middle ages to the abbey of St. Bertin of St. Omer.

**GUINES**, a town of the island of Cuba, cap. of the jurisdiction of the same name, in the Departamento Occidental, 33 m. SE of Havana. Pop. in 1841, 3,515. The jurisdiction comprises 1 town and 2 pueblos, and contained, in 1841, 26,592 inhabitants, of whom 22,792 belonged to rural districts.

**GUINGAMP**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord.—The arrond. comprises an area of 173,966 hect., and contains 10 cant., viz.: Begard, Belle-Isle-en-Terre, Bothoa, Bourbriac, Callac, Mael-Carhaix, Plouagat, Pontreux, and Rostrone. Pop. in 1831, 115,679; in 1841, 120,691; in 1846, 125,543.—The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,338; in 1841, 15,889.—The town is 20 m. WNW of St. Briec, and about the same distance SE of Lannion, in a level tract near the Trieu. Pop. in 1789, 3,484; in 1821, 5,550; in 1831, 6,100; in 1846, 6,693. It is surrounded by walls, and contains a handsome church with two towers, and a communal college. The chief article of local manufacture is the fabric called, from the name of the place, gingham. It has also manufactories of thread, linen, leather, and pottery. Fairs are held 12 times a-year; and a considerable trade is thus maintained in grain, cattle, lint, hemp, cloth, and other commodities. In the environs are beds of excellent potter's clay.—G. was formerly the cap. of the duchy of Penthièvre.

**GUINICIO**, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Vittoria, 7 m. WNW of Miranda-de-Ebro.

**GUINIMA**, a village of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, on the SW coast of the gulf of Paria, between the mouth of the Guarapiche and that of the most northerly arm of the Orinoco. It is chiefly inhabited by French and Spanish refugees from the island of Trinidad.

**GUINSA**, a small town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, prov. of Samen, in a mountainous district, 78 m. S of Axum, and about an equal distance W of Chelicut.

**GUIONA** (Moxr), a mountain on the N frontier of Greece, in N lat. 38° 38' 10", E long. 22° 16' 24". Alt. 8,164 ft.

**GUIPAGNATZ**, a fortress of Bosnia, in Herzegovine, 11 m. E of Livno, and 4 m. NNW of Duvno, in a valley of the Dinaric Alps, and on an affluent of the Narenta.

**GUIPAVAS**, a commune and town of France, in

the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Landerneau, 6 m. ENE of Brest. Pop. in 1841, 5,312.

**GUIPEL**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. E of Hédé, and 15 m. SSE of Rennes. Pop. 1,458.

**GUIPRY**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Priprie, on the Vilaine. Pop. in 1841, 3,272. It has an active entrepot trade in wine and salt.

**GUIPUSCOA**, or **GUIPUZCOA**, the most eastern of the Basque provinces in the N of Spain; bounded on the N by the Bay of Biscay; on the NE by France, from which it is separated by the Bidassoa; on the E and SE by Navarre; on the SW by Alava; and on the W by Biscay. Its form is nearly that of a right-angled triangle, having its hypotenuse towards the SE. Its surface is estimated at 622 sq. m.—The scenery of this small province is very picturesque and romantic. High mountains, partly barren, and partly covered with evergreen forests, run out from the Pyrenees, and spread over the whole country. The Cantabrian ridge, to which belong the elevated Jaizquibel, near the embouchure of the Bidassoa, and the Alzanja, over which the great high road of the Romans was conducted, commences in this prov. The Cabo-de-Higuera and the Cabo-San-Antonio belong to the coast of G., besides numerous small bays which form excellent harbours, viz. San Sebastian, Le Passage, Fontarabia, Motrico, Deva, Zumaya, Guetaria, Zarauz, and Orrio. None of the rivers are navigable, and all have a very short course. The principal are the Deva, the Urola, Oria, Urumea, Lezo, and Bidassoa.—The soil is rocky; the climate is mild and healthy, and there is no want of rain which preserves the fresh verdure of the fields. Thunder-storms frequently occur in December and January. Among the Guipuscoans it is not rare to find men of 90 and 100 years of age.—Fishing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the coast. They supply Alava, Navarre, and a part of Castile and Aragon, with sea-fish. The principal inland industry is confined to the working of iron. The inhabitants of this prov. have little of the gloomy and repulsive gravity of the Castilians; notwithstanding the roughness and simplicity of their manners, honesty, benevolence, gallantry, and industry, are prominent features of their character. They are fond of games which require bodily strength and exertion, in which even their women join them. They are especially fond of dancing, particularly of their national dance the *zorricio*; but their principal amusement is a kind of bull-fight called *novillos*.—There are 2 ciudades, 65 villas, 17 villages, 120 parishes, 13 monasteries, 26 nunneries, and 14 establishments of charity in G. The total pop. in 1833 was 108,599.—Tolosa is the capital. San Sebastian is a sea-port town with a good trade and a well-frequented harbour, and has given name to the prov. in the new administrative division of 1822.—Fuente-Rabbia, or Fontarabia, is a small fortress on the Bidassoa, close to the French boundaries. A ferry here crosses the river; and, according to the treaty—the river being neutral—Spain draws the ferry-duty from the travellers coming from France, and France from those coming from Spain.—At Mondragon are rich iron-mines. Salinas, on the Deva, has a salt-work which produces 20,000 cwt. a-year. La Isla-de-los-Faisanes, an island in the Bidassoa, is celebrated in history for the peace of the Pyrenees, which was concluded here in 1659.

**GUIPY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 5 m. SE of Brion-les-Allemands. Pop. 430. Cattle-fairs are held here twice a-year.

**GUIR**, or **MANSUR**, a river of Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, which has its source in a spur of the

Atlas chain; runs NW; and flows into the Atlantic near the ruins of Mansur, and 24 m. SW of Rabat, after a course of about 75 m.

GUIRA (LA), a town of the island of Cuba, 18 m. W of Bejucal, and 27 m. SSW of La Havana.

GUIRIA, a village of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, on the SW side of the gulf of Paria, between the mouth of the Guarapiche and that of the most northerly arm of the Orinoco. It is inhabited by French and Spanish refugees from the island of Trinidad.

GUIRIRIBA, an island of the Atlantic, on the coast of Brazil, prov. of Para, to the NE of the mouth of the Gurupa, and NW of the bay of Maracassume, in S lat. 0° 55'.

GUIRSCH, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 17 m. NW of Luxembourg. Pop. 200. It has a paper-mill.

GUISANDO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 76 m. WNW of Toledo, and 32 m. NW of Talavera, in a mountainous country, near the Sierra-de-Gredos. Pop. 680. The manufacture of oil, cheese, and linen forms the chief industry of the locality.

GUISBOROUGH, a parish and market-town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 40 m. N of York. Area of p. 10,357 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,210; in 1851, 2,308; of whom 2,062 were in the town, which lies at the foot of the Cleveland hills, and consists mainly of one long street.

GUISCARD, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, arrond. of Compiègne. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,904; in 1841, 8,749. The town is 21 m. NNE of Compiègne, on the Verre. Pop. 1,650. It has manufactures of chemical substances, alum, and vitriol; and a considerable trade in grain, fire-wood, and fish.

GUISCRIFF, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Le Faouet. Pop. in 1841, 3,016. Fairs are held here 4 times a-year.

GUISE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, arrond. of Vervins. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,094; in 1841, 17,724. The town is 12 m. WNW of Vervins, and 17 m. ENE of Quentin, on the Oise. Pop. in 1841, 3,543; in 1846, 3,347. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers and bastions, and defended by a castle, but possesses little strength. It has 2 churches and an hospital; and possesses 2 cotton spinning-mills, manufactures of calico, cloth, leather, oil, and several brick-kilns. Its trade in hemp and lint is considerable; and it has 4 annual fairs for cattle, mercery, and common stuffs. In the environs are quarries of freestone.—G. was formerly an important stronghold, and the cap. of the Thierache, in Upper Picardy. In 1423 it was taken by the English; and 3 years afterwards was united by Charles VII. to the crown of France. In 1527 it was ceded by Francis I. to Claude-de-Lorraine, and constituted a duchy. It sustained several sieges by the Spaniards.

GUISELEY, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. S of Olley. Area of p. 8,719 acres. Pop. in 1831, 10,028; in 1851, 14,017, of whom 2,572 were in the township. There are numerous clothing-mills and hand-loom in this p.

GUISHDEN, a rivulet of co. Mayo, joining the Moy, 4 m. above Foxford, after a NW course of 14 m.

GUISSENY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Lannilis, 20 m. NNE of Brest. Pop. in 1841, 3,102. Horses are reared in great numbers in the environs.

GUISSONA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Lerida, 9 m. N of Cervera. It is a well-built town, and in a fertile neighbourhood. The pop. is about 2,200.

GUIST, a parish of Norfolk, 1½ m. WNW of Foulsham. Area 1,674 acres. Pop. 368.

GUITANGONHA, a district of Mozambique, in the prov. of Mossoril, to the N of Mozambique. It is watered by a river of the same name, which flows into the channel of Mozambique.

GUITECAPES, an Indian tribe of La Plata, who inhabit the confines of the Chiquitos territory and Intendency of Paraguay, to the SW of the fortress of Novo-Colnabra, in S lat. 26° 30'.

GUITERA, a village of Corsica, in the cant. of Talavo, 19 m. from Ajaccio. Pop. 320.

GUITRES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, arrond. of Libourne. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,702; in 1841, 12,142. The town is 10 m. NNE of Libourne, and 27 m. NE of Bordeaux, on the r. bank of the Ile, near the confluence of the Larry. Pop. 1,270.

GUITTA, or EGHEITA, a station of Upper Egypt, in the prov. of Thebes, 29 m. SE of Gheneh, and at the entrance of the desert. It has excellent water; and is the principal rendezvous of the caravans from the Nile to Cosseir. Numerous ruins are found in the locality.

GUITTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Saint Jouan-de-l'Isle, and 12 m. SSW of Dinan. Pop. 1,044. In the environs are extensive slate-quarries.

GUIXAR, a lake of Central America, in the state of San Salvador, between the villages of Metapa and Ostua. It is about 60 m. in circumf., and contains a woody island of considerable size, abounding with game, and possessing the ruins of a town named Zacualpa. It receives the Mitlan and several other rivers, and discharges itself by the Lempta into the Pacific.

GUIZARA, a small town of Barbary, in Barca, 24 m. E of Aujelah, at the foot of the Gherdoba mountains.

GUJAH, a town of Sind, 10 m. W of Tatta, in N lat. 24° 45', at the head of the Kulairi.

GUJAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 4 m. E of La-Teste-de-Buch, near the S coast of the basin of Arcachon. Pop. 1,929. It has a small port.

GUJANON-KOLEZ, a river of Senegambia, which has its source in the kingdom of Bambuk, runs through that of Kajaaga, and joins the Senegal, on the l. bank, 12 m. ESE of Galam, and after a generally NW course of 75 m.

GUJERAT, or GUZERAT—originally GURJJARA—a large province of Hindostan, situated principally between the 21st and 24th parallels of N lat. On the N it is bounded by the prov. of Ajmir, on the E by Malwah and Khandeish; on the S by Aurangabad and the sea; and on the W by a sandy desert, the gulf of Cutch, and the sea. It has been computed to be 320 m. in length, by about 180 m. broad. Its SW portion approaches the form of a peninsula, lying between the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay; but it also stretches far inland towards the NE. It was one of the 11 subahs into which Akbar divided Hindostan; and is understood to have at that time extended S as far as Daman. It then contained 9 circars, namely, G. proper or Ahmedabad, Patan, Nandod, Bahrodah or Baroda, Behroath or Bharoch, Chumpanir, Kodhra, and Surat. These were subdivided into 198 pergunnahs, of which 13 contained sea-ports. The whole subah furnished 67,375 cavalry, and 8,900 infantry; and, in the reign of Aurangzebe, the amount of its revenue was equivalent to £1,800,000. The British portion of this territory at present yields an annual revenue of about £500,000.

Aspect.] The province of G., in its general aspect, is flat and unvaried. In many places, not the small-



est stone is to be seen; and there is scarcely a rising ground in the whole district to the W of Powagur, as the mountain-range by which it is separated from the interior of Hindostan is denominated. It is more hilly towards the E frontier, and covered with jungle. Much of the more level tracts is either an arid sandy country, or a saline swamp of a singular description, which, even when dried up, remains in a great measure sterile and unproductive. In those places, also, where the surface is apparently smooth to the eye, it is often intersected by ravines of considerable extent and depth, which in the rainy season are filled with rapid torrents, and cannot be crossed without the assistance of rafts or boats. It is, nevertheless, especially in its W districts, inferior to no part of Hindostan in beauty or fertility. The only mountain in the province is that of Powagur,—a steep and rocky height, resembling the Table-Land of the Cape of Good Hope, but apparently more lofty. On its summit is a stronghold, deemed impregnable, and supposed to be the *Tiagura* of Ptolemy.

*Rivers.*] G. is watered by several large rivers, of which the most considerable are the Mahendri, Maithi, or Myhi, which takes its rise near Amjerrah, on the Malwah hills, and, running in a SW direction, after a course of 380 m., falls into the bottom of the gulf of Cambay; the Nerbudda, supposed to be the *Narmada* of the Greeks, which rises in the mountain of Pindara, near the NE corner of Berar, and flowing westwards about 660 m., terminates its course on the E coast of the gulf of Cambay; and the Tapti, which descends from the mountains of Injardhi, and after a W course of above 420 m., nearly parallel to that of the Nerbudda, falls into the sea 20 m. below Surat. These larger rivers are ordinarily extremely gentle and pellucid; but they begin to swell some time before the rain falls in the low countries, and they then become furiously rapid, frequently sweeping away whole villages with the inhabitants and their cattle. In the rainy season, the mountain-torrents swell the smallest streams in a wonderful manner, so as occasionally to make them rise in a few hours 20 or 30 ft. above their usual level; but in the dry season a great scarcity of water is experienced in many places, especially in the sandy soil to the N of the Maithi river, where the periodical rains are speedily absorbed, and wells must be dug to the depth of 80 and 100 ft. The rivers next in importance to those enumerated are the Sabernmati, flowing S into the gulf of Cambay; and the Banas which appears to lose itself in the Run or Ran of Cutch.

*Climate.*] The rainy season here sets in with the SW monsoon before the middle of June, is accompanied with tempestuous weather, and continues with more or less violence about four months. The greatest quantity of rain always falls in July; yet in G. there is not so much rain during the wet season as there is at Bombay, and on the S part of the Malabar coast. In December, January, and February, the mornings and evenings are cold and sharp; ice has sometimes been seen at Surat in the month of January. At this period the therm. is frequently under 60° at sunrise, and seldom exceeds 70° at noon; and the weather throughout the day is temperate and agreeable. But in the succeeding months, during the prevalence of the hot winds, though the morning may be tolerably cool, the therm. gradually rises from 70° to 100°; and in the plains near Cambay it has been observed at 116°. During the hot and dry months, the surface of the country is covered with sand or dust; in the rainy season, it becomes a thick mire, and often a sheet of water.

*Soil and productions.*] The soil of this district of Hindostan is generally sandy or marshy; but, in the cultivated districts, it is frequently a reddish light

earth, or a rich black mould, both of which are highly fertile and productive. Except for the richer crops, manure is seldom required. In some of the pergunnahs, particularly in Baroda and Chumpanir, the fields are enclosed, and the country enriched with plantations of mango, tamarind, and banyan trees. The different kinds of grain are generally sown in June, and reaped in September. Wheat and barley are raised in many districts. Rice is a principal article of cultivation; and a great variety of Indian grains are everywhere grown. Among these last are the jowari, or cush-cush, the *Holcus sorghum* of Linnaeus, a fine, large plant, resembling maize or guinea corn, growing to the height of 8 or 10 ft., and each stalk bearing several ears, the largest of which will frequently contain 2,000 seeds; the bahjeri, or *Holcus spicatus* of Linnaeus, resembling the last, but inferior in size, and only used by the poorer classes; and the codra, chena, buntee, and bowtah, all growing to the height of 2 or 3 ft., and yielding grain of a nutritious quality. There are also various pulses, especially tuar, or *Cytisus eajan*, resembling split pease; and mutt or gram, —*Dolichos biflorus*—chiefly used for nourishing cattle. Cotton is a staple commodity; and that of the Ahmed pergunnah is of so superior a quality that it generally brings the highest price in the markets of Bengai and China. Sugar, tobacco, and indigo, flourish luxuriantly, and might be cultivated with great profit. Hemp and flax grow well in the N districts; but are often raised chiefly for the sake of the oil contained in the seed, and an intoxicating drug, called chang, which is made from the leaves. Mustard-seed is raised in considerable quantities. Occasionally may be seen large crops of poppies, the seeds of which are mixed by the natives in cakes and confections, also of ginger, turmeric, fenugreek, and betel leaf, extensive fields of capsicum or chilies, and large tracts of yellow cosumba, or *carthamus*, which yields a red dye. In those places where cocoa nuts are scarce, various shrubs and plants are cultivated for oil, especially the sesamum, and ricinus, or *Palma Christi*. The water-melons, especially those of Baroach, are superior to any in India. The white, red, and curling mulberry, flourishes in the gardens; the cuttings only require to be put into the ground in the rainy season, where they take root, and grow up without farther trouble. The bamboo grows wild in most districts, is frequently planted in hedges around the villages, and in seasons of scarcity sometimes furnishes an article of food. Mango, tamarind, and banyan trees are found in most parts of the province. A banyan, or *Ficus Indicus*, the most magnificent tree of its species in India, grows on an island in the river Nerbudda; and has nearly 1,350 trunks, all traceable to one parent-stem, forming a canopy of verdant foliage, impenetrable even to a tropical sun, and extending over a circuit of 2,000 ft.

*Animal kingdom.*] Numerous milch cows and buffaloes are reared in the villages; and ghee, or clarified butter, forms a principal article in the markets of G. Horses also are bred in the province; those of Cutch and Cottiwar are held in great estimation. The oxen of G. are accounted the finest in India. They are perfectly white, with black horns, a delicately soft skin, and eyes not inferior in lustre to those of the antelope. They will travel 10 or 12 m. a-day successively for a considerable time, under a load of 200 or 300 lbs.; and are fed upon straw, grass, cotton seed, or oil cake. Those which are reared in the N districts are of superior size, strength, and docility. Some of them are capable of travelling in a hackery, or light cart, 30 or 40 m. a-day. A more ordinary breed is employed in agriculture, and in the

conveyance of merchandise.—The uncultivated and wooded tracts of G. abound in wild animals of various kinds. Tigers are very numerous; leopards, hyenas, wolves, foxes, jackals, and wild hogs are the ordinary inhabitants of the swamps and jungles. Deer, elks, guanoe, antelopes, hares, cameloons, and porcupines, are the most common kinds of game. Monkeys and squirrels are everywhere abundant, and remarkably tame; the former often inhabit the towns, where they are generally protected, and in some places are revered as sacred animals.—Of birds of prey the most common are hawks and brahminee kites, which last are so voracious as sometimes to dart upon a dressed fowl, or other food, while the servants are carrying it from the kitchens to the dining-table. There are bats of an extraordinary size, and extremely disagreeable in smell and aspect, called flying foxes. Peacocks, doves, and green pigeons, assemble in flocks around the villages, and are almost as tame as poultry in a farm-yard. Partridges, snipes, woodcocks, wheatears, &c., are very abundant; and there is a great variety of water-fowl in the lakes and rivers, particularly storks, cranes, quails, flamingoes, pelicans, and ducks. The *sahras* and *cullum*, or *Ardea virgo* of Linnaeus, are stately birds, generally 6 ft. high, of an azure hue, with crimson-coloured heads; but the *floricorn*, or *cur-moor*, the *Otis houbara* of Linnaeus, is at once the most elegant of Indian birds, and exceeds all other wild fowl in delicacy of flavour. It is distinguished by its lofty carriage, variegated plumage, and a tuft of black feathers falling gracefully from its head.—Lizards are abundant in G., and many of them are extremely beautiful. Serpents occur in great numbers and varieties; some of the larger kinds, which are accounted harmless, are held sacred by the natives as guardians of the spot which they frequent, and are allowed to occupy the gardens. One of the most venomous is the cobra-de-capello, or *Cobub naja*, which is very common in G. There are many varieties of water-snakes. Locusts, though less destructive here than in Arabia and Africa, are frequent visitors, and leave every vegetable substance over which they pass stripped and browned, as if scorched with fire. The large locust, called 'the creeping leaf,' is common in G.

*Towns and commerce.*] The principal towns are Ahmedabad, Surat, Cambay, Baroach, Baroda, Dhuby, Gogo, and Chumpanir. They are generally in a ruinous condition; but present in their decayed palaces, tottering minarets, and mouldering aqueducts, many vestiges of their former splendour. Their commerce has never been so flourishing as it was under the Mogul government, even in the times of its most violent convulsions.—The principal trade is carried on with Bombay. The chief exports are cotton, piece-goods, and grain; the imports consist mostly of sugar, raw-silk, pepper, cocoa-nuts, cochineal, woollens, and bullion. Almost all castes in G., excepting the Brahmins and Banyans, occasionally follow the occupation of weaving; which, together with the labours of agriculture, employs the greater number of the more industrious of the lower classes. Fortifications were formerly very numerous in the prov., and are still preserved in the more remote quarters. The natives everywhere live in towns or villages for security against banditti and wild beasts. A single farm-house or separate cottage is rarely to be seen. At night, the cattle are always brought within the hamlet, which is commonly surrounded by a mud wall or bamboo hedge. The larger towns are usually situated near an extensive lake, the banks of which are adorned with Hindu temples and caravan-serais, and its surface covered by the various kinds

of lotus. The houses, especially in the villages, are rarely built of brick, and provided with tiled roofs, but are chiefly constructed of mud, and thatched with straw or reeds.—At present there are no facilities for inland transit in G.; but the projected railway between the town of Baroda and the Bunder, or port of Tankaria on the gulf of Cambay, will have 22 m. of its length within the territories of the Guicowar, and the remaining 18 m. within British territory. The district to be traversed is a dead level, under high cultivation, but at present so wretchedly provided with roads that through certain seasons of the year the intercourse of the cap., Baroda, with the coast is confined to a single point; and the contiguous military stations of Indore, Mahildpore, Nee-much, and others, though garrisoned partly with Bombay troops, are actually provided with European goods from Calcutta, which are brought by water to Agra, and thence forwarded across the country to their destination. Yet the whole of this tract may rank with the most productive districts of India. It is the heart of the cotton country, and, if the proposed line be hereafter connected with the great Bombay railway at Indore, it will open a port to the rich opium crops of Malwah. The erection of a suitable pier at the Tankaria terminus will be of great importance to the commerce of the country. At present vessels receive their cargoes, as they best can, over the mud of an ebb tide. When the tide is at flood the ships are brought as nearly as possible to the shore, usually within 200 or 300 yds. of it, and through this space of mud the carts laden with cotton have to be dragged by the laborious efforts of men and oxen. The consequence is that the loosely packed bales, already seriously damaged by the incidents of their journey to the port, are now subjected to a further saturation with mud and salt-water before they are fairly shipped. By the erection of a pier both the port and the vessels lying there will be rendered readily accessible, and instead of the damaged and deficient samples now forwarded from this part of G., parcels of pure clean produce will be regularly exported. There are on the deltas of the great rivers of W. India,—of the Indus and those which flow into the gulf of Cambay,—enormous tracts of the most fertile soil in a state of almost utter barrenness, where nothing is required but to apply the waters flowing idly by to the unproductive soil to secure crops of incredible value. These districts on the coast might, for the finer stapled cottons, make us independent of supplies from the gulf of Mexico.

*Inhabitants.*] As many parts of G. have never been subdued by any invader, the natives in these districts retain their original character unchanged; but in the maritime districts, in consequence of the sea-ports and commercial advantages which have attracted strangers of all descriptions, the prov. presents a greater variety of castes and religions than any other in Hindostan. It is commonly believed among the natives that G. was originally peopled by the rude castes which still exist here, known by the names of Coolies and Bhils; but neither record nor tradition remains respecting their religion or government in their primeval state. In the town of Rajppla, however, the Rajput successor is still formally invested with the nominal sovereignty by a family of Bhils descended from their original chieftains. When the Rajputs acquired the ascendancy, the most powerful of their princes resided at Neherwallah, or Patan, on the N frontiers; and three dynasties are said to have successively occupied the throne, from which many of the modern Grasia families pretend to trace their descent. The Grasiyas, or Girasiyabs, are a numerous class of landholders in some parts of

the prov.; in others, they only possess a sort of feudal authority over certain villages and districts. They are described as consisting of four castes or families,—the Coolies, the Rajputs, the Seid-Mahomedans, and the Mole-Islems or Modern Mahomedans. The places principally occupied by the Grasias are Rajpipla and Mandwi, the former on the S, and the latter N of the Nerbudda river: Meagam and Ahmed, between the Nerbudda and the Maihi; and Mandowi or the Tapti. Many tribes also reside in a kind of independent state on the rugged banks of most of the rivers, and in different parts of the peninsula. Criminals, who fly to their haunts for refuge, are readily incorporated among them; and all of them are habitual plunderers, forming one-half of the pop. N of the Maihi.—The Rajputs are of a high caste, and are well bred to the use of arms. They are athletic in their persons, faithful to their engagement, magnanimous and brave above most other natives of India, and make excellent soldiers. They chiefly inhabit the districts N of the Nerbudda; the great body of them occupy the prov. of Ajmir, where they preserve in their strongholds and fastnesses the original manners of the Hindu race.—The Bhils are, like the Coolies, robbers, but generally poorer; and inhabit chiefly the districts around Turcasir. The high Moguls, or Mahomedans, especially those who inhabit the towns along the coast, are a polite people. In all the larger towns are found a singular race, Mahomedans in religion, but Jews in features, manners, and dispositions, called Borahs, who form everywhere a distinct community.

The Gujeratti language nearly resembles the old Hindi, and is written in the Devanagari character; but in the large towns the Hindustani or mixed language is generally spoken. Infanticide and self-immolation were very common among all the Hindus in this prov.; but through British influence, the practice has been abolished. It was in G. that the Parsis, or followers of the Magi, first found a refuge from the persecution of the followers of Mahomet. They were received by a Hindu chief, possessor of the town and district of Sijan, who granted them his protection on condition of changing their mode of dress and laying aside their arms. They are now a very numerous, and an inoffensive and industrious people. They still follow the religion of Zoroaster; and boast that they still possess the sacred fire, brought by their ancestors, nearly 1,200 years ago, from Persia.

*Topography.*—On the NW extremity of this prov. lies the district of Patanvad, of which Patan, in N lat. 23° 48', is the cap.—Adjacent to this, on the edge of the Run, is Jatwar, chiefly inhabited by Jats.—To the E of Patanwar is Chowal, including Bijapur; separated from Chowal by the Sabarmati, is Iderwar or Ederwora; and to the E of it is Waggar, containing the towns of Bauswara and Dunganpur.—The district of Champanir, on the E frontier of G., lies between the Maihi and the Nerbudda.—Baroda, the cap. of the Guicowar, in the district of the same name, is situated in N lat. 22° 21', E long. 73° 23'.—Baroach, with its cap. of the same name, belongs to the British, and is one of the best cultivated tracts on the W side of India.—Nandod and Rajpipla lie on the S side of the Nerbudda; and Atavisi, at the S extremity of G., lies between the W. Ghauts, the sea, and the district of Surat, and is held by the Company as a mortgage from the Guicowar for the expenses of the war in 1302.—Surat, the SW extremity of G., is a valuable district. Its cap., of the same name, in N lat. 21° 11', E long. 73° 7', is likewise the cap. of the British territory in this prov.—Cherutter, on the W bank of the Maihi, is divided between the Guicowar and the Company;

and the district of Keirah, which may be considered as a part of it, also belongs to the latter.—Ahmedabad, in N lat. 23° 1', is the Mahomedan cap. of G.—The peninsula of G. Proper measures 190 m. from E to W, and 110 m. from N to S. Its principal rivers are the Machu, the Aji, the Badar or Bhadr, and the Sutrinje. Its subdivisions are Jalawar, Hallar, Okamandal, Baroda, Soreth, Balriawar, Gohilwar, Aratam, and Kattiwar. In 1818, on the extinction of the Peishwa's power, the sovereignty of this portion of G. was transferred to the British.

*History.*—G. was subdued in 975 by the Afghans or Patans, from the mountainous regions between Persia and Hindostan, who established the extensive empire of Ghizni, and maintained their authority here till the end of the 13th cent., when the Moguls commenced their ravages. In the 15th cent., it was governed as an independent kingdom by a dynasty of Rajput princes, who had adopted the Mahomedan religion, and who removed the seat of government from the ancient capital Nehrwallah to Ahmedabad. In 1572 it was reduced by Akbar. It was at that period in a flourishing state as a maritime and commercial country. In the beginning of the 18th cent., after the death of Aurungzebe, many of the more distant provs. renounced their allegiance to the Mogul emperor; and the governor of Ahmedabad and Cambay following their example, assumed the sovereignty of that part of G. About the middle of the 18th cent., the country was conquered by the Mahrattas under Ragunauth-Bow; and its nabob Mohman Khan took refuge in Cambay, where he held a small territory subject to the payment of an annual tribute to the Mahrattas. The cap. was taken from the Mahrattas by Gen. Goddard in 1779; but for political reasons was ceded to Futeh-Singh, a Hindu chieftain, and at the end of the war in 1783 was restored to the Mahratta government. The more civilized and cultivated districts of G. are at present possessed by the East India company and the Guicowar. The territories of the Company comprehend a considerable extent of country on both sides of the gulf of Cambay; and include the populous cities of Surat, Baroach, Cambay, and Gogo. The sea-coast, from the gulf of Cambay to the river Indus, is full of creeks and inlets; and is occupied by different independent chiefs, who were generally addicted to piracy, but are now kept in awe by the naval superiority of the British. The N. W. and even central quarters of the province, have been but recently explored; and are overrun, or rather occupied, by numerous tribes of armed banditti, who are thieves not so much by profession as by nation.

GUJERAT, a town of N. Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, in N lat. 32° 25'. The army of Shere Singh, computed at 40,000 regular soldiers, and 20,000 irregulars, with 60 pieces of cannon, was defeated at this place by the British forces under Lord Gough in 1849. On the 18th of February the Bombay column arrived at Ramnuggur, and the whole force speedily closed up. On the 20th Lord Gough's army, amounting to about 25,000 men, with 100 guns, of which a third were of the largest calibre, advanced within 4 m. of the enemy, and encamped for the night, as nearly as possible in order of battle. The enemy, with 60 guns, of which 56 were 8-pounders and under, lay encamped around G., with their flanks well-protected by deep water-courses. On the morning of the 21st the British army moved out to the attack. Its line extended about 3 m., and its object was to penetrate the centre of the enemy with the right wing, and turn their position. The action began with a heavy cannonade, the infantry being kept out of the reach of fire. The British heavy 18-pounders speedily silenced the 7 and 8-pounders of the enemy, and all the artillery pushed on. The infantry then advanced, and drove the enemy before them, capturing all the villages between, and securing the town of G. The cavalry division was then sent in pursuit, and continued to hang on the rear of the flying foe for 10 m. from the field, when darkness prevented further operations. Of 60 guns brought into action that morning by the Sikhs, 53 remained in the British camp. The camp-furniture and the baggage, and baggage-cattle, with an enormous amount of ammunition, also fell into the hands of the victors. One of the sons of Dost Mahomed fled with the remnant of his auxiliary force across the Jelum and towards Attock, while another son, who had invaded Bunn, evacuated that prov., and returned to Peshawur. The



British loss in this battle—known also as the battle of Sobraon—was 5 officers and 92 men killed, with 24 officers and 682 men wounded. That of the enemy must have been at least four times this number.

**GUJERHATTI**, or **GUJEHATTY**, a pass in the mountains of the S of India, between Coimbatour and Mysore.

**GUJUNDERGHUR**, a hill-fort of India, 66 m. ENE of Dharwar.

**GUJURU-WALLA**, a village of the Punjab, 22 m. S of Amritsir.

**GUKALIE**, a town of Nubia, in the kingdom and 174 m. NNW of Sennaar, on the r. bank of the Nile, near the confluence of the Bahr-el-Abiad and Bahr-el-Azrek.

**GULAHEK**, a pleasant little village of Persia, situated on a table-land sloping gradually towards the Shemerun mountains, 6 or 7 m. NW of Tehran.

**GULAIRI**, a pass across the Suliman range, in Afghanistan. Its E end is in N lat. 32°, E long. 70° 30'. It has a winding course of about 20 m. to the NW, and then 80 m. SW, along the bed of the Gomul.

**GULANE-NESS**, a small promontory on the S coast of the frith of Forth, in the p. of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire. It is 13 m. distant from the isle of May.—The v. of Gulane, on the S side of this headland, has a pop. of 270. The sandy downs around it have attracted to it two or three race-horse training establishments.

**GUL-BASHI**, a stream in the pashalik of Aleppo, which joins the Upper Karasu, at Murad Pasha, near its outlet into the Aga-Denghiz. It is crossed by a bridge and causeway of 17 arches.

**GULBI**, a name by which the Joliba is distinguished in the kingdoms of Yaori and Nufi.

**GULBRANDSDAL**, a valley of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus, bail. of Christiania, intersected by the Longen-elv, an affluent of lake Mjoesen, and enclosed by mountains which rise to the height of 3,200 ft. It produces barley, oats, and rye; and contains a considerable population. It gives its name to a district containing 29,058 inhabitants.

**GULDBRINGE**, or **GULBRINGU**, a peninsula of Iceland, which forms the SW extremity of the island. A line drawn SSE from the bottom of the Kollafjörör to the estuary of the Hvita, defines the breadth of this peninsula at its junction to the main, and is nearly 25 m. in length; a line drawn from this line to Raykjanes, at the SW extremity of the peninsula, is 35 m. in length. It is about 15 m. in average breadth.

**GULDEFORD**, a parish of Sussex, 1½ m. NE of Rye. Area 2,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 126; in 1851, 137.

**GULE-HISSAR**, a small lake of Anatolia, on the edge of the plain of Horzum, in the pashalik of Adalia. It contains a high rocky islet, on which are traces of the site of an ancient town, perhaps the *Alinne* of Livy.

**GULF STREAM**, the name given to a great current in the ocean, produced by the trade-winds, which are constantly blowing from E to W. This current, coming from the Pacific and Indian oceans, passes round the cape of Good Hope, and, after going along the coast of Africa, crosses to America towards the equator. It is there divided, and reflected S to Brazil, and running along the shores of Guyana, passes through the Caribbean sea, and coasts along the gulf of Mexico. Issuing from the gulf between Cape Florida and the island of Cuba, it traverses the coasts of E. Florida, the United States, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and advances E to the banks of Newfoundland, where it turns off to the SE, and runs through the Western islands, from which it trends to the coast of Africa, and passing in a S direction along that coast, supplies the place of the waters carried to the W by the trade winds. "It is perhaps on account of these currents," says Dr. Thomas Young, "that the Red sea is found to be about 25 feet higher than the Mediterranean. Their direction may possibly have been somewhat changed in the course of many ages, and with it the level of the Mediterranean also, since the floor of the cathedral at Ravenna is now

several feet lower with respect to the sea than it is supposed to have been formerly; and some steps have been found in the rock of Malta, apparently intended for ascending it, which are at present under water." M. Humboldt remarks, "that the Gulf stream is occasioned by the current of rotation—trade winds—which strikes against the coasts of Yragua and Honduras, and ascending towards the gulf of Mexico between Cape Calvoche and Cape St. Antoine, issues through the canal of Bahama. It is owing to this motion that the vegetable productions of the Antilles are carried to Norway, Ireland, and the Canaries." The general breadth of the Gulf stream is about 20 or 60 m. Sir Charles Biagden, in a voyage to America in 1774, found that the water of the Gulf stream was from 6° to 11° warmer than the waters of the sea through which it ran. The heat, at its commencement in the gulf of Florida, was about 82°; and it lost 2° for every 3° of latitude in going northwards. It continued sensible off Nantucket. The Gulf stream may be easily distinguished from the other waters of the ocean, by the gulf-weed with which it is everywhere interspersed, and by its not sparkling in the night. In high latitudes it is always covered with a thick fog. Its breadth is diminished by NE and E winds, which also increase the rapidity of its motion, and drive it nearer the coast. A contrary effect is produced by NW and W winds. The Gulf stream passes at the distance of about 75 m. from the coast of the S states of America. This distance, however, augments as it advances N. Its common velocity is about 3 m. an hour; and it takes about 20 days to run from Cape Florida to Newfoundland.

**GULIGU**, a small village on the Guinea coast, about 40 m. W of Cape St. Paul, and 30 m. E of Little Popol.

**GULIMAZAO**, a small island of the S. Pacific, in the Caroline archipelago. It makes part of the Lamurzee group, and contains about 225 inhabitants.

**GULISTAN**, a village of Afghanistan, 22 m. SW of Ghuzni.

**GULL ISLAND**, an island on the S side of the main channel into Long Island sound, U. S. It has a lighthouse upon it bearing NW ½ W, 13½ m. from Montuck point, in N lat. 41° 4', W long. 71° 51'.—Also an islet off Cape St. John, in Newfoundland, in N lat. 49° 59'.—Also an islet in Lake Superior, in N lat. 48° 20'.

**GULLBERG**, a district of Sweden, towards the centre of the prefecture of Linköping, bathed on the E by Lake Roxen, and intersected by the Motala and the Goeta canal. It contains 4 parishes.

**GULLEGHEM**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 2 m. W of Courtrai. Pop. 3,817. It has manufactories of cotton and linen fabrics.

**GULLOE**, an island in the gulf of Finland, near the S coast of Finland, in the gov. of Tavastehus, near Ekna, in N lat. 59° 56'.

**GULLSPANG**, a river of Sweden, which issues from the W side of Lake Skagern, runs NW between the prefectures of Skaraborg and Ärebro, and throws itself into Lake Wener, near Aras. Its breadth is considerable, but its course does not exceed 6 m.

**GULLYBUDDA**, a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, 42 m. SE of Axum, and 57 m. NW of Chelicut.

**GULMI**, a town and district of Nepal, 85 m. NW of Gorkha, in N lat. 28° 20', E long. 82° 20'. Mines of zinc, cinnabar, and copper exist here.

**GULNARE**. See **CHELINDREH**.

**GULT**, a river of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Amhara, prov. of Damot, which has its source in the mountains of Gojam, runs SE, and joins the Bahr-el-Azrek, on the r. bank, 9 m. above the confluence of the Roma, after a total course of about 60 m.

**GULVAL**, a parish in Cornwall, 1½ m. NE of Penzance. Area 4,547 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,467; in 1851, 1,859.

**GULZOW**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 36 m. N of Stettin, circle and 15 m. SE of Kammin, on a small lake. Pop., chiefly connected with the fisheries, 600.

**GUMBINNEN**, a regency and town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia. The regency or administrative subdivision of G. is bounded on the N by

Russia; on the E and S by Poland; and on the W by Königsberg; and comprises an area of 298 German sq. m. Pop. in 1819, 413,373; in 1831, 525,008; in 1837, exclusive of the military, 556,066, of whom 545,449 were Protestants, 7,890 Catholics, and 1,101 Jews. It possesses a low, level surface, and is studded, especially towards the S, with numerous lakes, of which the principal are the Spirding, Löwentein, Dargein, and Maner. The most important rivers are the Memel and the Pregel. Agriculture and the fattening of cattle form the chief objects of local industry. It is subdivided into 16 circles; and contains 19 towns.—G., the capital of the above-named regency, is 72 m. E of Königsberg, and 39 m. SSE of Tilsit. It is situated on the Pissa, by which it is divided into 2 parts. Pop. in 1846, 6,580. It is regularly built; and has a gymnasium, a Lutheran and a Catholic church, 2 hospitals, an architectural and a medical school, and a public library. It has manufactories of cloth, hosiery, and leather, and several distilleries and breweries; and conducts a considerable trade in corn and linseed. This town was founded in 1724 by Frederick William I.

**GUMBUT**, a town of Sind, 11 m. S of Khyspur, in N lat. 27° 24'. Pop. 3,000. Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured here.

**GUMEI-ULU**, a district of Sumatra, in the SE part of the island, and to the NNE of the district of Pasumah-Lebar.

**GUMENIK**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the sanjak and 39 m. NNW of Sivas, and 9 m. E of the I. bank of the Tozanlu.

**GUMFRESTON**, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2 m. WNW of Tenby. Pop. 147.

**GUMHA**, a town in the Punjab, in N lat. 31° 56', in the rajaship of Mundi. A mine of reddish-coloured rock-salt is wrought here.

**GUMIANA**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. and 8 m. WNW of La-Motte-Chalançon, on the I. bank of the Roanne. Pop. 1,791.

**GUMIEL-DE-IZAN**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 37 m. S of Burgos. Pop. 1,339. It is surrounded by old walls, and has a fine parish church. In the environs is the ancient monastery of S. Pedro-de-Gumiel.

**GUMIEL-DE-MERCADO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 37 m. SSW of Burgos. 6 m. NW of G.-de-Izan. Pop. 1,198. It has 2 parish churches, and contains numerous Roman antiquities.

**GUMIERES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. of Saint-Jean-Solimieux, 7 m. SW of Montbrison, on the r. bank of the Ozou. Pop. 1,472.

**GUMIESKA**, a village of Austria, in the gov. of Lemberg, circle of Tarnow.

**GUMISH-KHANAH**. See **GEMISHKHANA**.

**GUMLEY**, a parish of Leicestershire, 4½ m. WNW of Market-Harboro. Area 1,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 272; in 1851, 210.

**GUMMERSBACH**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, chief town of the circle of the same name, in the regency and 27 m. E of Cologne, on the Gummersbach. Pop. 1,045. It has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, and a considerable trade in iron. In the environs is a mine of lead.

**GUMPOLDSKIRCHEN**, a market town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, lower circle of the Wienerwald, in a valley, 12 m. SSW of Vienna, and 3 m. NNW of Drasskirchen, on the railway to Gratz. Pop. 1,500. It has manufactories of silk, crape, printed muslins, and buttons, a silk-spinning and a paper mill, and several oil mills. The environs are noted for their wine.

**GUMRI**, a recently founded town and fortress of

Russian Armenia, 54 m. NW of Erivan, in the circle of Alexandropol. The situation of the fortress is one of great strength, three sides being protected by natural defences, while the fourth opens upon the plain. The Arpachai, an affluent of the Aras, a shallow and always fordable stream, forms the boundary between the Russian and Turkish dominions in this quarter.

**GUMSALI**, a town of N. India, in N lat. 30° 43', E long. 79° 49'. Alt. 10,317 ft. above sea-level.

**GUMSIR**, a zemindary and town of Hindostan, at the NW extremity of the Northern Circars, 60 m. W of Jagernaut. The whole tract is covered with dense jungle, and is hot and unhealthy. In 1804 the district fell under the British yoke. From that day to the present there have been many changes in the zemindary. The country is traversed in its entire length by the Eastern Ghats, running in an irregular line, and at irregular distances, but averaging, perhaps, from 50 to 70 m., from the Coromandel coast. It may be popularly described as consisting of highlands and lowlands. In the highlands or Alpine district are three distinct tribes—the Sourabs in the S, the Koles in the N, and the Ghonds or Khonds in the middle country.

**GUM-SPRING**, a village of Virginia, U. S., in London co., 27 m. WNW of Washington, on an affluent of the Potomac.

**GUMTI**, or **GOMATI**, a river of N. India, rising in the hills of Kumaon, and flowing SE past Lucknow and Juanpore, to the Ganges, below Benares.—Also a stream of Hindostan, in the prov. of Tipperah, which falls into the Megna at Daoudcandy.

**GUN ISLAND**, an islet forming the SW extreme of Pelsart group, on the W coast of Australia, in S lat. 28° 53' 10", W long. of Swan river 1° 53' 35".

**GUN'S ISLAND**, a small island off the coast of co. Down, 2½ m. S of the entrance of Lough Strangford.

**GUNASS**, a pass of N. India, leading over a ridge of the Himalayas, from the valley of Rupin to that of Baspa, in N lat. 31° 21', E long. 78° 8', at an alt. of 15,459 ft. above sea-level.

**GUNBY**, a parish of Lincolnshire, 2 m. WSW of Colsterworth. Area 666 acres. Pop. 172.—Also a p. 4 m. E of Spilsby. Area 606 acres. Pop. 89.

**GUNDAGAR**, a newly founded town in New South Wales, built on a small plain surrounded with hills, on the banks of the Murrumbidgee, 4 days W of Yaas, beyond the boundary or settled districts.

**GUNDAMUK**, a walled village of Afghanistan, 28 m. W of Jellalabad, at an alt. of 4,616 ft. above sea-level. It is surrounded with wheat fields, cypresses, and a considerable forest, through which the Cabul river flows. At this place the last portion of the British force retreating from Cabul was massacred, only one man making his escape.

**GUNDAVA**, a town of Beluchistan, the cap. of Cutch-Gundava, situated on the Badhra, in N lat. 28° 29'. It is a small place.

**GUNDELFINGEN**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, 35 m. NW of Augsburg, on the I. bank of the Brenz, near the Danube. Pop. 2,726. It has 2 churches, and an hospital.—Also a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 4 m. NNE of Freiburg. Pop. 612.

**GUNDELSHEIM**, a market-town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, obmt. and 10 m. NW of Neckarsulm, and 4 m. NW of Jaxtfield, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 1,111. It contains the ancient castle of Hornegg.

**GUNDERSHOFFEN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. of Niederbronn. Pop. 1,218.

**GUNDISCHWEIL**, or **GONTENSCHWYL**, a parish

and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argau, district of Kulm, 11 m. SSE of Aarau, and 18 m. NNW of Lucerne, on the r. bank of the Wimen. Pop. 2,119.

**GUNDUK**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, between the 15th and 16th parallels. Its cap., of the same name, is in N lat. 15° 27', E long. 75° 42'.—Also a considerable river of Hindostan, which rises in the mountains of Tibet, and after passing through Nepal, separates the prov. of Oude from Bahar. It falls into the Ganges at Hajipore, opposite Patna, after a SE course of nearly 400 m.; and is navigable to the foot of the mountains. It has some valuable timber on its banks; but is particularly celebrated for producing a round black stone, a species of ammonite called *salgram*, esteemed sacrosanct by the Hindus.

**GUNDUK-CHUTI**, or **LITTLE GUNDUK**, a small river which runs to the W and nearly parallel with the larger one of that name, and joins the Goggra, after a course of about 90 m.

**GUNDWANAH**, or **GOANDWANA**, an extensive province of Hindostan, comprising the NE part of the Deccan, and extending from the 19th to the 25th parallel. On the N it is bounded by the provs. of Allahabad and Bahar; on the E by Orissa, Bengal, and Bahar; on the S by Orissa and the Godavari river; and on the W by Malwah, Berar, and Allahabad. Its length from N to S may be estimated at 420 m.; its breadth at 280 m. The rivers Nerbuddah and Sone have their rise in this country. Its principal towns are Nagpore, Gurrar, or Gara, Ruttunpore, Deoghur, Ryepore, Sumbulpore, and Bustar. The greater part of this prov. is mountainous, woody, and unhealthy, and very partially cultivated; but it possesses valuable diamond-mines. The more fertile portions of it belong to the Nagpore Maharrattas; the remainder to various chiefs of the aborigines of the country, called Ghonds or Khonds, who, although professing the Hindu religion, eat animal food, and are in a very rude state. The Mahomedan armies several times entered this country, and plundered the towns, but did not make a permanent conquest of it; and the Maharrattas were content with exacting a moderate tribute from the different chiefs. Chandel, on the NW frontier, is a wild hilly tract, inhabited by Kherwars and Chandels.—Boghela also lies on the NW frontier, to the W of the Sone.—Bilonga, on the NE frontier, is under British protection.—Singhraula, on the E frontier, is a hilly and woody district.—Chohan, one of the wildest and least known parts of G., lies between Sohajpur and Singhraula.—Manwas, to the W of Chohan, is a small thinly-peopled district.—Sohajpur is comprehended within that part of G. ceded to Britain in 1818.—Serguja, on the W confines, is also under British protection; and Udajpur, a district to the S of it.—Kurba, on the Hatsu, is a small unexplored district; Jeshpur, to the S of Serguja, is also little known.—Gangpur, to the S of Serguja, forms part of the British territory.—Sambhelpur, to the W of Orissa, has been transferred to the rajah of Berar.—Soupur lies on the W side of the Mahanadi.—Chaturguri is a large district in the most central and fertile part of G.—Mendala, on the Nerbuddah, was ceded to Britain in 1818.—Ghara, a fertile but ill-cultivated tract, has its cap. in N lat. 23° 9', E long. 80° 16'.—Mekkerabad, lying between two of the S ranges of the Vindhya mountains, was at one time a rich and populous district.—Khairla, at the W extremity of G., consists of a series of fertile valleys.—Gondwana, or Gundwana Proper, is a large district, the boundaries of which are little known. It contains the town of Beital, in N lat. 21° 55', E long. 78° 4', and Multai, in N lat. 21° 45', E long. 77° 22'.—Nagpur, the cap. of the prov., and the resi-

dence of the rajah of Berar, is in N lat. 21° 9', E long. 79° 11'.—Chanda, to the S of the cap., is a level, sandy, fertile district.—Bastar or Vasateri is inhabited by Ghonds of the fiercest race. A further description of this country will be found under the heads of its different towns or districts; a portion or it is now included in Malwah; and a considerable part belongs to the rajah of Berar.

The Ghonds, or Khonds, who give name to this region, occupied at no very remote period the whole tract SE of the Nerbuddah, now forming the rajahship of Nagpur. They are strongly and symmetrically formed; their colour varies from a light to a deep copper; the expression of their countenances shows acuteness and resoluteness. Their arms are the bow and the sling, in the use of both of which they are as expert as any of Homer's or Captain Cook's heroes; they have also war-axes. Agriculture is in a prosperous condition amongst them, and they are both herdsmen and tillers of the soil. Their dress consists of a cloth bound round the middle, and hanging down in the fashion of a skirt; but their war-toilet is much more elaborate. Though of the fiercest and most barbarous manners, they are remarkable for their hospitality. No person, whether Ghond or Hindu, can appear at a Ghond v. without being invited to enter; and the burden of public hospitality does not fall more upon the *abbaya*, or chief, than upon any one else. There is no limit, moreover, to the period to which hospitality may extend. A guest can never be turned away, and his treatment must be that of a member of the family. Fugitives upon any account whatever, from the same or other tribes, must be received and protected. If a man, even though a murderer, can make his way by any means into the house of his enemy, it is considered a case of refuge, and he cannot be touched, although his life has been forfeited to his involuntary host by the law of blood-revenge. Sometimes, however, when an enemy or criminal thus makes himself a guest, the house may be vacated; food may thus be withheld from him, and he may be killed if he comes out. But such a proceeding is very rarely considered justifiable. In cases of murder, revenge is recognised as an individual right, inherently belonging to the nearest relatives of the deceased; only it is optional, without incurring disgrace, to accept of private satisfaction, or some substantial equivalent instead. In special cases, such as those connected with human sacrifice, there is periodically manifested amongst them a savage ferocity, not outmatched by the Indian scalping-knife or tomahawk. To all this may be added the habit of lawless plunder in some; and an addiction to the debasing and unhumanizing vice of drunkenness in all. "At the season of periodical intoxication,—the blowing of the *moor* flower, of which their favourite spirit is made,—the country is literally covered with frantic and senseless groups of men. And though usually the women share more sparingly in the liquor cup, they yet, on public festival occasions, partake in every form of social enjoyment,—food, drink, extemporary songs, recitations, and dancing, mingling freely and without shame with the other sex, both married and unmarried, in more than saturnalian license and revelry, which often terminate in gross and nameless excesses, and, as the guests are armed, not unfrequently in sanguinary brawls." [Capt. Macpherson.] In the year 1836, the English authorities at Vizianagur and Ganjam first became aware that the G. were in the habit of offering human sacrifices and that their lowland neighbours supplied them with victims. The practice of purchasing or kidnapping children from the lowlanders, for their sacrifices, made it important to attempt the immediate suppression of their revolting custom. Many plans were proposed for the purpose. Some officers attempted, with partial success, to reason the chiefs into the abandonment of human sacrifices; in some cases the *meriahs* or victims were rescued by military force, and some of the kidnappers who supplied the market were tried for the offence. One of them who had undertaken to furnish a victim, and had provided one whom the authorities rescued, was obliged to substitute his own daughter in his place, and the girl was actually sacrificed! Captain Macpherson, who for some years resided in the G. country under the orders of the supreme government, has displayed extraordinary ability in combating the obnoxious practice by alternations of persuasion and force. Some of the *bisayars* or chiefs of the country seem to have honestly conformed to his wishes; others either temporized or directly opposed him, as circumstances allowed.

**GUNEABU**, **GINEFABU**, or **CIARA-MIRIM**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of the Rio-Grande-do-Norte, which flows E., and, after a course of, about 45 m., falls, by a considerable embouchure, into the Atlantic a little to the N of the Rio-Grande-do-Norte.

**GUNGADE**, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Kajaga, near the l. bank of the Senegal, 20 m. E of Galam. It is surrounded with palm-trees, and contains a mosque.

**GUNGALLO**, a town of Hindostan, in Ajmere, 7 m. N by E of Kotah.

**GUNGAPUR**, a town of Hindostan, in Ajmera, between Kotah and Odipur.



**GUNGARAR**, a town of Hindostan, in Malwah, in N lat. 23° 56', 56 m. N of Ujein.

**GUNGOTRI**. See GANGES.

**GUNIEH**. See GONIEH.

**GUNJATI**, a town of the Punjab, between Sur-rupur and Ferozpur, 10 m. E of the Ravi.

**GUNNALLOW**, a parish in Cornwall, 5 m. S of Helstone. Area 1,429 acres. Pop. 284.

**GUNNERTON**, a township in the p. of Chipchase, in Northumberland, 7 m. NNW of Hexham. Pop. with Chipchase in 1831, 422; in 1851, 372.

**GUNNINGEN**, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 8 m. NW of Tuttlingen. Pop. 1,000.

**GUNONG**, or **GANONG**, a village of Malacca, in the district of Nanning, celebrated for its hot springs of a temp. of 110°.

**GUNONG-API**, one of the smaller Banda islands, situated at the NE end of the harbour of Bima, in the island of Sumbawa, and forming the W side of the N entrance of Sapy straits. It is a large volcanic mountain, about 1,500 ft. in height. It is separated from Neira by a narrow strait, and has the appearance of a heap of cinders.

**GUNONG-BENKO**, a mountain of Sumatra, in the interior of Bencoolen, and 18 m. NE of the town of that name. It exceeds 3,000 ft. in height, and is composed of masses of basalt or trap.

**GUNONG-BERAPI**, a volcanic mountain of Sumatra, to the SE of Gunong-Pasammah. Alt. 12,465 ft. above sea-level.

**GUNONG-JERAL**, or **KEDAH PEAK**, a mountain of Penang island, in the Eastern seas. Alt. 3,894 ft.

**GUNONG-LEDANG**, a mountain of Penang. Alt. 4,320 ft.

**GUNONG-PASAMMAH**, or **OPHIR**, a volcanic mountain of Sumatra, 26 m. from the sea, and 13,842 ft. above sea-level.

**GUNONG-TALONG**, a mountain of Sumatra, on the confines of the Korinchi country, NW of G-Berapi. Alt. 10,032 ft.

**GUNONG-TELLO**, a town of the island of Celebes, situated on a river of the same name, on the S side of a great bay of the same name, in N lat. 0° 30', E long. 123° 25'. The Dutch had formerly a settlement here, which was taken by the English in 1797. The inhabitants are mostly Malays, who carry on a considerable trade in the exportation of gold, tortoise shell, &c., and in the importation of arms, gunpowder, and cutlery.—G. bay, sometimes called **TOMINIE**, is near 180 m. long from E to W, and from 50 to 90 m. broad, and deeply indents the NE coast of Celebes. It abounds in small rocky islands and rocky shoals, particularly towards the S coast.

**GUNPOWDER**, a river of Maryland, U.S., which empties itself into Chesapeake bay, about 12 m. above Patapsco river. Its navigation is obstructed by falls. It forms, along with Bush river, a curious peninsula, near the head of Chesapeake bay, called Gunpowder Neck.

**GUNS**, a river which has its source in Styria, 9 m. NE of Friedberg; enters the archduchy of Austria; runs thence into Hungary, in which it traverses the N part of the com. of Eisenburg, passes Guns and Steinamanger; and, after a course of about 69 m., joins the Raab on the l. bank.

**GUNS**, or **KÖSZEGR**, a royal free town of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg, on the river of the same name, 12 m. NNW of Steinamanger, 23 m. S of Egedenburg, and 19 m. SSW of Lake Neusiedl. Pop. in 1845, 8,000. It is enclosed by a wall, and has an old castle, a Lutheran and 2 Catholic churches, a college, a gymnasium, and an orphan's asylum. Cloth is extensively manufactured here. The environs produce large quantities of fruit, especially

peaches and chestnuts. G. successfully resisted the Turkish army in 1532.

**GUNSBOROUGH**, a village in the p. of Galey, co. Kerry, 3 m. N by W of Listowel.

**GUNTERSBLUM**, a market-town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Rhein-Hessen, circle and 4 m. S of Oppenheim, and 14 m. N of Worms, on a small stream which flows into the Rhine. Pop. 2,592, of whom 1,745 are Protestants, 423 Catholics, 23 Mennonites, and 134 Jews. It has a castle belonging to the counts of Leiningen, and 2 churches, a Catholic and a Lutheran. Gustavus Adolphus gained a victory here over the Spaniards in 1631.

**GUNTERS DORF**, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, circle and 28 m. NW of Kornberg. Pop. 1,500.

**GUNTHERSBERG**, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, in a narrow valley, 20 m. SSW of Halberstadt, and 24 m. WSW of Bernburg, near a small lake which gives rise to the Selke. Pop. 783. It forms a bail; and has an old castle now in ruins, and a church.

**GUNTHERSFELD**, a village of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, seignory of Arnstadt, bail. and ½ m. N of Gehren, and 27 m. SE of Gotha, on the r. bank of the Wohltose. It has extensive iron-works.

**GUNTHORPE**, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. WNW of Holt. Area 1,087 acres. Pop. in 1831, 316; in 1851, 281.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Lowdham, in Nottinghamshire, 7 m. ENE of Nottingham. Pop. in 1831, 383; in 1851, 351.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Paston, in Northamptonshire. Pop. 57.

**GUNTTHWAITE**, a township in the p. of Pennistone, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. W of Barnsley. Pop. in 1831, 99; in 1851, 77.

**GUNTON**, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. NW of North Walsham. Area 945 acres. Pop. in 1851, 72.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 1½ m. NNW of Lowestoft. Area 1,072 acres. Pop. in 1851, 77.

**GUNTRAMSDORF**, **GUNDRAMSDORF**, or **GUNDERSDORF**, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, in the circle and 12 m. S of Vienna, on the Badner-Mühl-Vache.

**GUNTUR**, a district of Hindostan, on the W side of the bay of Bengal, one of the Northern Circars, also called Murtiznagur. It lies immediately N of the Carnatic, and S of the river Kistnah. This district was the jaghire of Bassalut-Jung, the brother of the nizam, when the British took possession of the other Circars in 1766, on which account he was allowed to retain it during his life. It has an area of 4,690 sq. m. Pop. 520,000. It is mountainous towards the W, but elsewhere a low flat country, better calculated for growing rice than the more valuable grains. Its principal sea-port is Motapilly, and its chief towns are Condavir, Nizampatam, and G. Under the present system of management it has been united to Palnad collectorate.—The cap. of the district, and station of the civil establishment, is in N lat. 16° 20', E long. 80° 30', 226 m. N of Madras.

**GUNTZ**. See GUNZ.

**GUNVILLE-TARRANT**, a parish of Dorset, 5 m. NNE of Blandford-Forum. Area 3,425 acres. Pop. 475.

**GUNZ**, a river of Bavaria, which has its source in the presidial and 5 m. W of Mindelheim, runs N, and throws itself into the Danube, on the r. bank, under the walls of Gunzburg, and after a course of about 48 m.

**GUNZBURG**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, 33 m. W of Augsburg, on an isolated hill at the confluence of the Gunz with the Danube. It is enclosed by an old wall, and is generally well-built. Pop. in 1845, 3,103. It has a fine castle, and an

extensive bleachery, and possesses an active transit trade. Pop. of presidial, 18,120.

**GUNZBURG** (OREG), a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, 41 m. S of Augsburg. Pop. 1,334. It has manufactories of linen and hosiery. Pop. of presidial, 8,920.

**GUNZENHAUSEN**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle-Franconia, on the Altmühl, 18 m. SSE of Anspach, and 31 m. SW of Nuremberg. Pop. 2,005. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains 3 churches and an hospital. It has several manufactories of leather and colours, and is noted as the birth-place of the astronomer Marius. Wine and hops are cultivated in the environs. Pop. of presidial, 14,670.

**GUR** (LOUGH), a sheet of water about 4 m. in circumference, in the co. and 10 m. ESE of Limerick.

**GURA**, a petty state and town of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, to the W of Warsaw, and NE of Amanaboa, on the r. bank of the Ancobra. It is tributary to the sovereign of Ashantee. The town is 35 m. above the entrance of the Ancobra into the gulf of Guinea, and 75 m. WNW of Cape Coast Castle.

**GURAGUE**, a county of NE. Africa, to the S of Shoa, to which it is tributary. It contains a large lake called Zwoi.

**GURAMBIRA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, district of Juruena, which takes its rise in the Serra-Urucumanacu, to the NE of Guajejas, runs SW to the NW of Vizen, and, after a course of about 120 m., joins the Guapore on the r. bank. Its principal affluent is the Rio-Verde.

**GURASZA**, or **GURASZADA**, a district of Transylvania, in the comitat of Hunyad. It takes its name from one of its principal villages.

**GURAU**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 63 m. NNW of Breslau, on the r. bank of the Bartsch. Pop. in 1837, 3,506. Agriculture forms the chief object of local industry. Upwards of 80 flour-mills are to be found in the environs.

**GURBA**, or **KURBA**, a town of Barbary, in the kingdom and 49 m. ESE of Tunis, and 22 m. NE of Hammamet, on the coast, at the mouth of the Wadi G. It occupies the site of the ancient *Carpis*. In the vicinity are the remains of Roman baths and other edifices.

**GURDAN-DEWAR**, a village of Afghanistan, near the source of the Helmand, in N lat. 34° 25', at an alt. of 10,076 ft. above sea-level.

**GUREIN**, or **KURZIM**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 9 m. N of Brünn. Pop. in 1834, 1,003. It has a castle.

**GURGOWN**, the old capital of Assam, now in ruins. It is situated on the Dhekow river considerably above Rungpur, in N lat. 27°.

**GURGY**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. of Recey, 21 m. E of Châtillon-sur-Seine, on the Aubette. Pop. 650. It has a castle, and possesses some iron-works.

**GURHAGEN**, a town of Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle and 6 m. NNW of Melsungen, on the r. bank of the Fulde. Pop. 842.

**GURIEL**, a district of Imiretia, part of the ancient *Colechia*, detached from the kingdom of Iberia in the middle ages, and long governed by the Gourieli, a noble and native family under the protection of the Porte. In 1812, Turkey ceded the suzerainty of this country to Russia, and we believe the descendants of the Gourieli still rule this country as the representatives of the *exar*. Previous to the recent conquests from Turkey, the W coast of Gurriel comprehended the shore of the Black sea from the Rion to the Chorokh; but a considerable portion of the S

part of the country is now embraced in the pash. of Trebisond; and the river Shotoki, which flows into the Black sea in N lat. 41° 55', is the boundary betwixt the Roman and Turkish part of G. Next to the Rion, which skirts the N frontier of G., the principal rivers are the Supssa, the Pitshora, and the Natanebi. The principal towns, or rather fortified positions, are Poti, Moltafisk, and St. Nikolaus on the coast; and Aketh and Osurgeth in the interior. The inhabitants are Georgians, Armenians, Turcomans, and Jews.

**GURIEV**, a town and fortress of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, near the mouth of the Ural, in N lat. 47° 18'. Pop. 2,000.

**GURK**, a river of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, which issues from a small lake, at the foot of the mountain of Kaiser-Stuhl, in the circle of Villach; runs first SE, then NE, into the circle of Klagenfurt, passing Weitenfeld, Gurk, and Strassburg; then takes a SE direction; and, after a total course of about 90 m., joins the Drave, 15 m. E of Klagenfurt.—Also a river in the same gov., in the circle of Neustädtt, which has its source near Altdorf, 11 m. SE of Laybach; runs in a SE direction, receiving in its course several small streams, and passing Seisenburg; then bends E, passes Neustädtt and Landstrass, and, after flowing a total distance of about 63 m., unites with the Save, on the r. bank, opposite Ran.—Also a town in the same gov., in the circle and 25 m. E of Klagenfurt, and 42 m. N of Laybach, on the r. bank of the river of the same name. Pop. 450. It has a fine abbey, and a church which is said to be one of the most curious in Carinthia.

**GURKAR**, a village of Nubia, in the kingdom of Dongola, near the l. bank of the Nile, 36 m. N of Shendy. It contains considerable ruins.

**GURKFELD**, or **KERSKO**, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 47 m. E of Laybach, circle and 23 m. NE of Neustädtt, on the l. bank of the Save. Pop. 630. It has a castle, 4 churches, and several mineral baths. It is supposed to occupy the site of the *Noviodunum* of the Romans, and contains considerable remains of antiquity. Wine is extensively cultivated in the environs.

**GURKIN**, a town of Nigritia, in Kordofan, 156 m. SSW of Ibeli.

**GURMELS**, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and bail. of Friburg, on the l. bank of the Sarine. Pop. 400.

**GURNIGEL**, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. and 15 m. S of Berne, bail. of Seftigen. On the N side, near the source of one of the head-streams of the Sengine, is an extensive mineral bath establishment, at an alt. of 38° 35' ft. above sea-level.

**GURNITZ**, a village of Carinthia, in the gov. of Laybach and circle of Klagenfurt. White-lead is extensively manufactured here.

**GURNUDY**, a town of Hindostan, 55 m. S of Dacca, on the Ganges.

**GURRAH-MENDALAH**, a district of Hindostan, formerly considered part of Gundwanah, now included in the prov. of Malwah. It is situated between the 22d and 24th parallels, and is intersected from E to W by the river Nerbudda. The section properly called Mendalah lies principally on the N side of the Nerbudda, and extends nearly to its source. Its cap. of the same name is in N lat. 22° 42', E long. 81° 2'. In 1564, it was governed by a rane, or princess, who, mounted on an elephant at the head of her troops, opposed one of the generals of Akbar. In the reign of Aurungzebe it was annexed to the prov. of Allahabad. Many parts of it are fertile; but it is thinly populated, and poorly

cultivated. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1818.

—GURRAH is a fertile but ill-cultivated district, watered likewise by the Nerbudda and its affluents. Its present cap. is Jebelpur; but its old cap., which gave name to the district, is in N lat.  $23^{\circ} 9'$ , E long.  $80^{\circ} 16'$ . After the death by her own hands of the defeated rancee, the Moguls laid siege to this place, and the garrison finding they could no longer hold out, performed *jour*, that is, they first murdered and burnt the women and children, and then rushed out upon their assailants, and fought till they were all put to death. The Moguls, it is said, found an immense treasure, and jewels to a great amount in the captive city. In modern times it possessed a mint; and its rupees, which were of an inferior value, and called *balla-shahis*, were current throughout Bundelcund.

GURRE, a lake of Denmark, in the diocese and island of Seiland, bail. of Frederiksborg. 26 m. NNW of Copenhagen. It is upwards of 2 m. in length, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth.

GURRIDA, a lake of Sicily, in the district and 27 m. NNW of Catania, on the N side of Mount Etna, near Randazzo and the r. bank of the Cantara, with which it is connected by several outlets. It is 3 m. in length, and about half that extent in breadth. It receives a stream of the same name; and discharges its water by the Giudicello.

GURSHNO, or GURCZNO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Prussia, regency and 56 m. SE of Marienverder, and circle of Strasburg, on a small lake of the same name. Pop. in 1837, 1,035.

GURSENTHAL, a village of the archduchy of Austria, in the lower circle of Manhartsberg, 3 m. SW of Feldsberg, and 33 m. NE of Korneuburg.

GURSK-OE, an island of the North sea, on the W coast of Norway, diocese of Bergen, and bail. of N. Bergenshuus, 11 m. NW of Volden, and 15 m. SSW of Breesund, in N lat.  $62^{\circ} 15'$ . It is 14 m. in length, and 7 m. in breadth.

GURSSUF, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, in the Crimea, on the Black sea, in a narrow valley watered by a small stream and covered with fruit-trees. It consists of a few scattered cabins, and has a castle belonging to the duke of Richelieu. This village was known to the Greeks under the name of *Eristhena*. On the side of one of the adjacent mountains are the ruins of a fort and of a church; and in the midst of these stand several columns supposed to have been brought from the Parthenon of Athens. There are also some remains of a wall running along the edge of rocky precipices, down which the tyrant of the Taurida threw his captives.

GURTING, an island of the S. Pacific, in the E part of the Fiji archipelago, in S lat.  $16^{\circ} 45'$ .

GURUNHUEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. of Belle-Isle-en-Terre. Pop. 1,185.

GURUPA, a village and fort of Brazil, in the prov. and 225 m. W of Para, on the r. bank of the Amazon, near the confluence of the Ajapijo, and 30 m. above that of the Xingu. The r. contains from 40 to 50 houses, and is of some importance, inasmuch as all vessels ascending and descending the Amazon are stopped here and searched. The banks of the river are here 20 ft. high, and resemble a red wall rising above the muddy waters of the Amazon. The background consists of virgin-forest. The inhabitants make bricks, tiles, and pottery; and collect cocoa, and *salsa* or sarsaparilla, in the neighbouring islands, for the Para market.—G. was founded by the Dutch, and was formerly considered the key of the river.

GURUPATUBA, a river of Brazil, in the prov.

of Para, rising in the Serra-Tumucucaraque, and running S to the Amazon.

GURUPI, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 204 m. E of Para, on the bay and at the mouth of a river of the same name. It was formerly extremely flourishing, but the amassing of sand in the port has rendered it nearly inaccessible.—The river G. has its course through a district still but little known, in about  $4^{\circ}$  N lat. It runs first NNE, then N; and throws itself, by the bay of the same name, into the Atlantic, at the town of G., and after a course of about 300 m. The bay is enclosed on the S by the island of Guiririba.

GURWAL, GURWHAL, or GARHWAL, a territory of N. India, bounded on the N by the Himalayas; on the E by the Danli, Alacnanda, and Ramgunga rivers; on the S by the great plain of the Ganges; and on the W by the Jumna. Its superficies may be estimated at 9,000 sq. m. On the S, towards Loldeng, the whole district is an assemblage of hills; only a small proportion of this extensive country is either populated or cultivated. The most fertile portion of the country is the fertile valley of the DEHRA-DUN: see that article. The principal scenes of the Hindu mythology are concentrated in this country around and near the sources of the Ganges and the Jumna. Its chief town is Serinagur. The inhabitants are Khasias. In 1803, Ummir Singh Thappa conquered this district; but the expelled rajah was restored by British arms in 1815, and now rules at Barahant under British protection.

GUSCIANA, or USCIANA, a canal of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence, extending from Lake Miniato, or the marsh Padule, 12 m. in a SW direction, through a marshy district, from Cappiano—to the N of which it is known as the Canal Maestro—to the Arno, which it joins at Montecalvoli,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Ponte-d'Era.

GUSDAL, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus, bail. and 19 m. N of Christiania, and 32 m. S of Drontheim. Pop. 3,740.

GUSENDOS-DE-LOS-OTEROS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Leon. Pop. 256.

GUSPINI, a town of Sardinia, in the div. and 34 m. NW of Cagliari, prov. and 20 m. NNE of Iglesias, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 3,800. In the vicinity are extensive mines of argentiferous lead.

GUSSAGE (ALL-SAINTS), a parish in Dorsetshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW of Cranborne. Area 2,907 acres. Pop. in 1831, 373; in 1851, 477.

GUSSAGE (St. MICHAEL), a parish in Dorsetshire, 5 m. W by S of Cranborne. Area 2,882 acres. Pop. in 1831, 233; in 1851, 302.

GUSSAGO, a market-town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 5 m. NNW of Brescia, and 15 m. ENE of Chiari, on the r. bank of the Mella, at the foot of the mountains which separate Lake Iseo from the Val-Trompia. Pop. 3,100. It is large and well built, and has extensive linen manufactories.

GUSSBACH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, to the N of Bamberg. Pop. 600.

GUSSENSTADT, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of JESS, SW of Heidenheim. Pop. 960.

GUSSING, GISSING, or NEMET-UJVAR, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg, on the Czenitz, 12 m. E of Stadelbergen, and 26 m. SE of Hartberg. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by walls and defended by a fort; and has a Catholic church and a convent.

GUSSOLA, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 20 m. ESE of Cremona, district and 8 m. W of Casal-Maggiore,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,840.

GUSTAF, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, on the coast of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of



Finland, and gov. of Abo, 18 m. S of Nystad. It is inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

**GUSTAF-ADOLPHE**, a village and parish of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. of Kymmenegard, and district of Sawolax-EEfredels, on the W bank of a lake, 30 m. N of Heinola, and 72 m. NE of Tavasthuus.

**GUSTAFSVÄRN**, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, and gov. of Tavasthuus, on a small island of the gulf of Finland, to the SE of Cape Hangud, and 25 m. SW of Eknäs.

**GUSTAMLO**, a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, prov. of Avergale, 66 m. S of Axum, and 63 m. W of Chelicut.

**GUSTAVIA**, a town of the island of Saint Bartholomew, in the Antilles. Pop., consisting of Swedes, English, Danes, Americans, and Jews, 6,000. It is situated on the W coast of the island, and contains a castle and about 800 houses. The port is small, and possesses little depth; but is safe and well-sheltered, and forms one of the principal commercial entrepôts in the Little Antilles.

**GUSTEN**, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Köthen, bail. of Warmdorf, 29 m. NW of Halle, and 18 m. W of Köthen, on the l. bank of the Wipper. Pop. 1,665. It has a Reformed church and a ducal castle.

**GUSTENDIL**, **GHIUSTENDIL**, or **KUSTENDIL**, a sanjak and town of Turkey; bounded on the N by Monte Argentario or the Egrisu range, which separates it from Servia, and by the Coida-Balkan which separates it from Bulgaria; on the E by the sanjak of Gallipoli; on the S by the sanjaks of Sares, Salonika, and Monastir; and on the W by the sanjak of Uskup. Its cap., of the same name, is a moderately sized unfortified town, on the high road from Uskup to Adrianople, 32 m. SW of Sophia, and 45 m. E by N of Uskup. There are warm sulphureous springs in the vicinity.

**GUSTON**, a parish in Kent, 2 m. N of Dover. Area 1,421 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1851, 400.

**GUSTROW**, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, chief town of the circle of the same name, or Wendisch, on the l. bank of the Nebel, at an alt. of 68 ft. above sea-level, 21 m. S of Rostock, and 39 m. ENE of Schwerin. Pop. in 1845, 9,004. It is surrounded by a wall; and contains a castle, now used as a house-of-correction, a cathedral, a church, a college, and an hospital. It has extensive manufactories of cloth, linen, needles, tobacco, wax-candles, leather, and soap. It has also numerous distilleries and breweries, several tanneries, 3 copper and the same number of tin foundries, and 2 dye-works. Grain and wine form important articles of local commerce, and fairs for cattle and sheep are held three times a-year. This town was the residence of the ducal family of Mecklenburg-Güstrow.

**GUSUM**, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Linköping, district of Hammarkind, to the SE of Soederköping. It has manufactories of brass.

**GUTA**, or **GUTTA**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Komorn, 48 m. ESE of Presburg, on the Waag, near the confluence of that river with the Danube. Pop. 5,045.

**GUTARING**, or **GUTTING**, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, in the gov. of Laybach, circle and 23 m. NE of Klagenfurt, on an affluent of the Gurk. Pop. 509. It has several iron-forges.

**GUTAU**, or **GUELTAU**, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the prov. of Upper Austria, 8 m. SE of Freystadt, and 18 m. NE of Linz.

**GUTE-FIELD**, a mountain of Norway, on the confines of the dioceses of Bergen and Aggershuus, and 75 m. ESE of Bergen. It belongs to the chain of the Hardanger-field, and rises to the height of 4,800 ft. above sea-level.

**GUTENBERG**, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 10 m. SSE of Kirchheim, and 26 m. WNW of Ulm, near the sources of the Lauter. Pop. in 1840, 593.

**GUTENBRUNN**, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, gov. of Vienna, and circle of Krems. Pop. 259.

**GUTENSTEIN**, or **GUTTENSTEIN**, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, circle and 35 m. SW of Vienna, and 18 m. W of Nenstadt, at the confluence of the Steina-Piasta, Länga-Piasting, and Klosterbach, at an alt. of 1,540 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 500. It contains the ruins of a castle of the same name; and has extensive manufactories of iron and wooden-ware.—Also a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 42 m. NNE of Laybach, circle and 39 m. E of Klagenfurt. Pop. 1,200. It has several forges and saw-mills, and has extensive manufactories of pins and wooden-ware.

**GUTENTAG**, **GUTTENTAG**, or **DOBRODZEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, in the regency and 27 m. E of Oppeln, circle and 7 m. NE of Lubnitz. Pop. 2,300, of whom 125 are Jews. It has a castle, belonging to the duke of Brunswick-Oels, and a Catholic church. In the vicinity is an extensive iron-work.

**GUTENZELL**, or **GUTTENZELL**, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 11 m. E of Biberach. Pop. in 1840, 597. It has a castle, and formerly contained an imperial Cistercian abbey.

**GUTERSLOHE**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 39 m. S of Minden, circle and 6 m. NE of Wiedenbrück, near the Däke. Pop. 2,950. It has an extensive trade in thread and ham.

**GUTHRIE**, a parish and hamlet in Forfarshire, 9 m. NNW of Arbroath. The p. consists of 2 detached parts, separated by a distance of 6 m. Pop. in 1831, 528; in 1851, 469.

**GUTI**, a district in the S of India, between the 15th and 16th parallels, formerly a dependency on the kingdom of Bejapore, and, after the destruction of that empire, in possession of the nabob of Savanur. In 1758, Morari Row, an independent Mahratta partisan, took possession of this district, and retained it till 1776, when it was subdued by Hyder Ali. At the peace of 1793, it was allotted to the nizâm in part of his portion of Tippu's country; and in 1800 was made over by him to the British, for the payment of the subsidiary force. It is included in the collectorship of Bellary.—Also a celebrated fortress, cap. of the above-mentioned district, in N lat. 15° 9', E long. 77° 35'. The town stands on level ground, but is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, which are all strongly fortified. On the northern limit of the circle rises an immense rock, which is encompassed at various gradations by 14 walls, and forms a citadel which can only be reduced by famine or treachery. With the district, it was ceded to the nizâm in 1793, and by him to the British in 1800.

**GUTLEBIESE**, or **GUSTERIESE**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 33 m. NNW of Frankfurt, and circle of Königsberg, at the junction of the canal of Neu-Oder with the Oder.

**GUTPURBA**, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, rising near Ganderghur, and flowing into the Krishna.

**GUTSTADT**, or **GUTTSTADT**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, in the regency and 54 m. S of Königsberg, circle and 14 m. SSE of Heilsberg, on the Alle. Pop. in 1846, 3,039. It has a castle, and contains a Lutheran and 2 Catholic churches, and possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics and several distilleries and breweries.

**GUTTING**, a village of Bavaria, 12 m. S of Ratibon, on an island formed by the Gross Laaber.

**GUTZKOW**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 30 m. SSE of Stralsund, circle and 12 m. S of Griefswalde, on a small lake. Pop. 1,370.

**GUYANCOURT**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. SW of Versailles. Pop. 600. It has a paper-mill.

**GUYANDOTTE**, a river of Virginia, U. S., which rises in Logan co.; flows NNW; and enters the Ohio below Barbersville, after a course of 100 m.—Also a v. in Cabell co., in Virginia, on the Ohio river, at the influx of the G. Pop. 300.

**GUYE**, a river of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, which has its source near Villeneuve-en-Montagne, cant. of Buxy; runs first S; then NE; and, after a course of about 20 m., falls into the Grone, on the l. bank, near Malay.

**GUYENNE**, or **GUDENNE**, an ancient province in the SW of France, to the N of Gascony, and in general separated from it by the great river Garonne. It comprised an area of 6,744,240 hect. It is now divided into 6 departments, viz.: Gironde, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Landes, Dordogne, and Aveyron. The soil is various; in many places sandy, in others fertile; but in general well-adapted to the culture of the vine. In the 14th cent. this part of France was the scene of a long warfare between the French and English, under Edward III. and the Black Prince. It was from G. that the latter marched, in 1356, to the battle of Poitiers. The ancient subdivisions of G. were G. Proper or the Bordelais, the Bazadois, Perigord, Agenais, Quercy, Rouergue, and Gascony.

**GUYERS**. See **GIER**.

**GUYSON**, a township in the p. of Shelbottle, in Northumberland, 7 m. S of Alnwick. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1851, 213.

**GUYTING (LOWER)**, a parish of Gloucestershire, 6 m. SE of Winchcombe. Area 3,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 792; in 1851, 690.

**GUYTING (UPPER)**, a parish adjoining the above, on the N. Area 6,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 520; in 1851, 525.

**GUZELHISSAR**. See **AIDIN**.

**GUZERAT**. See **GUJERAT**.

**GUZMAN**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. SSW of Burgos, and 20 m. WNW of Aranda-de-Duero. Pop. 394.

**GUZZULA**, or **KABLA**, a district of Morocco, in the E part of the prov. of Susa, to the S of the High Atlas.

**GVITA**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kalouga, district of Peremichl, an affluent of the Jizdra. On its banks are large beds of coal of excellent quality.

**GVOSDIVI**, or **GWOSDEFF**, a group of small islands in Behring's straits, between the E extremity of Siberia and Russian America, in N lat. 65° 40', W long. 173° 50'. They are 4 in number, and are named Ousken, Igheplin, Imaglin, and Ratmanof. The three first were discovered in 1775, by Kovalev, and the last by Kotzebue. They are low, and possess little vegetation. Their inhabitants are Tshuktsches, and subsist on the flesh of the reindeer, and on fish. Imaglin, which is the largest island in the group, is 30 m. in length, about 3 m. in breadth, and contains a pop. of about 400.

**GOZDANSKI**, a village of Military Croatia, in the Banal-Granze, 15 m. SSE of Glina, and 45 m. SE of Carlstadt, near the l. bank of the Sirovacz. In the vicinity are mines of argentiferous lead.

**GOZDANSKO**, a village of Slavonia, in the comitat and 12 m. SSE of Weroviz, 7 m. NNW of Vuchin. In the vicinity are mines of copper.

**GWADEL BAY**, a bay on the coast of Beluchistan, between Cape G. or Ras Nu, on the E, in N lat. 25° 5', E long. 62° 10', and Ras Pishik on the W. It is 3 leagues wide at its entrance, and about 3 leagues from N to S. It has good anchorage, with

shelter from all winds except E and SSW.—Cape G. is a peninsular projection of about 6 m. in length.

**GWAENYSGIR**, a parish in Flintshire, 8 m. NW by W of Holywell. Pop. in 1831, 247; in 1851, 378.

**GWAIN**, a river in Pembrokeshire, which rises in the mountain of Pencelly; and, after a romantic course, enters the sea at Fishguard.

**GWALIAN PASS**, a pass over the Hindu-Kush, in Afghanistan, on the route from Cabul to Kunduz, by the valley of Ghorbund, from which this pass runs off northwards about 30 m. Its summit is in N lat. 35° 25', E long. 68° 42'.

**GWALIOR**. See **GUALIOR**.

**GWALPARA**. See **GOALPARA**.

**GWANA**, a river in Pembrokeshire, which falls into the Gwain at Llanachaieth.

**GWASTEDDYN-FAWR**, a township in Nantmel p., in Radnorshire, 7 m. NNW of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 423; in 1851, 478.

**GWEEGER**, a river of Anglesey, which falls into the Irish sea below Llanbadrick.

**GWELLY**, a river of Carnarvonshire, which falls into the Irish sea at Dinas-Dynlle.

**GWENDDWR**, a parish in the co. of Brecknock, 4 m. S of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 460; in 1851, 503.

**GWENDRATHVAG**, a river of Wales, which falls into the Bristol channel near Kidwelly.

**GWENNAP**, a parish in the hund. of Kerrier, Cornwall, 3 m. ESE of Redruth. Area 6,565 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,594; in 1831, 8,539; in 1851, 10,465.

The G. district is generally cupriferous. De la Beche states that, in a part of this district, "the country can be considered as little else than a mass of huge fragments cemented together by various mineral substances." Poldice mine, in this p., was one of the most productive tin-mines of early date: according to Hals, it employed, for 40 years together, from 800 to 1,000 men. Borlase says, that the greatest and most sudden gain from mines ever heard of in his time was in 1757, from Wheal Virgin mine in this p. The first fortnight produced £5,700; the next 3 weeks and 2 days, as much as sold for £9,600.

Several of the G. mines, however, afterwards became still more productive. In 1806, when, on account of the high price of copper, the quantity raised considerably exceeded the average, the total produce of the G. mines was 2,962 tons. In 1800, out of 45 copper-mines in Cornwall,—exclusive of tin-mines,—11 were situated in this p.; and of these, 4 produced tin and copper, and 1 silver and copper. In 1817, the United mines here were those which afforded the largest sum (£63,116) for their ores; and in 1818, the value of the ores raised from these mines was £88,541. In 1822, the Consolidated mines, consisting of Wheal Virgin mine and the two adjoining mines, became those whence the copper ores raised afforded the largest return, being in that year £80,311; and they have continued to occupy the chief position in this respect, throughout Cornwall, to the present time. In 1838, these mines produced 19,459 tons of ore, worth £126,211. "During about 20 years, underground-operations in the Consolidated mines, in sinking and driving, mostly in the solid rock for the sole purpose of discovery, have been executed to the extent of more than 55,000 fath., or about 63 m.; at an expense which cannot have fallen short of £300,000." [De la Beche.] For a detailed account of these extensive mines, see *Mining Review*, No. VII., 1835.—The Great adit, as it is termed, through which the waters of numerous mines in G. and near Redruth are discharged, measures about 26,000 fath., or nearly 30 m. in length, the various branches included. "The greatest length to which any branch appears to have been extended from the adit-mouth is at Cardrew mine, measuring about

4,800 fath., or nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. The highest ground it has penetrated is at Wheal Hope, where the adit is 70 fath. deep. This adit is 39 ft. above the level of the sea at high-water in Restonget creek, into which the waters discharged from it flow; its mouth being near Nangiles, in a valley communicating with the creek. The value of assessed property in this p. in 1815 was returned at £18,273; in 1842, at £61,008.

**GWENROW**, a river in Denbighshire, which falls into the Dee below Wrexham.

**GWERNESNEY**, a parish in the co. of Monmouth,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by N of Usk. Area 543 acres. Pop. in 1801, 66; in 1851, 53.

**GWERN-Y-BWLCH**, a township in the p. of Cemmaes, co. of Montgomery, 6 m. SW of Dinas-Mowddu. Pop. in 1831, 522; in 1851, 586.

**GWERSYLT WITH ERTHIG**, a township in the p. of Gresford, co. of Denbigh, 3 m. NNW of Wrexham. Pop. in 1831, 834; in 1851, 1,205.

**GWESTYDD**, a township in the p. of Llanllwchaiarn, co. of Montgomery, 3 m. N of Newtown. Pop. 669. The manufacture of flannel is carried on here.

**GWETTER**, a small seaport of Beluchistan, 40 m. E of Churbar, in N lat.  $25^{\circ} 12'$ , E long.  $61^{\circ} 40'$ . It consists of about 150 mat huts, and a small mud fort. Water is procured by digging in the sand.

**GWILLIMBURY (EAST, WEST, AND NORTH)**, three townships in Upper Canada.—East G. is in the Home district, and contains the vs. of Sharon and Queensville. Pop. in 1842, 1,796.—West G. is in Simcoe district, and adjacent on the E to East G. It contains the vs. of Bradford, Bondhead, and Mid-dietown; and is intersected by Holland river. Pop. 2,702.—North G. is in the Home district, to the E of Lake Simcoe, and N of East G. Pop. 697.

**GWILLY**, a river of Wales, which falls into the Towy at Abergwilly.

**GWINNEAR**, a parish in Cornwall,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by W of Redruth. Area 4,611 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,728; in 1851, 2,635. There are several valuable copper-mines in this p.

**GWITHIAN**, a parish in Cornwall,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Redruth, on the coast of the Bristol channel, and S of the small river G., which falls into St. Ives bay. The church and a great part of the p. were long ago totally overwhelmed with sea-sand, drifted by the winds from the shore. The v. itself has escaped the same fate only by the planting of the sea-rush around it, which has arrested the progress of the sand. Area 2,633 acres. Pop. in 1831, 539; in 1851, 629.

**GWNNWS**, a parish in Cardiganshire, 3 m. W of Tregaron. Pop. in 1831, 919; in 1851, 1,173.

**GWODZIEC**, a small town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. NE of Kolomea.

**GWYDDELWERN**, a parish in Merionethshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by W of Corwen, on the E bank of the Alwen. It includes the hamlets of Cwm, Uwchmynydd, and Uwchafon. Pop. in 1831, 1,577; in 1851, 1,660.

**GWYDIR**, a river of Australia, which rises in elevated land lying in  $31^{\circ}$  S lat., and  $151^{\circ}$  E long., and joins the Peel river in S lat.  $29^{\circ} 30' 27''$ , E long.  $148^{\circ} 13' 20''$ .

**GWYDIR**, a township in the p. of Llanrwst, Carnarvonshire, 1 m. SSW of Llanrwst, on the banks of the Conwy. Pop. in 1831, 376; in 1851, 381.

**GWYDYR BAY**, an inlet on the coast of the Arctic ocean, in N lat.  $70^{\circ} 26'$ , W long.  $148^{\circ} 52'$ .

**GWYNEDD**, a river of Wales, which rises on the S side of Snowden; passes with great rapidity through a wild district, between the stupendous rocks and mountains which separate the cos. of Carnarvon and Merioneth; precipitates itself in a succession of falls at the singular bridge called Port-

Aberglaslyn, which crosses it, and over which is the only road practicable in this rough district; and falls into Cardigan bay.

**GWYNFE**, a hamlet in the p. of Llangadock, co. of Carmarthen, 5 m. SW of Llandovery. Pop. in 1831, 845; in 1851, 1,115.

**GWYNFIL**, a township in the p. of Llanddewi-Brefi, co. of Cardigan, 5 m. SSW of Tregaron. Pop. in 1831, 315; in 1851, 375.

**GWYTHERIN**, a parish in Denbighshire, 6 m. E of Llanrwst. Pop. in 1831, 463; in 1851, 435.

**GWYFFYLLIOG**, a parish in Denbighshire, 5 m. W of Ruthin. Pop. in 1831, 636; in 1851, 609.

**GY**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, 14 m. N of Besancon. Pop. of cant. 12,101; of town, 2,660.

**GYALAR**, a mining-town of Transylvania, in the gesp. of Hunyad, 11 m. S of Deva.

**GYALU**, or **JALMARKT**, a town of Transylvania, on the Kis-Szaamos, 4 m. W of Clausenburg.

**GYARMATH**, a town of Hungary, 20 m. ESE of Levins, in the gesp. of Neograd, near the Erpel. Pop. 4,265.

**GYARUS**, **GHIOURA**, or **JURA**, a barren and almost desolate island in the Grecian archipelago, in N lat.  $37^{\circ} 36' 36''$ , E long.  $24^{\circ} 43' 22''$ . [Gaultier.] It is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length from E to W. It is barren and uninhabited. It was anciently used as a place of banishment for Roman criminals.

**GYE-SUR-SEINE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Aube, 6 m. S by E of Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 1,324.

**GYEMES**, the name of a small river and also of a steep mountain-pass of Transylvania, on the E frontier towards Wallachia.

**GYERES**, a small town of Transylvania, in the co. of Thorda, on the Aranyos.

**GYERGIO**, or **SZENT-MIKLOS**, a neat market-town of Transylvania, the chief place of the district of Csik, belonging to the Szekler regiment. The Armenians, who form the chief part of the pop., carry on here some manufactures of ornamental works of leather. Pop. 5,071.

**GYFFIN**, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 1 m. S of Aber-Conwy. Pop. in 1831, 641; in 1851, 673.

**GYGAEUS**, or **MARMORA**, a lake and village of Anatolia, in the sanjak of Sarukhan, under the parallel of  $28^{\circ}$ , to the N of the Hermus river. The lake is 5 m. in length from NW to SE, and 3 m. at its greatest breadth.—The v. stands on the side of a precipitous mountain overlooking the lake.

**GYKEON**, a small town of Lower Albania, situated at the mouth of the river anciently called Acheron, to the N of Parga.

**GYONGYOS**, a considerable town of Hungary, in the com. of Heves, 44 m. NE of Pest, at the foot of the Matra. Pop. 14,713. It has manufactures of woollen and leather; and a trade in wine and cheese, the produce of the environs.

**GYONGYOS-PATA**, a small town 6 m. W by N of the foregoing.

**GYROW**, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Alwen below Bettus.

**GYSUND**, a narrow strait on the coast of Norway, between the island of Senjen and the main. It affords the only channel of communication from Tromsø and Fimmark to the S districts; the passage around the island being too circuitous and too dangerous, particularly in winter, when the boats repair to the Loffoden fisheries.

**GYULA**, or **JULIA**, a market-town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bekes; near the Weiss-Kürba river, 51 m. E of Czongrad. Pop. 13,751. It consists of two parts, separated by the river, and respectively distinguished as Hungarian G. and German G. Its principal trade is in cattle.



## H

**HAA**, an islet of Scotland, off the N coast of Sutherland,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Far-out-head.

**HAAG**, a town of Upper Austria, in the Hausruck circle, 8 m. WNW of Swanstadt.—Also a town of Lower Austria, 7 m. NW of Steyr, and 10 m. SE of Enz.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 6 m. N of Wasserburg, and 28 m. E of Munich. Pop. in 1838, 870.

**HAAG**. See **HAGUE**.

**HAAGE**, a small town of Hanover, in E. Friesland, 15 m. N of Embden.—Also a large village of Holland, in N. Brabant, 2 m. SW of Breda. Pop. 3,300.

**HAAGEN**, a village of Hanover, on the Diepte, 10 m. N of Bremen.

**HAALAND**, a parish and v. of Norway, in the bail and 15 m. N of Stavanger. Pop. 1,200.

**HAALANGEN-FIELD**, a mountain ridge in Norway, running E and W, under the parallel of  $61^{\circ} 55'$ , between the Ramma river on the N, and the Otta-Soe lake on the S, both head-branches of the Longen river.

**HAAMSTEDE**, a village of Holland, in the island of Schowen, 9 m. WNW of Zierikzee.

**HAAPANIEMI**, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Finland, on the S shore of Lake Haapavesi, 30 m. NW of Nyslott.

**HAAPAVESI**, a lake of Russian Finland, in the S part of the district of Kuopio, to the W of Lake Hankivesi, with which it communicates. It is 12 m. long, and about 9 m. in breadth.

**HAARBURG**. See **HARBURG**.

**HAARDINGEN**. See **HARDINGEN**.

**HAAREN**, two small towns of Prussian Westphalia, one in the co. of Mark, 2 m. E of Hamm; the other in the principality of Paderborn, 3 m. NE of Buren.—Also a town of Hanover, in the principality and 6 m. SE of Meppen.

**HAARKIRCHEN**, a small town of Austria, in the Hausruck circle, 3 m. N of Efferdingen, on the Aschach, a small tributary of the Danube.

**HAARLEM**, **HAERLEM**, or **HAERLEM**, a city of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, on the river Spaarne or Spaar, about 2 m. from the sea. It communicates with Amsterdam, Leyden, and the lake of H., by several navigable canals, and with Amsterdam and Leyden by railway also; being  $13\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the former, and  $24\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the latter, by railway. Its pop. amounts to nearly 25,000. Though a clean orderly town, and not ill-built, H. is not equal to Leyden and some other towns of Holland in the spaciousness of its streets. It was formerly a place of strength, but the ramparts are now converted into public promenades of great extent and thickly planted with trees. A number of canals traverse the town in different directions; some of them, bordered with trees, add considerably to the beauty of the place. Among the public edifices are the stadthouse, an elegant building at the extremity of the market-place, containing a valuable collection of pictures; a mansion or palace of the royal family; and several charitable institutions. The number of churches, great and small, is 15. The principal one, that of St. Bavon, is said to be the largest in Holland, and contains a collection of antiquities of the time of the

Crusades, with an organ considered one of the largest and most perfect instruments of the kind in the world. This organ is the grand attraction in H. to travellers. The other objects of interest are the town library, the anatomical theatre, and the botanical garden. The only literary institutions here are, an academy of sciences founded in 1752, and an horticultural society. The former possesses a valuable museum.—Jewellery, cotton, linen, damasks, velvets, silk-stuffs, thread, and ribbons, constitute the chief articles of manufacture; but these manufactures have declined with the pop. of the city, which two centuries ago amounted to 50,000; those of fine linen, lace, and woollen cloths are said to be reviving. H. has long been celebrated for its bleaching-grounds; and the whiteness of its linen is noted throughout Europe. It still carries on an extensive traffic in flower-roots, particularly tulips, jonquils, and hyacinths.—The most conspicuous event in the history of H. was the dreadful siege which it sustained from the Spaniards in 1573. It held out for eight months, but was at last obliged to surrender; when the besiegers indulged in every kind of excess. Lawrence Coster, supposed by many to be the true inventor of the art of printing, was a native of this place. A copy of the first book printed by him, the 'Speculum Humanæ Salvationis,' is preserved in the town-house.—The environs of H. want only hills to perfect the beauty of the scenery. The route from H. to Amsterdam runs along an "embankment, which serves at once as highway and dike, and is made of prodigious strength, to contain the broad canal on one side, and repel the floods of the Haarlemmermeer on the other. To the l. of the canal is the railway, which serves as a bank where there was none previously. It is formed of long bundles of willow-rods, laid alternately lengthwise and crosswise, one above the other, and crowned with a bed of ballast to bear the sleepers. Thus the railway is carried through the shallow water which formerly overspread the narrow strip of land between the Het-Y or Ey—the arm of the Zuyder-zee on which Amsterdam is built—and the canal. All three,—the rail, canal, and road,—run in straight parallel lines about 16 m. from one town to the other, with the exception of a short break at Halfwege. Look back when you will for more than half the route, you see the huge church of St. Bavon looming darkly in the distance. At the v. just mentioned the waters of the Meer and the Het-Y come together, and are only kept apart by strong gates and sluices. The difference in height of the two is several feet. There is a portage here, and travellers by canal have to get out of the boat, and walk from one end of the street to the other to resume their journey in either direction."

**HAARLEM CREEK**, a narrow channel which stretches from the Hudson, under Kingsbridge-heights, into Long Island sound, in the state of New York, U. S., giving to the Manhattan territory its insular character.

**HAARLEM (LAKE OF)**, or **HAERLEMMER MEER**, a once extensive lake of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, about 14 m. long, and nearly as many broad, presenting an area of 70,000 sq. acres. It lies between Leyden, Haarlem, and Amsterdam;

was navigable throughout; and communicated with the Zuyder-zee through the Het-Y. Its depth before the present draining operations commenced was 12½ ft. The drainage of this lake, which was decided upon in 1839, and is at present being executed, is one of the greatest undertakings of the kind in Europe. This lake was on all sides carefully banked; and the annual expense incurred in keeping up these banks was from £4,000 to £5,000. In the 16th cent. this collection of water only extended over 14,500 acres; but it gradually spread over the surrounding low country, and, it has been calculated, encroached every year upon 235 acres of land. After having in this way overspread 70,000 acres, its entire drainage was decided upon in 1839. The mass of water to be drawn off was about 13,500,000 cubic rods. The following is the mode in which this drainage is being effected. A canal 143½ ft. wide, 6½ ft. deep, and 13,275 rods long, has been formed between two parallel ring dykes. Into this channel the lake is drained by 6 steam-engines, each of 200 horse-power, and then conducted through three sluices into the main sea, viz.—through the sluice Katwyk into the German sea; and through the sluices of Speindam and Mulweg into the Zuyder-zee. The canal was begun on the 6th May, 1840, and completed in 1845. It was long undecided whether steam-engines or wind-mills should be employed, but at last steam-engines were determined upon. The object being not merely to drain the lake, but to prevent the water re-collecting, as the bottom so gained for cultivation is lower than the surrounding country, two strong dykes or dams were necessary to prevent the return. The annual drainage of the lake was calculated at 54,000,000 tons, of which 20,000,000 tons would require to be lifted in the course of one or two months in some seasons. Holland maintains 9,000 water-mills, at an annual expense of 3,600,000 dollars, besides the formation and support of the dykes, estimated at 2,133,333 dollars, to keep its surface clear of inundations. The drainage of the H. lake is a government undertaking; and it has been calculated that the ground so gained will cover the expenses. In the budget for 1850, these expenses are stated at £666,666. It is intended to leave not more than 700 acres under water; and the reclaimed ground will, it is expected, sell for about £7 per acre. The cost of reclaiming will be £3 per acre.

**HAAR-SEE**, a lake of Switzerland, in the cant. and 18 m. NNE of Zurich.

**HAASE**. See **HASE**.

**HAASTRECHT**, a large village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 3 m. E of Gouda, on the l. bank of the Yssel. Pop. 1,385.

**HABA (LA)**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. E of Madrid. Pop. 3,020. It has woollen manufactories.

**HABACH**, a small town of Upper Carniola, 4 m. from Laybach.

**HABAEI**, a group of islets off the Dankali coast of Abyssinia, in N lat. 14° 15'.

**HABAI ISLES**, a group of low islets in the S. Pacific, 60 m. SW of Vavan, to which they are subject. They have a pop. of from 4,000 to 5,000. In one called Tofoa is an active volcano about 2,800 ft. in height. Another called Koa is a perfect cone about 5,000 ft. in alt.

**HABAS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. of Pouillon, 10 m. S of Dax. Pop. 2,000.

**HABASEH**, a village of Lower Egypt, on the borders of the desert, 13 m. NE of Balbeis.

**HABAT**. See **GHAIR**.

**HABAY**, a town of Luxemburg, in the cant. and 4 m. NNE of Etale, on the l. bank of the Rulle. It

consists of two sections.—H. la-Neuve, pop. 1,494; and H. la-Vieille, pop. 1,013.

**HABBERLEY**, a parish in Shropshire, 9 m. SW of Shrewsbury. Area 795 acres. Pop. in 1831, 128; in 1851, 144.

**HABELSCHWERT**, or **BISTRICE**, a circle and small town of Prussian Silesia, in the co. of Glatz, on a height at the confluence of the Weistritz and the Neisse, 11 m. S of Glatz. Pop. of town 2,760. It is walled.—The circle is very mountainous, and embraces some of the highest points of the Sudetes.

**HABENDORF (NIEDER)**, a village of Bohemia, 32 m. N of Jung-Bunzlau, on the r. bank of the Neisse.

**HABER**, a small town of Bohemia, 11 m. S by E of Czeslau. There is a mineral spring in the vicinity.

**HABERGHAM-EAVES**, a township in the p. of Whalley, in Lancashire, near the river Calder and the Lancaster canal, 7 m. NE of Blackburn; 2 m. SW of Burnley. Area 4,007 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,817; in 1851, 12,549. There are extensive cotton and woollen mills, and calico printing-works in this township.

**HABERSHAM**, a co. in the N part of Georgia, U. S. Area 760 sq. m. Pop. 7,961. The cap. is Clarksville.

**HABESH**. See **ABYSSINIA**.

**HABIBA**, an islet in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Algiers, 12 m. NE of Cape Figalo.

**HABICHTS-WALD**, a woody ridge in Hesse-Cassel, to the W of Cassel, connected on the N with the Reinhardt-Wald, and running S 12 m.

**HABID (WADI-EL)**, a river of Morocco, descending from the NW flank of the High Atlas, and flowing into the Morbeya, on the l. bank, after a NNW course of 90 m.

**HABITZHEIM**, a village of Hesse, in the district of Breubert. Pop. 800.

**HABOST**, a town of Seistan, in Persia, 160 m. SE of Zareng.

**HABROUGH**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. NW of Great Grimsby. Area 2,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 313; in 1851, 368.

**HABSBURG**, a village and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 2 m. SW of Brugg, on the Wülpselberg, near the r. bank of the Aar, with the ruins of a castle the original seat of the reigning family of Austria.

**HABSHEIM**, a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhine, 11 m. NNW of Huningen, and 9 m. NNE of Altkirch, on the Strasburg railway. Pop. 1,690.

**HABTON (GREAT AND LITTLE)**, two townships in the p. of Kirkby-Misperton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. NW of New Malton. Area of Great H. 1,700 acres. Pop. in 1851, 181. Area of Little H. 444 acres. Pop. 57.

**HABUR**, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, 12 m. SW of Shamir.

**HACANA MOUNTAINS**, a ridge in the central part of the island of Cuba, extending in an irregular line E and W 126 m., and from N to S 25 m. They present generally a naked appearance. Their chief vegetation consists of the sweet pea, the myrtle-leaved vine, a species of aloe, and the night-blowing cereus.

**HACCONBY**, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. NNE of Bourn. Area 3,220 acres. Pop. 454.

**HACCOURT**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 7 m. NE of Liege. Pop. 1,212.

**HACEBY**, a parish of Lincolnshire, 7 m. E of Grantham. Area 705 acres. Pop. in 1831, 66; in 1851, 79.

**HACHA**, a province of New Granada, formerly of considerable extent, but now much reduced in extent. It has the Atlantic ocean on the N, and

Lake Maracaibo on the E. Pop. in 1836, 14,801, and about 8,000 Independent Indians. It is divided into 9 departments.—Also a river in the same prov., which descends from the Sierra-de-Santa-Martha; has a course from S to N of 120 m.; and enters the Atlantic in N lat.  $11^{\circ} 31' 30''$ .—Also a small town, at the mouth of the river of the same name.

HACHAMPU, a town in the kingdom of Corea, near the r. bank of the Toumen, in N lat.  $42^{\circ} 40'$ ; E long.  $130^{\circ} 25'$ .

HACHEN, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, 28 m. W of Brilon. Pop. 550.

HACHENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, in the Westerwald, 17 m. E of Coblenz. Pop. 1,538. Iron is wrought in the vicinity.

HACHERO, a village of Nubia, on the l. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 50 m. N of Sennaar.

HACHESTON, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. N of Wickham-Market. Area 1,726 acres. Pop. in 1831, 549; in 1851, 510.

HACHI, or HUANCHU, a town of Sungaria, in the division of Ili, near Mount Huanchu.

HACHID-ET-BEKIL, a district of Arabia, in the N part of Yemen, between  $15^{\circ} 17'$  and  $18^{\circ}$  N lat.

HACHMUHLEN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 9 m. SW of Hanover, on the r. bank of the Hamel. Pop. 350.

HACKAS, a small town of Sweden, in Jemtland, 21 m. S of Ostersund.

HACKEN, or HAGGEN, a mountain of Switzerland, near the centre of the cant. of Schweitz, a part of the chain which separates the valley of the Muto from that of Sil. It has an alt. of 6,400 ft.; and is traversed by the road from Schweitz to En-siedeln.

HACKENSACK, a village in the co. of Bergen, in the state of New Jersey, 14 m. N by W of New York, on the W side of a river of the same name, which rises in Rockland lake, and flows in a S course of 40 m. to Newark bay. Pop. of v. 1,000.

HACKETSTOWN, a parish and village in cos. Carlow and Wicklow. Area of p. 11,616 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,434; in 1851, 3,522.—The v. is 8 m. SE of Baltinglass. Pop. 790. It was furiously attacked in the year 1798 by a body of insurgents, who were repulsed with great loss.

HACKETTSTOWN, a small town of Warren co., in New Jersey, U. S., on the NW side of Musconetang river, 56 m. NNE of Philadelphia.

HACKFORD, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. WNW of Wymondham. Area 754 acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1851, 255.

HACKFORD-BY-REEPHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 7 m. WSW of Aylesham. Pop. in 1831, 698; in 1851, 712.

HACKFORTH, a township in the p. of Hornby, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S of Catterick. Pop. in 1831, 142; in 1851, 145.

HACKING, a village of Lower Austria, on the Vienne river, near Vienna. Pop. 200.

HACKINGTON, a parish in Kent, 2 m. N of Canterbury. Area 1,984 acres. Pop. in 1831, 436; in 1851, 532.

HACKLESTON, a hamlet in the p. of Northamptonshire, 5½ m. SE by S of Northampton. Pop. 497.

HACKMYS, a parish in cos. Cork and Limerick. Area 2,312 acres. Pop. in 1851, 359.

HACKNESS (CAPE), a cape of Scotland, on the SE coast of Shapinsay, in N lat.  $58^{\circ} 53'$ .—Also a p. and v. in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. W by N of Scarborough, on the Derwent. Area 9,857 acres. Pop. in 1831, 749; in 1851, 668.

HACKNEY, a parish in the hund. of Ossulstone, co. of Middlesex, 3 m. NE by N of St. Paul's cathedral, London, intersected by the Lea navigation,

III.

and the Regent's canal. It is divided into three districts: viz. Hackney-St.-Johns, S. Hackney, and W. Hackney; and contains the hamlets or villages of Hackney, including Mare-street and Church-street; Homerton, Lower and Upper; Clapton, Dalston, Stamford-hill, Shacklewell, part of Stoke-Newington, and most part of Kingsland. Area 3,300 acres. Pop. in 1801, 12,730; in 1831, 31,047; in 1851, 53,589. By the rapid increase of buildings around the metropolis, H. has become so connected with it as to form its NE suburb. It was one of the earliest favourite country-residences for the citizens of London; and is supposed to have given name to 'hackney coaches,' these having been first established for the purpose of accommodating the residents at H. in passing to and from the city. The chief branches of manufactures carried on here are the preparation of colours, dyeing, calico-printing, and calendering, and the making of optical glasses. The lands in the vicinity are occupied by brick-makers, dairymen, and nurserymen. There are several splendid nurseries, green-houses, hot-houses, &c., with one of the finest collections of exotic plants in England. The London Orphan asylum, situated at Clapton in this p., is a valuable institution. The Homerton academy for the education of Congregational or Independent ministers, originated in 1769; and is now consolidated with the Hoxton and Highbury academies into one college, for which a handsome range of buildings is erecting at St. John's Wood. The Hackney poor-law union comprehends 2 parishes, embracing an area of 6 sq. m.; with a pop., in 1831, of 34,527; in 1851, of 58,424. Expenditure on the poor of this district in 1839, £10,378 4s.; in 1847, £12,160.

HACKTHORNE, a parish in the co. and 7 m. NNE of Lincoln. Area 2,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 244; in 1851, 258.

HACKWELL, a parish in Essex, 2 m. NW of Rochford. Area 1,353 acres. Pop. in 1831, 329; in 1851, 349.

HACQUEVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure, 6 m. NE of Andelys.

HACSFELD, a small town of Hungary, in the com. of Torontal, 27 m. W of Temesvar.

HAD (EL), a town of Algiers, at the confluence of the Mina and the Shelliff, 50 m. ENE of Oran.

HAD (RAS-AL), a low sandy point on the SE coast of Arabia, in N lat.  $22^{\circ} 3'$ . The mountains at the back of this cape are about 6,000 ft. high, and form a chain called Jebel-Hathera, as far as the Devil's Gap and Kariat.

HADAJA, a town of Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, near the source of the Mulluvia. It was long deserted, but has been repeopled by a colony of Arabs.

HADAMAR, a town of the duchy of Nassau, 15 m. SW of Dillenburg. Pop. 2,184.

HADAU, a small town of Bavaria, 17 m. W of Straubing.

HADAWI, a village in Abyssinia, 30 m. S of Arkiko.

HADDAM, a town of Connecticut, U. S., on the W side of Connecticut river, 80 m. SW of Boston. Pop. 2,599.

HADDENHAM, a parish in the co. of Cambridge, 6 m. SW of Ely. Area 8,912 acres. Pop. 2,118.—Also a p. of Buckinghamshire, 6 m. SSW of Aylesbury. Area 3,150 acres. Pop. 1,703.

HADDESSA, a mountain of Tunis, at the extremity of Lake Lowdeah. It is entirely composed of salt of a peculiar quality, of a red or violet colour, and hard and solid as stone.

HADDINGTON, a parish, and the county-town of East Lothian or Haddingtonshire, situated in a plain on the l. bank of the river Tyne, 16 m. E of



Edinburgh by the high road. Its principal street is broad and spacious, and contains a few good houses. The chief trade of the town consists in supplying the rich agricultural district around it. The second grain market in Scotland in point of sales, is held here every Friday. The town is connected by a branch railway 5 m. in length with the North British railway. Pop. in 1841, 2,786; in 1851, 2,887. Of the public buildings the parish-church is the most remarkable. It is a large and venerable structure, 210 ft. long from E to W; 110 ft. broad in the transept; and 65 ft. broad in the choir. The great tower and choir are unroofed and in ruins; but the W end has been repaired in good taste, and forms the parish-church. The town-house and county-hall are handsome buildings. Connected with the town, by a bridge of 4 arches across the Tyne, is a suburb called Nungate. About 1½ m. to the E of the town, near the l. bank of the Tyne, stood the abbey of H., founded in 1778, at which the parliament was convened in 1548, which gave consent to Queen Mary's marriage with the dauphin of France. The burgh unites with Dunbar, Jedburgh, Lauder, and North Berwick, in sending a representative to parliament. Electors in 1840, 198; in 1848, 200.—The area of the p. is about 20 sq. m., of which nearly the whole is arable, except a few unimportant patches on the summits of the Garleton hills, a small ridge lying between the town of H. and the level district stretching to the S coast of the frith of Forth. Pop. in 1831, 5,883; in 1851, 5,525.—H. gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to the descendants of the Hamiltons of Innerwick, remote kinsmen of the ducal family of Hamilton.

**HADDINGTON**, a township in the p. of Awbourne, Lincolnshire, 7½ m. SSW of Lincoln. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1851, 125.

**HADDINGTON** (MOUNT), a mountain on the coast of the recently discovered Antarctic continent, in S lat. 64° 12', W long. 58° 2'. It rises precipitously from the coast, in three horizontal volcanic terraces, to an alt. of 7,050 ft.—*Ross*.

**HADDINGTON** (PORT), a harbour on the SW coast of the island of Pa-chung-san, one of the Meiko-Shima group, in the Chinese sea, in N lat. 24° 26', E long. 124° 5'.

**HADDINGTONSHIRE**, or **EAST LOTHIAN**, an important and beautiful county in the SE of Scotland; bounded on the NW and N by the frith of Forth; on the NE by the German ocean; on the SE and S by Berwickshire; and on the W by Mid-Lothian. The co. stretches between 55° 46' 10" and 56° 4' N lat., and 2° 8' and 2° 49' W long. Along the frith of Forth to North Berwick it extends 15½ m.; thence along the ocean till it touches Berwickshire, 16½ m.; in a chord from the E to the W point of its contact with Berwickshire it extends 25 m.; and from the S to the N points of its contact with Mid-Lothian, 13 m. Its superficial area is variously computed at 224, 250, and 280 sq. m. The highest computation, though probably beyond the truth, seems to have been made with the most care, and upon the best authority. The co. consists of highlands and lowlands, each broadly and distinctly marked in its features, and both stretching E and W with an exposure to the N. The highland or S district is part of the broad but comparatively low Lammermoor range, which, coming off at an acute divergency from the middle of the lofty chain intersecting the SW of Scotland, runs E by Soutra to the sea. In their more upland regions, the hills of this district are chiefly brown heaths, fit only to be used as a sheep-walk; but as they descend toward the plain they become capable of cultivation, and yield a fair though generally a late return to the labours of the husband-

man. In height, form, and appearance,—though Spartleton-hill, one of their summits, rises 1,615 ft. above the level of the sea,—they are rather a wide stretch of upland moor, than either a chainwork or a congeries of mountains, and, apart from their deep solitude and their pastoral character, possess few of the bold or wild features of the properly Highland districts of Scotland. The surface, while generally though very gently declining from the foot of the Lammermoors to the frith of Forth, is sufficiently broken and swollen to be relieved from the tameness of aspect distinctive of a plain, and has its elevations lifted up in such softness of form and picturesqueness of variety, as to retain, in the strictest sense, a Lowland character. Along the centre and toward the W limit of the co. the rich vale of the Tyne comes down with a gentle slope from the hills, and forms a long, beautiful, and thoroughly cultivated broad stripe, stretching E and W. On the N side of this vale, a low swelling hilly range comes down from Mid-Lothian, runs E to the p. of Haddington, and there, after having gradually sunk till it is almost lost in the plain, rises again in the more marked but simply hilly and soft form of the Garleton range, and runs several miles farther to the E. North of the Garleton hills is another stretch of plain, extending its length E and W; and between this and the N angle of the co., a low or moundish ridge, rising at Gulane, stretches E to the N division of the p. of Whitekirk. Beyond this ridge North Berwick law lifts, singly from the plain, its beautifully conical form 800 ft. above the level of the sea; from the bosom of the sea itself rises the remarkable and commanding form of the Bass; and away in the plain which stretches from the foot of the Lammermoors, rises, 8 m. due S from North Berwick law, a rival to that beautiful hill as to both form and position, in the solitary cone called Taprain law. H., owing to its geographical position and its limited extent, has few waters of any description, and none of considerable magnitude. The Tyne, entering it as a mere rill on the W, and traversing the whole width of its lowlands to the sea at Tynningham, is the only stream which can in any sense claim the name of river. Several burns or rivulets, from among the many which rise in the Lammermoors, either flow down upon the Tyne, or flow through the whole lowlands in independent courses to the sea. The only inland sheets of water of any extent are Presmennan and Danskine lochs,—the former is a recent artificial formation.

*Geology.*] The co., in its upland or Lammermoor division, is geologically composed of the transition strata,—chiefly those of aquatic formation; and in its lowlands, except in a few localities where trap-rock has been forced up to the surface through the entire intermediate strata, consists of the various and alternating strata of the secondary formation. Old red sandstone, superincumbent on the transition strata, looks out at various places on the coast, and flanks the Lammermoor hills over their whole range, and bears aloft limestone, coal, fire-clay, ironstone, shales, clay, and all the alternating strata of sandstone distinctive of the old red sandstone basis. Coal, in continuation of the Mid-Lothian coal-field, and co-extensive with the northern half of the W frontier, stretches eastward through the ps. of Prestons, Tranent, Ormiston, Fensclath, and Gladenair. But toward the extremity of the last p., and on its entering Haddington, it becomes so interrupted with dykes and so thin in the seam as not to repay the cost of mining. So early as the year 1200 coal was discovered and worked on their lands of Prestonsgrange by the monks of Newbattle. Limestone in great abundance and of prime quality is so generally met with as nowhere to be undiscoverable within a longer interval than 5 or 6 m.; and it is in general from 12 to 14 ft. in thickness, and so level and near the surface as to be procurable at a moderate cost. Clay ironstone, suitable for smelting, was several years ago worked at Gulane; but, though occurring there and in some other spots in considerable quantity, it has ceased to attract notice, or to be treated as an article of value. A large portion of the low lands between Edinburgh and Haddington is composed of till, or the argillaceous detritus of glaciers, interspersed with pebbles.

*Agriculture.*] Against the middle of the 17th

cent., improvements had so far advanced in this co. that the English soldiers who entered Scotland with Cromwell in 1650, were astonished to find in E. Lothian "the greatest plenty of corn they ever saw, not one of the fields being fallow." The era of georgic improvement, however, began about the period of the Union, in 1707. In 1740, the potato was introduced, and in 1783 the first turnips were sown in drill. In 1776, when 40 years of progressive improvements elapsed, every agricultural practice had been attempted in East Lothian which the most intelligent could think of as beneficial. All the younger farmers had adopted the mode of intermixing broad-leaved plants with white-corn crops. They still, however, worked their ploughs with four horses; and, in not a few particulars on which more modern advances in science were destined to throw light, were materially inferior, in their notions and professional practice, to their highly intelligent successors of the present day.—Great care has been used by the pastoral farmers of the Lammermoors to improve the breed of their stock as to both wool and carcass. The Cheviot breed greatly predominates, being generally preferred on account of the superior value of the wool. In the lowlands, the fattening of stock of all sorts for the shambles has long been an object of attention, and essentially figures in the economy of every regularly conducted farm.—This co. owes its agricultural superiority, not wholly, nor even, perhaps, in a chief degree, to the advantageousness of its situation and its soil. Having throughout a N exposure, it seems averted from the sun's rays, and exposed to the fierce and chilling blasts which proceed from the shores of the Baltic. The soil also—though upon the coast, and in a variety of localities, consisting of a light loam, or of a loamy admixture—is in general of that sort in which clay predominates. Yet, in point of climate, the lowlands are highly favoured. In winter, snow, though brought down by winds in every point, from the W round by the N to the E, seldom lies many days. Spring, is, in general, dry, with only occasional severe showers of hail or rain from the NE. During the whole of May, the winds usually blow from some point to the N, with a bright sun, and a dry, keen, penetrating air. During the summer and autumn, the only rainy points are from the S and the E; and the district is little acquainted with those heavy falls of rain, brought from the Atlantic by westerly winds, which so frequently deluge the W parts of Scotland. Wheat is its staple produce, and is cultivated chiefly in its white variety, but to a considerable extent, also, in its red.

*Manufactures.* Haddingtonshire appears to have so entirely exhausted its energies on agriculture as to have had little strength left for a successful attempt at manufacture. In a few instances, it has threatened competition with the manufacturing districts of the kingdom, and endeavoured to reap fruit from its advantageous position on the seaboard and on a coal-field; but it has uniformly failed. Repeated and even prolonged efforts to naturalize a woollen manufacture in the town of Haddington, have left no other memorial than the records of them in history. In the p. of Salton alone was the earliest manufactory in Britain for the weaving of Hollands, the first bleachfield belonging to the British Linen company, the earliest manufacture of decorticated or pot-barley, and also a paper-mill, and a starch-work; but all these have disappeared. The only noticeable existing manufactures in the co. are the ancient and extensive one of salt in the ps. of Tranent and of Prestonpans, a small remnant in the latter p. of a once flourishing and extensive manufactory of pottery, two or three foundries, two or

three distilleries, a few tanyards, and one or two establishments for the manufacture of bone-dust.

*Roads.* So late as thirty years after the Union, this co., in common with the contiguous part of Mid-Lothian, was so deficient in facilities of communication, that it was the work of a winter's day to drive a coach with four horses from the town of H. to Edinburgh. Now, however, no district in Scotland is provided with roads more commodiously laid out, or maintained in a state of better repair. One good line of post-road runs along the whole coast of the frith of Forth E to North-Berwick; another runs S from Dirleton to Haddington; another—the great mail line between Edinburgh and London—runs along the whole breadth of the county E through Haddington to Dunbar, and then along the coast till it enters Berwickshire; another leaves the former at Tranent, and passes through Salton and Gifford, and over the Lammermoor hills, to Dunse; another, the post-road between Edinburgh and Lanark, intersects the SW wing of the country at South. The North British railway, starting from the North bridge in Edinburgh, on entering this co. takes a direction about midway between Prestonpans and Tranent, to the S of Seaton and N of Ballencraig; then curves round to the N, through the village of East-Fortune, whence it is directed to the v. of Linton, intersecting the turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Dunbar. Leaving Linton, the line crosses the Tyne and passes on to Dunbar; whence it proceeds by an embankment 1 m. in length, the centre part being crossed by a viaduct 600 yds. in length, and 65 ft. in height; the Bell-water requires a bridge 88 ft. in height and 100 yds. in length. The line continues in a direction towards Bowerhouses, where a branch is proposed to Dunbar, of rather more than 2 miles in length. Between the 27th and 28th miles from Leith-walk, the Spott-burn is crossed by a bridge 50 yds. long and 47 ft. high, and the Dry-burn by a viaduct to Innerwick and Branxton, and to the SW of Cockburnspath.—A branch line passing off at the Longniddry station, proceeds to the co. town of H.; and another branch line passes off a little beyond Drem to the town of North Berwick on the coast.

*Statistics.* Haddingtonshire comprehends 24 *quoad civilia* parishes, and the two presbyteries of Haddington and Dunbar, in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. It has the three royal burghs of H., Dunbar, and North Berwick; and the towns or villages of Prestonpans, Tranent, Cockenzie, Gifford, Salton, East-Linton, Dirleton, Aberlady, Belhaven, Ormiston, Stenton, Longniddry, Gullane, &c. The co. sends one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 740; in 1848, 674. The valued rent in 1674, was £168,873 Scots; the valued rental of the lands, in 1811, was £180,654 sterling, and of the houses, £6,870; the annual value of the real rent, as assessed in 1815, was £251,126; and in 1843, £253,271.—The parochial schools, in 1834, were 30; and attended by a minimum of 682 scholars, and a maximum of 1,656. The non-parochial schools, in the same year, were 51; conducted by 55 teachers; and attended by a minimum of 473 scholars, and a maximum of 1,642.—Pop. in 1801, 29,986; in 1811, 31,057; in 1821, 35,127; in 1831, 36,145; in 1841, 35,886; in 1851, 36,386. The annual rate of increase per cent. in 50 years, from 1801 to 1851, has been 0.32.

*History.* When the Romans invaded Scotland, the great tribe of the British *Ottadini* inhabited the lowlands of East-Lothian. At the end of a cent., after the departure of the Romans, a Teutonic people came from the settlement of a kingdom on the S of the Tweed, to seek on the banks of the Tyne an enlargement of their territories. The Saxons, after having obtained the ascendancy, were occasionally, after the battle of Drumcrichton, annoyed by incursions of the Picts; they were next, after the suppression of the Pictish dominion, overpowered by the Scots; and eventually, in 1020, they and their territory were ceded by their Northumbrian superior to the Scottish king. In the reigns of David I. Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, the town of Haddington and its environs were special objects of royal attention and favour. Except during the devastating inroad of John of England in 1216, H. suffered little from foreign or domestic hostilities till the wars of the succession. From the battle of Bannockburn, or the early part of the 14th cent., till 1433, the history of H.—an almost continuous narrative of warlike enterprises and machinations and miseries—is nearly identical with that of the Earls of Dunbar. After the majority of James IV., and during the reign of James V., the county, as to its domestic affairs, enjoyed quiet. In 1544, the English, on their return from the siege of Leith, burned and razed the castle of Seaton, and reduced to ashes the towns of H. and Dunbar. In 1648, Lord Gray advanced from strong positions in which Somerset, the previous year, had left him on the border, and took the castle of Yester, fortified and garrisoned the town of H., and wasted the county by every mode of inveterate hostility. In 1653, it was the

theatre of the great conflict by which Cromwell became temporary master of Scotland: See DUNBAR. No further event of note occurs, except the battle of Preston, fought in 1745, between Prince Charles Edward and the royal troops: See PRESTONPARK.

**HADDISCOE**, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. NNE of Beccles. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 383; in 1841, 424; in 1851, 420.

**HADDLESEY**, a chapelry in the p. of Birkin, W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 196; in 1841, 216; in 1851, 230.

**HADDLESEY (West)**, a township in the p. of Birkin, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SW of Selby. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 296; in 1851, 228.

**HADDON**, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 3 m. NW by N of Stilton. Area 1,214 acres. Pop. in 1831, 130; in 1841, 121; in 1851, 126.

**HADDON (East)**, a parish in the co. of Northampton, 7½ m. NW of Northampton. Area 2,572 acres. Pop. in 1831, 644; in 1851, 650.

**HADDON (West)**, a parish of Northamptonshire, 8 m. NE of Daventry. Area 2,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 909; in 1851, 989.

**HADDONFIELD**, a small town of Newton co., in New Jersey, U. S., 9 m. SE by E of Philadelphia.

**HADDON HALL**, or **HADDON GRANGE**, an ancient castellated mansion, with an adjoining hamlet, in the p. of Bakewell, co. of Derby, about 2 m. SW of Chatsworth, 12 m. W of Ambergate station on the North Midland railway, and 1 m. from Rowsley station on the Manchester and Midland Junction railway. It stands on an eminence of limestone rock, curiously imbedded with other strata, on the E bank of the river Wye. It is considered to be one of the most complete residences of feudal times now remaining in England, and presents an interesting study to the historian and antiquary. Although a castellated building, it was never intended for military purposes.

**HADELN**, a district of Hanover, at the mouth of the Elbe, forming a part of the prov. of Bremen. It is intersected from S to N by the Medem; has on its confines the territory of Hamburg; and contains about 150 sq. m., with a pop. of 20,059. It is a highly fertile tract of land, cultivated with greater industry and skill than any other district of the kingdom; but subject to inundation from the Elbe. Its cap. is Ottendorf.

**HADEQUIS**, a village of Morocco, 30 m. ESE of Mogadore.

**HADERSDORF**, a small town of Lower Austria, near the Klein-Kamp, 28 m. NW of Vienna. Pop. 771.—Also a village of Lower Austria, 5 m. W of Vienna, chiefly remarkable for a magnificent funeral monument erected to General Laudon, who had a castle here.

**HADERSLEV**, or **HADERSLEBEN**, a district of the Danish dominions, forming the N part of Sleswick, 680 sq. m. in extent, and containing 35,000 inhabitants.—Also a town, the cap. of the district, situated on a bay of the Little Belt, 24 m. E of Ribe, in N lat. 55° 15' 15". Pop. in 1840, 6,200. It has a harbour for small vessels only, and some trade; but the principal means of its support is the ferrying and transit trade from Sleswick to the island of Funen.

**HADFIELD**, a township in the p. of Glossop, in Derbyshire, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 12½ m. from Manchester, and 18½ m. from Sheffield. Pop. in 1831, 1,270; in 1851, 1,939, chiefly employed in cotton factories.

**HADHAM (Great)**, a parish of Hertfordshire, 4 m. SW of Bishop's Stortford. Area 4,457 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,288; in 1851, 1,264.

**HADHAM (Little)**, a parish of Hertfordshire, 4 m. W of Bishop's Stortford. Area 3,068 acres. Pop. in 1831, 878; in 1851, 878.

**HADHAZ**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of

Szabolcs, 10 m. N of Debreczin. Pop. 3,700, chiefly Haiducks.

**HADID (JEREL-EL)**, a mountain of Morocco, between the l. bank of the Tensift and the coast.

**HADIE**, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, 16 m. E of Beit-el-Fakieh. It has a considerable traffic in coffee.

**HADISAH**, or **HADIDA**, an island in the Euphrates, 49½ m. by the stream below Anah, and 28½ m. SE in a direct line. It contains a town of about 400 houses, built on the ruins of the ancient *Hadish*. The river at this place has an average width of 300 yds., with a depth of 18 ft., and a current of 4 knots per hour when swollen.

**HADJAR**, a town of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, district of Hamdan, 12 m. W of Sana.

**HADJAR-EL-HAMAR**, a village of Algiers, 27 m. SW of Constantina.

**HADJAR-SILSILI**, or **JEREL-SILSILI**, a rocky pass in the valley of the Nile, in Upper Egypt, in N lat. 24° 38'. The rocks at this place overhang the river, which flows between them with a rapid current, and is about 1,700 ft. wide. On either shore are extensive quarries of sandstone, from which were drawn the materials of many of the magnificent edifices of ancient Egypt. "The mountains which separate the valley of the Nile from the Arabian and Libyan deserts on the E and W," says Dr. Olin, "here approach each other so nearly as only to leave room for the passage of the river between them,—a passage which seems to have been opened at first by the floods, or by some great convulsion. The rocks rise precipitously on either bank to the height of perhaps 60 ft. At a small distance above and below this point the slope is more gentle, and affords a good landing for boats. The mountain rises immediately from the top of the bank; and it seems that the great facility thus afforded for removing the stone from its native bed to the boats without any land-carriage, and for its transportation on the river, was the peculiar recommendation of these quarries. The mountain is composed of sandstone of a light grey colour, easily wrought, but compact and very durable. It is apparently of the same quality as that found in other parts of this range of mountains. The principal excavations are on the E side of the river, and from these were taken the immense masses employed in constructing the temples of Upper Egypt. Some quarries were wrought at an elevation not much above the river at high water; others are nearer to the summit of the mountain, which, for an extent of several miles, is cut into yawning chasms and high threatening precipices, that, in their dimensions and variety of forms, mimic the sublime workmanship of Nature. As the stone immediately on the bank of the river was porous, and less adapted to architectural purposes, passages were cut through these useless masses into the heart of the mountain. I did not measure these avenues, but am sure that several of them are nearly half-a-mile in length, by 50 or 60 ft. wide, and 80 ft. deep. Their sides are perpendicular or overhanging. These are the only approaches to the quarries, in which they terminate, and which extend in various directions into the bowels of the mountain, constituting an immense labyrinth of excavations. Few subterranean caverns were made. I saw none of any considerable extent. The sides of the excavations are perpendicular, and exhibit in every part the marks of the chisel. The stone is not stratified, so that every separate mass had to be cut, not split out of its bed. The softness of the rock rendered this an easy operation. Many large masses remain as they were left by the workmen, nearly separated from the mountain, and all the processes of quarrying are plainly exhibited. No use seems to have been made of wedges, as in the granite quarries of Syene. The form of the block was marked upon the surface, and a channel 5 or 6 inches wide was cut on each side of it to the depth desired. By a similar process, the base, now the only part attached to the quarry, was undermined and disengaged from the parent rock. The same tedious process was applied to the subdivision of the larger masses. In many places walls have been left dividing the immense area of the quarry into several apartments. Some of these massive partitions are 100 ft. in height, by a thickness of not more than 3 or 4 ft. The bases appear too narrow for their towering height, and one feels an instinctive apprehension of danger as he gazes from below upon their threatening summits. These perpendicular walls are indented in many places with incisions made in the face of the rock, of a size barely sufficient to receive the foot, by which the daring workmen clambered to the top, as it would seem, with no little risk of life. More elaborate stairs appear only in a few places. A multitude of names and inscriptions are seen in various parts of these interesting quarries, and some of them at such giddy heights as leave us to wonder how the aspirant after immortality contrived to ascend and get foothold on the smooth sides of the towering cliffs. Some of the inscriptions, which, however, did not meet my eye, purport to have been made by the ancient Greeks. These quarries have no doubt given shelter and security to persecuted Christians. The cross is painted on the walls in different places, and holes for the support of beams and rafters show where roofs have been erected for human habitations, or perhaps churches. Near the base of one of these perpendicular walls, at least 100 ft. in height, a part of a petrified tree is im-



bedded. The grain of the wood and a large knot appear very distinctly. The quarries on the W side of the river are inferior in extent to those on the E. Many of them are converted into tombs, and one has evidently been used both as a heathen temple and a Christian church. A number of defaced statues that occupy its northern end, as well as the figures sculptured upon the interior wall, identify it with the worship of Egyptian deities, while the figure of the cross and some Greek inscriptions leave no doubt of its subsequent conversion to the use of the professors of a pure religion. Several grottoes and corridors, adorned with columns cut in the face of the rock, and with hieroglyphic inscriptions which have an appearance of great antiquity, extend along the bank of the river. In one of them a battle scene is represented, and the hero, in his chariot, chases his flying foes, with his bow bent for their slaughter. A procession of martial chieftains, soldiers, and captives, is also represented with much nature and spirit. Some of the inscriptions are very ancient, and belong to an epoch as early as a. c. 1850. It is worth while to ascend the side of the mountain above the range of grottoes near the bank, in order to obtain a view of the quarries on the other side of the river, which I have just described. Their great number and extent are here seen to good advantage, and the admiring spectator is led to inquire how and where such immense masses of stone, whose removal has nearly demolished a large mountain, can have been used; just as, when gazing upon the stupendous edifices of the ancient Egyptians, he wonders where their ponderous material can have been found, and how removed to their present situation."

**HADJGUNGE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, district of Dacca-Jelalpur, 32 m. WSW of Dacca, on the r. bank of the Ganges.

**HADJI-ABASSE**, a village of Anatolia, on the Barton river, 50 m. WSW of Kastamuni.

**HADJI BEKATSH**, a town of Caramania, 28 m. SE of Kirkshehr.

**HADJIGAK**, **HAGEKUK**, or **HAJEKGUK**, a mountain of Afghanistan, on the frontiers of Turkistan, in N lat. 34° 30'. Its alt. has been variously estimated at from 11,700 ft. to 12,400 ft.

**HADJI-HAGIL**, a village of Tripoli, in Fezzan, to the E of Murzuk. Pop. 300.

**HADJI-HAMZEH**, or **HAJI-HAMZAH**, a town of Anatolia, in the pash. of Sivas, 26 m. E of Tosia.

**HADJI-KEUL**, a town of Anatolia, in the pash. of Sivas, 30 m. NW of Amasia.

**HADJILAR-LIMENE**, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the sanjak of Sarukhan, on the coast of the gulf of Smyrna. It is surrounded by fine olive plantations.

**HADJI-MURAD**, a village of Anatolia, in the pash. and 36 m. NNE of Sivas.

**HADJI-OGHLI-BAZAR**. See **BAZARJIK**.

**HADJIPUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Tirhut, on the Ganges, nearly opposite Patna. It has an active trade in nitre.—Also a village in the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Chenab, 42 m. SW of Multan.

**HADJI-YAKUB**, a village of Algeria, on the S flank of Sakkel, opposite Metidja, and 3 m. from Douéra.

**HADLEIGH**, a market-town and parish in Suffolk, 9½ m. W by S of Ipswich, and 6¼ m. NE of London, and by the Hadleigh branch of the Eastern Union railway, 7½ m. from Bentley junction, 69½ m. from London, and 13¼ m. from Ipswich. Area of p., 4,288 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,425; in 1851, 3,716. The town is pleasantly situated on the river Bret. It is one of the polling-places for the members for the W division of the co. The woollen trade was formerly carried on here to a great extent, but has long since declined. There is a silk mill here.—Also a parish in Essex, 2¼ m. NW of Leigh, and N of the mouth of the Thames, on high ground, and separated from Canvey island by a branch of the river named Hadleigh-Ray. The ruins of a castle, built here in the reign of Henry II., are picturesquely situated on the summit of an eminence which commands a pleasing and extensive prospect over the broad estuary formed by the junction of the Medway with the Thames at the Nore. Area 2,679 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1851, 412.—Also a

hamlet in the p. of Boxford, Suffolk. Area 610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 214; in 1851, 204.

**HADLEY**, a tything in the p. of Lambourn, Berks, 3 m. SSW of Lambourn. Pop. in 1851, 244.

**HADLEY**, a town in Hampshire co., in Massachusetts, U. S., lying on the E side of Connecticut river, nearly opposite Northampton, with which it is connected by a bridge 1,080 ft. long. Pop. 1,814.—Also a township in Saratoga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 58 m. N of Albany. Pop. 865. The Hudson river makes here two falls, one of 32, the other of 52 ft.—Also a township in Lapeer co., in Michigan, 58 m. N of Detroit. Pop. 365.

**HADLEY-MONKEN**, a parish and village of Middlesex, ¾ m. NNE of Chipping-Barnet. The v. stands on higher ground than any other in the vicinity of London. Area of p., 2,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 979; in 1851, 1,003.

**HADLOW**, a parish of Kent, 3 m. NE of Tunbridge. Pop. in 1831, 1,853; in 1851, 2,395.

**HADMERSLEBEN**, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bode, 23 m. SW of Magdeburg. Pop. 1,000.

**HADNAL-EASE**, a chapelry in the p. of Middle, in Salop, 5 m. NNE of Shrewsbury. Area 430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 398; in 1851, 416.

**HADOL-LA-TOUR**, a village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 4 m. NE of Xertigny. Pop. 1,830.

**HADRAMAUT**, or **HADZRAMAUT**, a large prov. of Arabia, occupying the greater part of the S coast upon the Indian ocean, along which it extends from Yemen on the W to Oman on the NE. It is subdivided into three sections. H. Proper extending from a point 80 m. NE of Aden, along the coast to the Wadi Masilah; Makrah, extending from Masilah to the Ras-el-Ahmar; and Gharah, extending from that cape to a little beyond the parallel of 20° N. Almost nothing is known of this region beyond a narrow strip of the coast and a little of the interior of H. Proper. The great sandy waste called Roba-el-Chaly, appears to absorb all its N frontier. Much of it is sandy and barren; but many of the hilly districts are extremely fertile. H., along with Yemen, formed the Arabia Felix of the ancients; a distinction for which they were indebted, not only to their natural advantages, but to their being one of the principal channels of the Indian trade. Since this trade has flowed in another direction, they have lost this advantage; and H. not having been able, like Yemen, to indemnify itself by its exports of coffee, has fallen into a state of great decline. It continues, however, as in earliest times, to export frankincense, gum-arabic, dragon's blood, myrrh, and aloes, the last being obtained from Socotora. It has also a few manufactures, and supplies Yemen with coarse cloths, carpets, and the knives called *jambes*. The whole maritime trade, however, is carried on by foreigners, chiefly the Arabs of Mascat. Both the coast and the high country in the interior are divided into a number of small independent states.

**HADRAN**, a town of Azerdijian, in Persia, 132 m. SW of Tauris.

**HADSOR**, a parish in Worcestershire, 1¼ m. SE of Droitwich. Area 940 acres. Pop. 194.

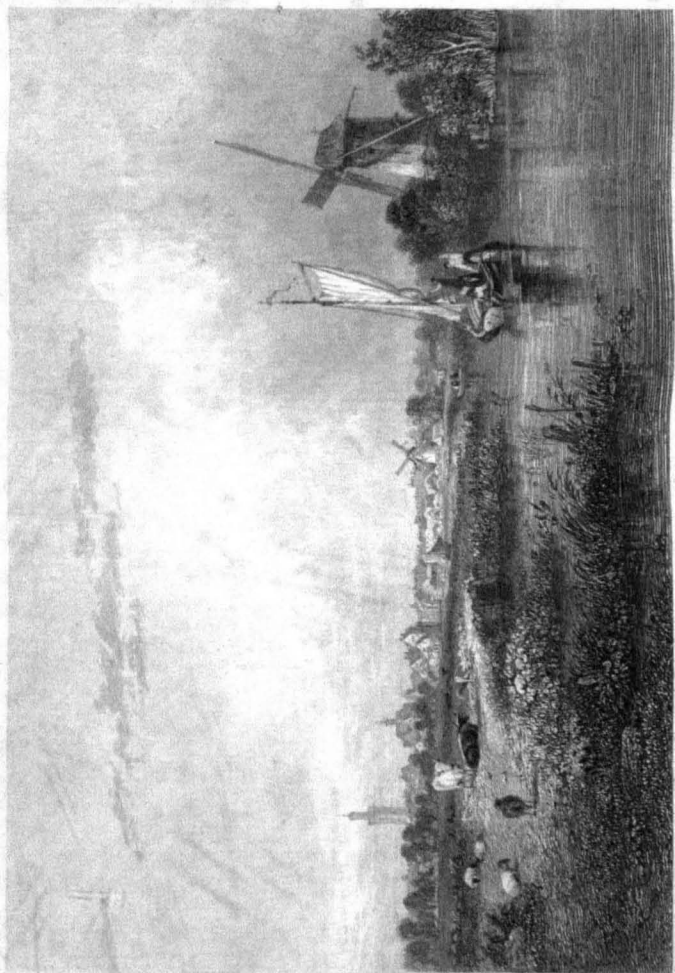
**HADSTOCK**, a parish of Essex, 4½ m. NNE of Saffron Walden. Area 1,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 424; in 1851, 576.

**HAEFRINGE**, an island in the Baltic, near the E coast of Sweden, in N lat. 55° 35' 40".

**HAEGT**, a town of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 9 m. NNW of Louvain. Pop. 1,400.

**HAELEN**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, on the Welp. Pop. 1,500.

**HAELTERT**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 19 m. E of Oudenarde. Pop. 3,252.



Suggested by W. Verelst.

Painted by J. A. Schipper.

## THE HAGUE.

After a sketch by J. A. Schipper.

There are five other squares, and a fine park, all of which form pleasant promenades. Several private as well as public edifices deserve the attention of the traveller, from the elegance and the variety of their architecture. What is called the old palace is an enormous pile of building, presenting specimens of almost every species of architecture. It contains a number of valuable paintings, and was formerly the meeting-place of the States-general. The mansion of the family of Bentinck; that of Prince Maurice, now the National museum; and the new palace begun by William III., an edifice in the Grecian style, are all deserving of attention. The number of churches is 14. There are 2 synagogues. The greatest drawback on this pleasant town arises from the state of the canals, several of which are stagnant, and emit a disagreeable smell, in strong contrast to the general cleanliness of the place. This, however, can hardly be remedied; for to displace the stagnant water, it is necessary to pump up water from the dunes to the level of the Vyverberg.—A large collection of natural history belonging to the H., was removed to Paris by the French, but restored after the second entry of the Allies in 1815. The H. is now the residence of the king, the foreign ministers, and the legislature. Among the educational establishments of the H. are 5 large free schools, in which about 2,500 children and adults, both Catholics and Protestants, are taught together. The expense of each of these schools is about £240 per ann. The manufacture of porcelain, and the printing of books, particularly French books, a cannon-foundry established in 1668, and an engineering establishment, are the only branches of industry entitled to notice. The H. never was a place of trade; and the inhabitants have little of the mercantile habits of their countrymen, but more of the easy manners of fashionable life. The pop. was computed in 1815 at 42,300; in 1837 at 63,556; in 1844 at 66,000. The environs of the H. contain a number of villas; but their principal ornament is the rural palace belonging to the Orange family, 1 m. to the N of the town. The Bosch or wood around it is extensive, being 2 m. in length, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in breadth, exhibiting a fine display of stately oaks.—To the W of the H. is Scheveling or Scheveningen, a neat fishing-v. of about 300 houses. On the opposite side of the H., and at a distance of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in a SE direction, is the castle of Ryswyk, which gave name to the well-known treaty of 1697. A railroad from Leyden to the Hague, 13 m. in length, was opened in 1844; and is now prolonged to Rotterdam. By this line, the H. is 51 m. from Amsterdam,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  from Haarlem, and 24 m. from Rotterdam.

The H. became, so long ago as 1250, the residence of the governors or counts of Holland. It continued the seat of government during the various fluctuations from the Orange to the popular party, and was preserved as such at the revolution consequent on the invasion of the French in 1795; but soon after the erection of Holland into a kingdom by Bonaparte, the seat of government was transferred to Amsterdam. This was a severe blow to the town, from which it did not recover until several years after the reinstatement of the Orange family in 1813. The inhabitants of the H. and neighbourhood took an early and active part in the insurrection against the French in the latter part of that year, after the battle of Leipsic. The king—at that time prince of Orange, arrived here from England on the 30th Nov.

HAGUE, a township in Warren co., in the state of New York, U. S., 91 m. N of Albany. Pop. 610.—Also a village in Westmoreland co., in Virginia, 76 m. NE of Richmond.

HAGUE, a small district of France, in the dep. of La Manche, forming the NW extremity of the pen-

insula of Cotentin, with a promontory known as Cape La H., in N lat. 49° 43', W long. 1° 57'.

HAGUENAU, a canton and considerable town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, on the Moder, 16 m. N of Strasburg. The town is fortified; and being situated near the frontier, has been the object of frequent contention. It has manufactories of earthenware, soap, cotton yarns, and oil; and an active trade in tobacco and madder. Pop. 10,249; of cant. 22,233. In its neighbourhood is a large forest.

HAGWORTHINGHAM, a parish of Lincolnshire, 44 m. NW by W of Spilsby. Area 2,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 593; in 1851, 651.

HAHA, a bay on the S coast of Labrador, in N lat. 51°.

HAHIR, AHIR, or AIR, a district of Africa, in that part of the Sahara immediately bordering upon Tuat. The air is temperate, and the soil in some places fertile, and vegetation luxuriant. The principal town is called Air or Terga. It is inhabited by a Tuarick tribe named Keloës, whose sultan resides at a place called Tin-Tellus.

HAJ, a city of China, of the second rank, in the prov. of Kiang-nan, 310 m. SSE of Peking.

HAIBACH, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, in the seigniory of Lowenstein-Wertheim, near the Main. Pop. 1,300.

HAJ-CHING, a town of China, of the third class, in the division of Chang-chu-fu, in the prov. of Fokien, in N lat. 24° 25'.

HAI-CHAN-TAO, an island on the SW coast of Corea, in N lat. 34° 30'.

HAJ-CHU, a town of China, of the second rank, in the prov. of Liao-tung, in N lat. 40° 55'.—Also a town of W. Corea, in N lat. 38° 40'.

HAIDA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,432. It is the principal seat of the crystal and glass manufactures of the kingdom.

HAIDECK, a small town of Bavaria, 23 m. S of Nuremberg.

HAIDELBERG, one of the lofty peaks composing the Böhmerwald, or forest of Bohemia. Its altitude above the sea is 4,320 ft.

HAIDENSCHAF, or AIDUSSINA, a small town of the Austrian states, in the co. of Goritz, 21 m. N by E of Trieste.

HAIDHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar, forming a suburb of Munich. Pop. 3,700.

HAIDINGSFELD, a small town of Bavaria, in Franconia, near the l. bank of the Main, 3 m. SE of Würzburg. Pop. 2,000.

HAIDUCKI, a mountain-ridge of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Semendria, a branch of the Balkan chain. It divides the basins of the Morava and the Timok.

HAIDUCKS, a Hungarian race, called in the Hungarian language HAJDU, and in the Hungarian Latin HADONICI. The name comes probably from the Hungarian word *hajadom*, i. e., 'an unmarried man'; and the *hadonici* were probably young bachelors who took service with various leaders, or condottieri, in Hungary. They were also a kind of *landstreichers*, like the Cossacks, in S. Russia. The word *kosak* has much the same meaning as *hajaduck*, i. e., 'free,' 'unmarried man.' The kings whom they served in war bestowed lands on them. The Hungarian people now known under this name, inhabiting an extensive swampy district to the N of Debrecin,—the six H. towns *Oppida Haidonica*, as they are called,—are descended from a free corps of foot-soldiers, formed in the beginning of the 17th cent. by a prince of Transylvania, Stephen Botshkal, of Servians, Wallachians, and Hungarians. When the wars were ended, he rewarded these soldiers by grants of land, particular privileges, and the right of choosing their own chief;—privileges subsequently confirmed by the Hungarian kings. These H. send two deputies to the diet of Hungary. The H., who are of Magyar origin, and the Kumanes, probably a kindred race, are now in speech, costume, and manners completely Magyarized. This is the case, also, with reference to their religion; and although they remained heathens longer than any other part of the pop., they, as well as the Hungarians, took a zealous part at the time of the Reformation. The H. and the people of Great Kumania are nearly all



Protestants; the Yazygos nearly all Catholics; the inhabitants of Lesser Kumania are divided pretty equally between the two religions.—Kohl.

**HAIE-FOUASSIERE (La)**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Vertou, 8 m. SE of Nantes. Pop. 1,566.

**HAIFA**. See **CAIFFA**.

**HAI-FUNG**, a district and town of China, of the third class, in the division of Tshi-nan-fu, in the prov. of Shan-tung, in N lat.  $37^{\circ} 50'$ .—Also a district and town of the third class, in the division of Hoi-chu-fu, in the prov. of Kwan-tung, N lat.  $22^{\circ} 54'$ .

**HAIGER**, a village of Germany, in Nassau, 4 m. WNW of Dillenburg, on the Dille. Pop. 1,200.

**HAIGERLOCH**, a small town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Eyach, an affluent of the Neckar, in a romantic hilly district, 36 m. SSW of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,360.

**HAIGH**, a township of the p. of Wigan, in Lancashire, 3 m. NNE of Wigan. Area 2,109 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,271; in 1851, 1,220. There are here extensive iron-works, with inexhaustible fields of the finest canal coal.

**HAIGHAM**, a parish of Lincolnshire, 6 m. NNW of Grantham. Area 2,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 304; in 1851, 345.

**HAIGNE**, a river of France, which falls into the Sarthe, in the dep. of that name, below Le Mans, after a course of 40 m.

**HAI-KEU-SO**, a town and port of China, in the island of Hainan, 3 m. N of the cap., on a long narrow peninsula between the bay of Pe-chu-kiang and the W arm of the Nan-tu-ta-kiang. It exports sugar, areca nuts, cocoa, salt, and tanned hides.

**HAI-LAN-CHING**. See **HAINAU**.

**HAILES**, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2 m. NE of Winchcomb. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1851, 90.

**HAILEY**, a chapelry in the p. of Witney, Oxfordshire, 1 m. N of Witney. Area 2,827 acres. Pop. 1,326.

**HAI-LING**, an island off the S coast of China, to the SW of Canton bay.

**HAILSHAM**, a town and parish of Sussex, 11 m. E by S of Lewes. Area 5,283 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,445; in 1851, 1,825.

**HAIMBACH**, a town of Bavaria, 6 m. NE of Landau. Pop. 1,030.

**HAIMBURG**, or **HAINBURG**, a small town of Lower Austria, on the r. bank of the Danube, 9 m. SSE of Maicheek. Pop. 3,844. It has manufactories of woollens and of tobacco.

**HAIMEN**, a town of Corea, 90 m. SW of King-kitao.

**HAIMER (El)**, a small village in Darfur, 50 m. NNE of Cobbeh.—Also a watering-place in the Nubian desert, 60 m. S of Syene, on the route to Sennar.

**HAIN**, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Maine, 6 m. above Frankfurt. Pop. 894.—Also a small town of Saxe-Gotha, 5 m. WNW of Gotha.

**HAINA**, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the circle of Frankenberg. Pop. 734.

**HAINA**, or **JAINAS**, a large and beautiful river of Hayti, which runs N, and falls into a considerable bay of the same name, about 12 m. W from the city of St. Domingo. Owing to an irregular bar of sand, there is no entrance into the sea; but it is navigable some distance up.—Also a village of St. Domingo, situated on the above river, which contains, with the district annexed, 2,000 inhabitants.

**HAI-NAN**, or **HAI-LAM** [*i. e.* 'the Western country'], or **KEUN-CHU-FU**, an island of China, lying off the coast of the prov. of Kwan-tung, between the parallels of  $18^{\circ}$  and  $20^{\circ}$  N. It is 165 m. in length,

and 75 m. in extreme breadth; and is separated from the main by a narrow strait filled with shoals and reefs. Its surface is composed of high primitive mountains, sandy plains intersected by rocky ridges, and a few fertile valleys. The E coast is generally steep and rocky; the S is indented by some fine bays, which afford shelter from the NE monsoon. The NW coast, which forms the E boundary of the gulf of Tonquin, is low, and fringed with shoals and sandbanks. Notwithstanding its general sterility, this island is said to be populous, and to contain 14 walled towns all situated upon the coast. Wherever there is soil and water enough, rice is the object of cultivation; but the most frequent object of husbandry is the sweet potato, *Convolvulus batatas*. Gold mines occur near the central part of the island. The inhabitants, although assimilated in manners, habits, and appearance, to those of the mainland, speak a distinct language. They are inoffensive in their disposition. They trade with Macao, Tonquin, Cochin China, Siam, and Singapore. Sugar, tobacco, cotton, timber, wax, and areca nuts, are the staple articles of export. The pop. of the island is said to amount to 1,500,000.—The cap. is Keun-chu-fu, at the mouth of the Lemu river, opposite Lu-chu.

**HAINAU**, a small town of Prussian Silesia, 50 m. W by N of Breslau, on the Deichsel. Pop. 3,600.

**HAINAULT** [Dutch, *Henegouwen*; Germ. *Henegaw*; French, *Hainaut*], an administrative prov. of Belgium; bounded on the N by W. and E. Flanders, and Brabant; on the E by Namur; on the S and SW by France. Its area is estimated at 879,957 acres. Its SE part is intersected by the Sambre, and its tributary the Heure. The Scheldt rises in the heights to the W of the Sambre, and intersects the S part in a course from E to W, leaving it near Conde, re-entering again at Leplaign, and flowing across its W flank from S to N. The Dender also rises in this prov., and flows N. The chief towns are Tournay, Arts, Enghein, Mons, and Charleroi. The pop. in 1815 was 621,767; in 1849, 714,277, of whom 693,538 were of French or Walloon descent, and 20,739 Flemish or Dutch. H. is one of the wealthiest districts of the kingdom, since, besides its agricultural riches, it includes an important portion of the coal-district of Belgium—that is to say, the western basin, in which the chief industrial establishments lie, in the neighbourhood of the strongly-fortified city of Mons. The most wealthy portion of the prov. is traversed by the railroad between Brussels and Paris; and it is also intersected by railroads for the conveyance of the coal. There is a public line from Mons to Charleroi; also one from Mons to Manage, another to Mariemont, and some smaller lines exclusively devoted to the transport of coal. In the portions of the prov. which adjoin Flanders, the mode of cultivation approximates to that practised in these provinces. What is called *la petite culture*,—very small farms, cultivated by, or under the eye of, the peasant owner,—prevails in these parts; but in the S and SW districts there are larger farms, cultivated with more capital and enterprise. In the N and NW districts of this prov., a characteristic that strikes the eye is the extraordinary neatness and cleanliness of the houses, not merely in the towns, but also in the small villages and the isolated farm-dwellings. You pass for miles among these external evidences of a well-ordered pop. The soil, which is very fertile, favours the cultivation of almost every kind of produce, but more especially of wheat. Still, notwithstanding the natural fecundity of the soil, and the comparative intelligence of the proprietors, the results obtained are not equal to those which would follow from more rational and scientific methods of agricul-

ture. This arises mainly from the indifference of the cultivators to the fundamental necessities of good farming—drainage, irrigation, &c. Nevertheless, it should be said that this prov. is only comparatively in arrear of the general agriculture of Europe. The number of proprietors in H. is 137,276. Of properties with annual value from 10 to 25 f., there are 30,408; from 1,000 f. to 1,500 f., 1,579; from 3,000 f. to 4,000 f., 352; from 8,000 f. to 10,000 f., 80; from 15,000 f. to 20,000 f., 33; from 35,000 f. to 50,000 f., 9; from 50,000 f. to 70,000 f., 3; from 70,000 f. to 100,000 f., 3, and there are two proprietors ranking above 100,000 f. [*Morning Chronicle*.] Hemp, lint, and colza, are extensively grown. There are 55 coal mines wrought in this prov.; iron, zinc, and marble are also wrought. In 1839 the number of steam-engines at work in H. was 532, equivalent to a power of 18,389 horses. Of these, 344 = 14,319 horsepower were employed in the coal-mines. The prov. is represented by 7 senators; and returns 15 representatives, who were elected in 1840 by 5,204 electors. The number of schools in 1839 was 850, with 68,177 pupils.—The prov. is divided into the 3 judicial arrondissements of Mons, Tournay, and Charleroi; and in 1841 was subdivided into 29 cantons and 424 communes.

**HAINAUT FOREST.** See **EFFING**.

**HAINAUT.** See **HAINAUT**.

**HAINBURG.** See **HAINBURG**.

**HAINÉ**, a river of Belgium and France, which rises at Carnières in Hainaut, and falls into the Scheldt at Condé, in the French dep. of Nord, after a course of 46 m., in which it passes Mons, St-Ghislain, and Pommereu. Its principal affluents are the Tronille and the Hounelle. It is navigable by means of sluices from Mons to Condé.

**HAINÉ-ST-PAUL**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, cant. of Rœulx. Pop. 325.

**HAINÉ-ST-PIERRE**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, on the r. bank of the Haine, 12 m. W of Charleroi. Pop. 1,046. There is an important establishment for the manufacture of agricultural implements here under government patronage.

**HAINERSREUTH**, a small town of Bavaria, in Franconia, 4 m. SE of Culmbach.

**HAINÉWALDE**, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Bautzen, near the Elbe. Pop. 2,571.

**HAINFELDEN**, a small town of Lower Austria, in the circle and 16 m. SSE of Polten, and 23 m. SW of Vienna, on the Ramsau. Pop. 721. It has manufactories of cutlery and timber-ware.

**HAINFORD**, a parish of Norfolk, 7 m. N of Norwich. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 605; in 1851, 631.

**HAINGEN**, a large village of Wurtemberg, on the Lanter, 24 m. WSW of Ulm.

**HAINICHEN**, a town of Saxony, in the circle and 40 m. SE of Leipsic. Pop. 5,580. Woollens and cottons are extensively woven here.

**HAINS**, a township in Centre co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 19 m. E of Bellefonte. Pop. 2,002.

**HAINSPACH**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 12 m. N of Kamnitz. Pop. 419.

**HAIRONVILLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Meuse, 6 m. SSW of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 556.

**HAI-TAN**, an island-group of China, in the strait of Formosa. The principal island is well-inhabited; those that are situated at a considerable distance out to sea are exceedingly sterile, but nevertheless inhabited by industrious farmers and fishermen. These, as well as the islands around the entrance of the Min river, are tolerably well known; but the whole chain that stretches thence to Fah-ning-fu, and the frontiers of Che-keang, has scarcely ever been visited.

**HAI-TCHU-KAYAN**, a town of China, in the prov. of Hing-king, on the l. bank of the Ossuri, 30 m. above the confluence of that river with the Amur, in N lat. 47° 59'.

**HAITERBACH**, a town of Wurtemberg, in the Schwarzwald circle, on the Nagold, 30 m. SW of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,827.

**HAITI.** See **HAYTI**.

**HAI-TIEN**, a town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, 27 m. E of Pekin.

**HAI-YANG-SO**, a fortified village of China, on the SE coast of the prov. of Shan-tung.

**HAJAMARI**, one of the six mouths of the Indus, branching off from the main stream at a point 22 m. direct distance from the sea, and flowing in a very winding course WSW. It has only 7½ ft. of water on its bar at high tide, but has 12 ft. within as far as Bander-Vikker, and is upon the whole the most navigable of all the deltoid branches of the Indus.

**HAJDUCHEN STADTE.** See **HAIDUCKS**.

**HAJI.** See **HADJI**.

**HAJI-ABAD**, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Kirman, 40 m. W of Gombur.

**HAJICHURM**, a village of N. India, on the Punjab, on the road from Multan to Ferozepur, in N lat. 30° 41'.

**HAJIGUNGE**, a town of Bengal, on the r. bank of the Ganges, 36 m. WSW of Dacca.

**HAJIPUR**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, on the E side of the Ganges, and between the 25th and 26th parallels of N lat. It is a fertile and well-cultivated district, and produces a quantity of opium and saltpetre. A number of horses are bred in this district; and at a place called Hurryhr there is an annual fair for the sale of these animals, the breed of which has been much improved since the introduction of English stallions into the country.—The capital, of the same name, is situated on the NE bank of the Ganges, at its confluence with the Gunduck. It was founded about the year 1350, by the second independent Mahomedan king of Bengal; and was for a long time the residence of the governor of the district. In 1574 it was taken by the troops of the emperor Akbar, after a gallant resistance, since which period the fortifications have been neglected, and are fallen to decay; but the town continues to flourish.

**HAJOS**, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Pest, 11 m. S by E of Calvesa, and 74 m. S of Pest. It is inhabited by Germans.

**HAKARI**, a mountain-district in the centre of Kurdistan, inhabited by about 50,000 Nestorian families, who are divided into several independent tribes, each under its own melik. Its cap. is Julamerk.

**HAKEL**, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, 40 m. SSE of Abu-Arish.

**HAKELSDORF**, a small town of Bohemia, 18 m. NNE of Gitschin.

**HAKERSAY**, one of the small Hebrides, lying between Barra and South Uist.

**HAKIAR**, a small river of Kurdistan, with a town of the same name on its banks. It falls into the Zab.

**HAKIN**, a small port in the p. of Hubberston, Pembrokeshire, 2 m. WSW of Milford.

**HAKLOFEN**, a small town of Bohemia, 5 m. NW of Budweis.

**HAKLUYT (CAPE)**, the NW extremity of Spitzbergen, in N lat. 79° 47'.

**HAKSVIK**, a small town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 30 m. S of Ulrichshamn.

**HAL.** See **HALLE**.

**HALA MOUNTAINS**, an extensive mountain-chain in Beluchistan running N and S, between the

meridians of 67° and 68°, from the Tukatu to Cape Monze. It forms the great E buttress of the highlands of Kelat, and is intersected by the Bolan and the Mula passes. The chain is sometimes known as the BRAHUI MOUNTAINS; and is more particularly described under that name in the article BELUCHISTAN.

**HALABI**, one of the Curia-Muria islands, in the Arabian sea, at the entrance of the bay of Curia-Muria, on the Hadramaut coast.

**HALA-HOLUN**, a town of Chinese Tartary, in N lat. 42° 35'.

**HALAL**, a village of Abyssinia, in the state of Tigre, 120 m. N of Antelo. Alt. 8,625 ft. above sea-level.

**HALAKA**, a mountain-ridge of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Aleppo, between the Orontes and the Koik. It runs SW and NE.

**HAL-AL (RAS-EL)**, a cape on the N coast of Barbary, in the territory of Barcah, in N lat. 32° 55', E long. 22° 3'.

**HALAM**, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 2 m. WNW of Southwell. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 371; in 1851, 390.

**HALANZY**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 21 m. SW of Luxembourg. Pop. 1,480.

**HALASZ**, a large town of Hungary, in Little Kumania, on a lake of the same name, 18 m. W of Hajos. It has 1,300 houses, with 11,428 inhabitants, partly Catholics, partly Calvinists. Like many other towns in this country, it is composed of an assemblage of cottages, with few buildings of consequence. It conducts an active trade in cattle.

**HALASZI**, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Weiselsburg, 21 m. NW of Raab.

**HALBAU**, a small town of Prussia, in Upper Lusatia, 9 m. SSW of Sagan. Pop. 650.

**HALBENDORF**, a small town of Prussian Silesia, 1 m. SW of Grotkau.

**HALBERSDORF**, a small town of Bavaria, in Franconia, 5 m. WNW of Burg-Eberach.

**HALBERSTADT**, a principality of Prussian Saxony, formerly an independent bishopric, now part of the reg. of Magdeburg. Its territorial extent is 580 sq. m., and its pop. nearly 100,000. It is level, except on the S, where it is intersected by a part of the Hartz mountains. It is watered by several rivers of secondary magnitude, such as the Bode, the Aller, and the Holzemme. It is sufficiently fertile to export some corn, and produces flax in great quantity. The bishopric of H., founded in 814, was secularized by the treaty of Westphalia, along with Magdeburg, and given to Prussia. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans.—Its capital, of the same name, is situated in a fertile country, on the Holzemme, on the great road from Brunswick to Leipzig, 28 m. SW of Magdeburg, in N lat. 51° 53' 55", at an alt. of 884 ft. above sea-level. It is a place of great antiquity, built chiefly in the Gothic style, and of considerable size, containing 17,500 inhabitants. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had, besides the cathedral, 3 collegiate chapters; but all these have been suppressed. The Catholics have, however, 3 churches, and 2 monasteries; the Lutherans have 5 churches. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the Jewish synagogue, and the ancient palace, now converted into the town-house. There are several public establishments worthy of notice, such as the cathedral school, with a library of 8,000 vols.; a cabinet of natural history, with a collection of instruments; a seminary for schoolmasters; the orphan-house, and house-of-correction. In 1784 a literary society was established here, from which several publications have emanated. The town has some manufactories on a small scale of coarse woollens, linen, leather, gloves, starch, paper, wax, and copalt.

**HALBERTON**, a parish of Devonshire, 3 m. E of Tiverton. Area 5,755 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,636; in 1851, 1,745.

**HALDEN (HIGN)**, a parish of Kent, 3½ m. NE by N of Tenterden. Area 3,753 acres. Pop. in 1831, 649; in 1851, 677.

**HALDENBY**, a township in the p. of Adlingfleet, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. SE of Howden. Area 1,422 acres. Pop. in 1851, 64.

**HALDENBLEBEN (NEW)**, a small town of Prussia, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the Ohre, 14 m. NW of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1846, 4,700. It has manufactories of woollens, leather, glass, and vitriol.—Old H. is a v. in the neighbourhood, on the Bever. Pop. 1,749.

**HALDENSTEIN**, a village of the Swiss cant. of the Grisons, situated on the Rhine, at the foot of the Galanda, 1½ m. W of Coire.

**HALDENWANG**, a large village of Bavaria, in the district and 6 m. N of Kempten. Pop. 1,600.

**HALDIMAND**, a county and township in the Niagara district of Upper Canada. Pop. of co. in 1848, 12,719. It is divided into 9 townships. Pop. of township in 1842, 2,826.

**HALDON HILL**, a mountainous ridge of Devonshire, 4 m. from Exeter, extending from NW to SE nearly 7 m., with a breadth of 2½ m.

**HALE**, a township in the p. of Bowden, in Cheshire, 2 m. SE of Altringham. Area 3,679 acres. Pop. in 1831, 945; in 1851, 995.—Also a parish in Cumberland, 2½ m. SE of Egremont. Area 3,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 272; in 1851, 330. Also a chapelry in the p. of Childwall, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 6½ m. S of Prescott, on the N bank of the Mersey. Area 3,791 acres. Pop. in 1831, 572; in 1851, 629.—Also a parish in the New Forest division of the co. of Southampton, 3½ m. NNE of Fordingbridge, on the river Avon. Area 1,672 acres. Pop. in 1831, 203; in 1851, 134.

**HALE (GREAT)**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. NNE of Folkington. Area 5,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 966; in 1851, 1,008.

**HALE (LITTLE)**, a township in the above p., 1 m. S of Great H. Area with Great Hale. Pop. in 1831, 299; in 1851, 347.

**HALEB**. See ALEPPO.

**HALEBI**, or **ZELEBI**, an ancient and deserted town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Aleppo, 26 m. W of Deir, on the slope of a hill rising from the r. bank of the Euphrates. It is fortified with walls and towers, and contains many well-preserved remains.

**HALEM (EL)**, a cape on the coast of Tripoli, in N lat. 31° 37', E long. 25° 54'.

**HALES**, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. NW of Beccles. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 314; in 1851, 324.—Also a township in the p. of Drayton-in-Hales, Stafford, 2½ m. E of Market-Drayton.

**HALES-OWEN**, a market-town and parish in the co. of Salop, 22 m. NNE of Worcester, in a valley watered by the river Stour, and intersected by the Dudley extension canal, on the E side of the town of Hales-Owen, which here runs through Lapal tunnel, 3,776 yds. in length, and terminates in the Worcester and Birmingham canal. The p. includes the chapelry of Cradley, and the hamlets of Lutley and Warley-Wigorn. Area 12,245 acres. Pop. in 1801, 9,308; in 1831, 11,839; in 1851, 23,330. It is celebrated as the birth-place of the poet Shenstone, whose paternal estate, the Leasowes, has been justly praised for its natural beauty, as well as for the taste and elegance with which the grounds were laid out in landscape-gardening by the proprietor.

**HALESWORTH**, a market-town and parish in Suffolk, 7 m. S of Ipswich, pleasantly situated in a val-



ley on the banks of the river Blyth, which is navigable for small craft to the town. The town is a place of great antiquity, and chiefly consists of one principal street about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long. It is one of the polling-places for the E division of the co. Its principal trade is in corn, malt, lime, and hemp. Area of p. 1,445 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,473; in 1851, 2,662.

**HALE-WESTON**, a parish in the co. of Huntingdon, 2 m. NW of St. Neot's, on the S bank of the river Kym. Area 1,553 acres. Pop. in 1831, 346; in 1851, 423.

**HALETA**, a town of Farsistan, in Persia, on the coast of the Persian gulf, 10 m. SSE of Bushire.

**HALEWOOD**, a village and township of Lancashire, in the p. of Childwall, on the Mersey, 4 m. S of Prescott. Pop. 1,146.

**HALFA (WADI)**, a district on the Nile, between Wadi Nuba on the N, and the Batn-el-Hadjar on the S, in N lat.  $21^{\circ} 52' 50''$ , E long.  $31^{\circ} 27' 19''$ . It is the last habitable place to which the Nubian boats ascend, and some trade is carried on here with Assuan, in dates, and in nitre, which is collected 3 days' journey hence in the Western desert.

**HALFAIA**, or **HALFAY**, a large and pleasant town in Sennaar, on the E bank of the Nile, 160 m. SSW of Sennaar, 14 m. above Khartum. It gives name to the adjacent district.

**HALF-CASTLE BAY**, a bay on the S coast of the island of St. Christopher, 2 m. W of Basseterre.

**HALF-HYDE BAY**, a bay on the W coast of Antigua, 2 m. S of Reed point.

**HALFINDEN**, a river of the state of Vermont, U. S., which runs into Lake Champlain in N lat.  $44^{\circ} 40'$ .

**HALF-MOON**, a township of Saratoga co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the l. bank of the Mohawk, 15 m. N of Albany. Pop. 2,631.—Also a township in Centre co., Pennsylvania, 90 m. NW of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,406.

**HALF-MOON BAY**, a bay on the W coast of Jamaica, 2 m. N of Orange bay.—Also a bay on the N coast of St. Christopher, 2 m. SE of Ragged point.

**HALF-MOON FORT**, a fort of the island of Barbadoes, 2 m. N of Speight's town.

**HALF-MOON KEY**, a small island near the S coast of Jamaica, 3 m. ENE of Portland point.—Also a small island in the bay of Honduras, in N lat.  $17^{\circ} 12' 30''$ , W long.  $87^{\circ} 27' 10''$ . It has a lighthouse on its E end.—Also a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the E coast of Guanajo, in N lat.  $16^{\circ} 30'$ .

**HALFORD**, a parish in Warwick, 3 m. N of Shipston-on-Stour. Area 1,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 315; in 1851, 346.

**HALF-PORT BAY**, a slight indentation of the coast of Long Reach, in Magelhaen's strait, in S lat.  $53^{\circ} 11' 36''$ , W long.  $73^{\circ} 14' 57''$ . It affords well-sheltered anchorage.

**HALF-WAY COVE**, an islet on the NE side of Speedwell island, in the Falkland group.

**HALF-WAY ISLAND**, a small island of the S. Pacific, in Torres strait, in S lat.  $10^{\circ} 8'$ , about 1 m. in circumf., and surrounded with coral reefs.

**HALGHTON**, a township in the p. of Hammer, in Flintshire, 4 m. NE of Flint. Pop. in 1831, 491; in 1851, 466.

**HALI**, a town of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 180 m. SSE of Mecca.

**HALIBUT HEAD**, a round mountain, the S extremity of the peninsula of Alaska, on the W coast of N. America, in N lat.  $54^{\circ} 57'$ .

**HALIBUT ISLAND**, an island in the N. Pacific, about 40 m. distant from the S shores of the peninsula of Alaska, in N lat.  $55^{\circ}$ . It is low and barren, and about 7 or 8 leagues in circuit.

**HALICZ**, or **GALITSCH**, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the r. bank of the Dniester, 60 m. SSE of Lemberg. Pop. 1,730.

**HALIFAX**, a parish, township, and parliamentary borough in the wapentake of Morley, W. R. of Yorkshire.—The p. is one of the largest and most populous in England. It is larger than the whole co. of Rutland, and comprises 19 townships; namely, Barkisland, Erringden, Fixby, Halifax, Hipperholme with Brig-house, Langfield, Midgley, Norland, Ovensden, North Owsram, South Owsram, Rishworth, Shelf, Skirecoat, Soyland, Stainland, Stansfield, Wadsworth, and Warley; with the chapelries of Elland with Greetland, Heptonstall, Rastrick, and Sowerby. "From the boundary of Lancashire to the valley which separates the townships of Halifax and Ovensden from N. Owsram, the whole basis of the parish is gritstone. Immediately to the E of this valley, argillaceous strata, with their general concomitants stone and iron, once more appear; and to this cause, together with the abundant supply of fuel, and the rapid descent of its numerous brooks, so important in manufacture before the introduction of the steam-engine, the p. of Halifax is greatly indebted for its wealth and pop. The land in the vicinity of the town of H. is naturally sterile and unproductive: it is, however, in a good state of cultivation; and this township, more perhaps than any other in the country, serves to prove how completely the wealth and industry of man can triumph over the most stubborn indispositions of nature." [Baines.] The p. is 17 m. in length, and averages 11 m. in breadth. Area 75,740 acres. Pop. in 1801, 57,526; in 1831, 109,899; in 1851, 149,257. Area of the township 990 acres. Pop. in 1801, 8,886; in 1831, 15,382; in 1851, 25,161.

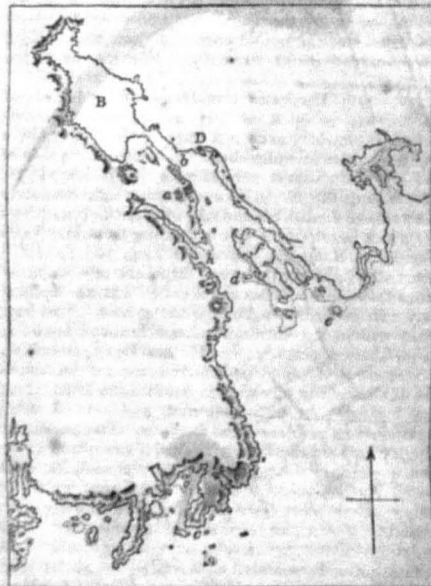
The town is situated on the W declivity of a gentle eminence; but being surrounded by hills of considerable elevation, it appears, on approaching it, to stand in a deep valley. The mixture of brick and stone buildings in the town forms a variegated picture; and the numerous small enclosures surrounded with stone walls, in the valleys and on the declivities of the hills, resemble an assemblage of gardens; but the landscape is almost entirely destitute of hedges and wood. The town is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in length from E to W; but its breadth is narrow and irregular. It contains many handsome buildings, the principal of which, besides the churches and chapels, are the cloth or piece hall, the assembly-rooms, and a theatre. The church, near the SE end of the town, is a large edifice in the pointed style. Its length is 192 ft.; breadth, within the walls, 60 ft. There are here a literary and philosophical society, a mechanics' institution, a horticultural and floral society, &c.—The fidelity of Halifax to the parliamentary cause was rewarded by the privilege of sending members to the house of commons, both under the parliament and the protectorate. This privilege was withdrawn at the Restoration; and the town continued without representatives till the provisions of the reform bill entitled it to return 2 members. The parl. boundary includes the whole township of Halifax, together with small parts of those of N. and S. Owsram; and had a pop. in 1851 of 33,582. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 970; in 1848, 1,014.—Situated in the vicinity of the great wool-districts of Yorkshire, and in the midst of excellent water-power, the parish of H. presented advantages for a seat of extensive manufacture too obvious to escape notice; but at what time or from what place this branch of manufacture was introduced here is uncertain. There are some notices of cloth being woven at H. so early as 1414; but it must have been very inconsiderable, as, in 1443, the site was only occupied by a village of thirteen houses.

In the reign of Henry VII., however, many Flemish manufacturers settled here; and the influence which they had on the prosperity of H. is indicated by the fact that, in 1540, the number of houses had increased to 520. In 1764 the p. was found to contain 8,244 families, which, on the calculation of 5 persons to a family, would indicate a pop. of 41,220 inhabitants. During the latter part of the 18th, and beginning of the 19th cent., its pop. rapidly increased; and its prosperity having been sustained on the adaptation of the steam-engine to manufactures, by its vicinity to an abundant supply of coal, and the facilities of transport afforded by the Calder navigation,—which passes quite through the p., and within 1½ m. of the town of H., joining the Rochdale and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal near Sowerby-bridge, thus opening to this manufacturing district a communication by water both with the E and W coasts,—it has become one of the principal seats of manufacture, especially of cloth, in England. Its manifold advantages have, moreover, been recently increased to an incalculable extent, by the Manchester and York railway, which intersects the p., passing within a mile of the town, and opening up an unlimited field of commercial intercourse throughout the whole country.—The articles chiefly manufactured in the woollen trade are shalloons, camlets, taminets, duroys, everlastings, calimancoes, moreens, shags, serges, fuzes, coatings, and carpets, with narrow and broad cloths, and kerseymeres both for domestic use and for the army. Upwards of 10,000 pieces of shalloon are said to have been annually made in this p. several years ago: considerable quantities, of a scarlet colour, and chiefly used for turbans, &c., are sent to Turkey and the Levant. The various processes of carding, spinning, weaving, dressing, and dyeing the several kinds of cloth, and other articles of commerce, are all extensively carried on within the p. Excellent wool and cotton cards are also manufactured. In 1838 there were 80 worsted and 63 woollen mills in this p., besides 71 cotton and 7 silk mills. Collectively they employed 13,579 hands. There are also numerous hand-loom weavers. A weekly market is held on Saturdays, chiefly for the sale of woollen cloth. The cloth or piece hall was erected by the manufacturers for the convenience of trade, at an expense of £12,000. It is a handsome quadrangular edifice of freestone, situated in the lower part of the town, and occupying a space of 10,000 yds. This structure contains 315 separate rooms.

**HALIFAX**, a county in the E part of Nova Scotia, containing Halifax, the capital, and the townships of Londonderry, Truro, Onslow, Colchester, Lawrence, Southampton, Canso, and Timmouth. It has numerous bays and rivers, which render it easily accessible from the sea. The neighbourhood to the W of the cap. presents the most forbidding aspect on the whole coast. Here immense masses of granite with every feature rounded-off as by the continued action of water, bound the coast, and form the unbroken face of entire hills. The coast to the E of the cap. shows red cliffs of sand and clay, of moderate alt., alternating with stony beaches, and shallow bar-harbours. The woods consist chiefly of the various species of fir, of inferior growth and quality, interspersed with young birch and alder bushes.

**HALIFAX**, the capital of the above county and of Nova Scotia, is situated on a spacious bay or harbour called Chebuctoo, on the SE coast, in N lat. 44° 40', W long. 63° 40'; 40 m. SW of Truro, 84 m. E of Annapolis, and 157 m. SE of St. Ann in New Brunswick. Pop. in 1833, 18,000. The town, which was founded under the auspices of the earl of Halifax, in 1749, stands on the W side of the harbour, on the declivity of a hill

which rises 236 ft. above the level of the sea. It is laid out in oblong squares, and the streets are parallel and at right angles. The town and suburbs are about 2 m. in length, and of about the general breadth of ½ m. The appearance of H. from the water, or from the opposite shore, is prepossessing and peculiar. The front of the town is lined with wharfs, alongside of which vessels of all sizes, and variously rigged, are incessantly discharging or loading their cargoes. Warehouses rise over the wharfs, as well as in different parts of the town; and dwelling-houses and public buildings rear their heads over each other as they stretch along and up the sides of the hill. The spires of different churches; the building above the town, in which the town clock is fixed; a rotunda-built church; the signal-posts on Citadel-hill (a); the different batteries; the variety of style in which the houses are built, some of which are painted white, some blue, some red, and some built of brick and stone, intermixed with those built of wood; rows of trees showing themselves in different parts of the town; her majesty's ships moored opposite the dock-yard; the establishments and tall sheers of the latter; the merchant-ships under sail, at anchor, or alongside the wharfs; the wooded and rocky scenery of the background; with the islands, and the small pretty town of Dartmouth (D) on the E shore; are all objects which strike most forcibly on the view of a stranger when sailing up the harbour. The number of dwelling-houses is estimated at about 1,700, the public buildings 82, and the population, exclusive of the army and navy, about 18,000. The



houses are very irregularly built, some being one, some two, some three, and a few four stories high. Handsome stone and brick buildings are built and furnished in the English style; and many of the houses built of wood are more imposing in their appearance, being large, neatly finished, and painted white, than the best stone houses. The wooden houses are finished within, in the same manner as stone or brick houses. [Macgregor.] At the N extremity of the town is the government naval yard (b), a fine establishment complete in its details, and supplied with stores

of every kind for the royal navy.—Dalhousie college, founded in 1819, on the model of the Edinburgh university, is the principal educational establishment in H.—There were 13 newspapers published in the town in 1849.

*Trade and commerce.*] Tobacco, confectionary, printing and wrapping paper, hats, and some other articles, are manufactured in the neighbourhood of H.; and there are several distilleries for the preparation of spirits from molasses. Bonnets of bleached grass and straw-hats are made in the rural districts in the vicinity. H. may be regarded as the exclusive commercial capital of all the country included between Cape Canso, Truro, Cornwallis, and Cape Sable. Beyond these limits, its supremacy is shared with Pictou on the gulf-shore, and with St. John in New Brunswick. The principal exports to Great Britain and the S of Europe are lumber, that is all kinds of timber and wooden materials in a rough state, and the produce of the fisheries; these, with agricultural produce and provisions, to the W. Indies; warehoused goods to the further provs.; and the same, together with coal, gypsum, and other mineral productions, to the United States.—The imports are British manufactures, wines, E. and W. India produce, flour, and provisions from the Upper provs. The coasting-trade employs a multitude of small craft, and consists chiefly in fish, and agricultural and mineral produce, in return for all kinds of dry goods and supplies. The spring and autumn, or May and October, are the most active periods of the year.—The old H. currency, represented by the Spanish dollar, has given place to a circulation of which British coins are the base; and according to which 16s. represent the pound currency; and £80 sterling are equal to £100 currency. See article Nova Scotia.

*Harbour.*] The harbour of H. has an area of about 10 sq. m., is open at all seasons, and its navigation is scarcely ever interrupted by ice. "On a small island off Sambro-head (c), on the west side of the entrance, stands a lighthouse [in N lat. 44° 26' 17", W long. 63° 35' 16"]; and another light has lately been established on Sherbrooke tower, which stands on Magher's beach (d), a spit extending from MacNab's island [in N lat. 44° 36' 5", W long. 63° 35' 40"]; when this light can be seen, ships are at a safe distance from a dangerous shoal called Thrum-cap, and may run into the harbour without fear. The bay, from which the entrance of the harbour leads, is formed between Sambro-head (c) and Devil's island (e). There are four islands still farther in; on the smallest of these, which is nearly opposite the town, there are batteries strongly mounted, and several other fortifications command the harbour. The passage to the harbour on the W side of MacNab's island (f), is that for large ships; the other, on the east, has only water for schooners. There is sufficient water for ships of war between MacNab's island and George's island. The main channel is guarded by York redoubt, Sherbrooke tower, and several other batteries. The E passage is defended by a strongly-built stone fort, called East battery. Carrol's or Macnamara's island (g) is fertile, with picturesque clumps of wood growing on it. MacNab's island, containing about 1,000 acres of good land, is under partial cultivation, and prettily wooded." The breadth of the harbour opposite the town, where vessels usually anchor, averages upwards of 1 m. About a mile above the upper end of the town, it contracts to less than a ½ m., but again widens into a "splendid sheet of water, called Bedford basin (B), the surrounding scenery of which, although not highly romantic, is agreeably varied, and beautifully picturesque. This basin forms a harbour, in which a thousand ships can anchor

with shelter and safety. The NW arm (h), which branches off from the main entrance of the harbour, is about 4 m. long, containing less than a ½ m. in width, with 10 to 20 fath. depth of water, and with safe anchorage. It winds in the rear of the town, until within a ½ m. of Bedford basin, forming the land between it and the harbour into the peninsula of Halifax. A small island lies near the mouth of the NW arm, within which a chain was stretched across, during the war, to prevent the entrance of hostile vessels. Near the head lies Melville island, connected to the peninsula by a bridge. On this islet are buildings, now decaying fast, in which prisoners of war were lodged." [Macgregor.]—Mail steamers leave H. weekly for England, the United States, Bermuda, and Newfoundland: the latter touching at Sydney in Cape Breton. There is also steam-communication between H. and St. John's, New Brunswick, including the intervening ports along the W shore; and between H. and Windsor, Annapolis, and St. John's, on the side of the bay of Fundy. Lines of stage-coaches run thrice a-week from H. to Pictou and Annapolis. The average length of passage from Liverpool to Halifax, by the Cunard steamers in 1849, was 11 days, 3 hours; from H. to Liverpool, 9 days, 21 hours. From H. to Boston, 34 hours; to New York, 55 hours.

*Railroads.*] A great trunk-line of communication between the British North American provinces, of which H. will be the terminus nearest to Great Britain, has been projected; and there is now reason to believe will be immediately proceeded with on the joint account of the legislatures of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Canada. The length of the line from H. to Quebec, via Truro, Amherst, Bay-Verte, Shediac, the Miramichi river, Bathurst, Dalhousie, and the Metapedia river, will be 635 m.; and it will pass through 14,427,000 acres of ungranted land. It is proposed that 10 m. breadth of Crown land along the line shall be vested in a joint commission, and the proceeds appropriated towards the execution of this magnificent line.—It is proposed also to connect the line of railways in the state of Maine, U. S., with Halifax. A line from New York to Portland in the state of Maine is already in existence; and the St. Lawrence and Atlantic railroad, which commences at Longueuil opposite to Montreal, is progressing rapidly towards its termination at Portland; so that the length of line to be formed for the completion of the plan is reduced considerably. The route generally advocated for the new line is round the head of the bay of Fundy to H. in connection with an American line through Portland, Calais, &c. The whole length of the proposed line, from the Kennebec river to H., is 474 m. It is proposed to build it in separate sections, all parts of the work being kept in subordination to one general plan, so that an unbroken line shall connect H., or whatever eastern port is adopted, with all the railways of Canada and the United States. These sections will be as follows:—

From Waterville to Bangor,	55 miles.
" Bangor to Calais,	96
" Calais to St. John,	73
" St. John to Bay Verte,	126
" Bay Verte to Halifax,	124
Total,	474

The committee appointed to manage the Portland convention justly observe that such a line of railway extended from New York and Montreal to a point of connexion in Maine, and thence to H., would undoubtedly prove the most popular and most frequented highway for all travellers between Europe and America, and a great thoroughfare both for the old and new world. One great central line for European communication once laid down, into which the various branch-lines could enter on either side as required, connected also by lines of railway with Montreal and Quebec, would secure a system of railways surpassing in value and importance any that has yet been proposed. In detailing the advantages of the plan, the committee observe that the Atlantic can be most readily crossed from the E coast of Nova Scotia to the W coast of Ireland, thence by railway to Dublin, and by steam to Holyhead; whence the Menai strait is crossed by the Britannia tubular bridge; and so to London or Liverpool, or any part of Great Britain or the continent of Europe.

*Climate.*] The climate of H. is considered healthy, but the place is frequently visited by thick dense fogs in summer; and a difference of 62° of temp. has been known to occur within 24 hours. The following table will convey an idea of its sudden rises and depressions:



	Maximum.	Medium.	Minimum.
January,	42°	29°	2°
February,	40	18	10
March,	52	25	6
April,	54	30	6
May,	60	40	20
June,	68	50	30
July,	80	63	40
August,	90	70	55
September,	79	51	48
October,	68	51	30
November,	59	38	18
December,	46	25	7

**HALIFAX BAY**, a large bay on the NE coast of New Holland, between the parallels of 18° 36' and 19° 10' S.

**HALKIRK**, a parish of Caithness, towards the centre of the co. Area 80 sq. m. The soil is in general good, and the surface flat, diversified by several gently rising grounds. Pop. in 1831, 2,847; in 1851, 2,918.

**HALL**, or **SCHWABISCH HALL**, a fortified town of Wurtemberg, the capital of the circle of the Jaxt, situated in a hilly but beautiful district on the Kocher, 35 m. NE of Stuttgart, at an alt. of 890 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 49° 6'. The town-house, the academy, and the church of St. Michael, are the public buildings most worthy of notice. Pop., including that of its two suburbs, in 1845, 6,489, chiefly Lutherans. The town has soap-works and sugar-refineries; and conducts a large trade in cattle, hogs, and salt, having brine springs in its vicinity, which produce annually from 80,000 to 90,000 cwt. of salt. The brine yields about 30 per cent., and the salt is of good quality, though not equal to that of some other works in Germany. Here was concluded, in 1610, a famous convention or union of the Protestant princes in the empire.—Also a small town of Sweden, 23 m. NE of Stockholm.—Also a small town of Upper Austria, in the Traun circle, 8 m. WSW of Steyr.

**HALL**, a county in the NE part of Georgia, U. S. Area 525 sq. m. Pop. 7,875.

**HALL'S GROUP** (SIR JAMES), a cluster of small islands near the coast of Corea, in N lat. 37° 45', E long. 124° 40'.

**HALL'S ISLAND**, or **MAIANA**, one of the Kingsmill group, in the Pacific, in N lat. 46° 45', E long. 173° 4'. It is 9 m. in length from NE to SW, and 6 m. in width, and is of coral formation.

**HALL'S KEY**, a small island in the bay of Honduras, in N lat. 16° 10'.

**HALLA**, a town of Sind, 35 m. NW of Hyderabad. It has long been noted for its excellent earthenware, made of clay taken from the bed of the Indus, and its manufacture of the national Sindian cap. The land around is highly impregnated with salt; cultivation is chiefly confined to the old bed of the Indus.

**HALLABYD**, a town of Hindostan, in the subah of Patana, 75 m. NW of Seringapatam.

**HALLADALE**, a river of Sutherland, which has its rise at the base of the Ben-Griam mountains, in the p. of Kildonan; runs N; and, after a course of 20 m., falls into the Pentland frith at Bighouse-bay, 5 or 6 m. SE of Strathly-head. It runs with a rapid stream, which is swelled by the tribute of other streams from the neighbouring mountains. The tide flows about 2 m. up the river.

**HALLAM** (UPPER and NETHER), two townships in the W. R. of Yorkshire, p. and about 3 m. from Sheffield. Pop. of Nether H. in 1851, 8,897; of Upper H. 1,499.

**HALLAM** (WEST), a parish of Derbyshire, 8 m. NE of Derby. Area 1,323 acres. Pop. in 1831, 710; in 1851, 627.

**HALLAMSHIRE**, a district composed of the two parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield, in the W. R. of

the co. of York. The centre of the pop. is the town of Sheffield, which is seated in the fork of the Don and the Sheaf, but which has now extended itself beyond those streams and in all directions into the adjacent townships. Yet the remote parts of H. are but thinly peopled. The great tract of Upper Hallam, called Fulwood, retains something of its pristine forest character; and Bradfield, which in extent is more than half of H., lying between the Kireling and the Don, and extending to the hills which separate the cos. of York and Derby, has for the most part been only lately redeemed from its unenclosed state. These, together with lands of the same character in Peniston, and in the Derbyshire ps. of Dronfield, Hathersedge, Castleton, Hope, and Glossop, form what are called 'the moors,' the great scene of grouse-shooting in this part of the country. One common character pervades these lands. The surface is covered with grass, heath, fern, and similar plants, among which lurk the bilberry, cowberry, and cranberry.

**HALLAND**. See **HALMSTAD**.

**HALLANDS-WEDERO**, an island on the W coast of Sweden, in the Categat, in N lat. 56° 26' 56".

**HALLAOUYEH**, a village of Nubia, in the district and 50 m. NNE of Shendy, near the r. bank of the Nile.

**HALLAR**, or **HALLIAR**, a district of Hindostan, in the Guicowar's portion of the Gujerat territory, comprising the NW part of the peninsula of Gujerat, and bounded on the W by the Indian ocean, and on the N by the gulf of Catch. It has a generally light soil, producing grain and cotton. Its principal rajahships are Noonagor, Raicote, and Gundol.

**HALLAREN**, a lake of Sweden, in the laen of Vesteras, 30 m. NW of Upsala.

**HALLATON**, a parish and market-town in the co. of Leicester, 7 m. NNE of Market-Harborough, on a branch of the river Welland. Area 2,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 653; in 1851, 691.

**HALLAU** (UPPER and LOWER), two villages of the Swiss cant. of Schaffhausen, district of Neukirch. The latter, 7 m. W of Schaffhausen, is a populous place, and has a considerable traffic in corn and wine. It has mineral springs and baths.

**HALLE**, or **HALLER-AN-DEE-SAALE**, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. of Merseburg, situated on both sides of the Saale, in N lat. 51° 29' 5", 22 m. SE of Eisleben, 56 m. S by E of Magdeburg, and 20 m. NW of Leipzig. It is built in the form of an irregular square, and has several suburbs, of which two, Glaucha and Neumarkt, are, strictly speaking, separate towns, being governed by their own magistrates. Its total pop., including these suburbs, amounted in 1846 to nearly 30,000. H. contains several buildings, which, if not splendid, are remarkable, such as the Red tower which rises to a height of 260 ft., the church of St. Ulrich, the church of St. Mary, and the hotel de ville, which contains the hospital. Of its castle, called Moritzburg, only one wing now remains, and it is used as a Calvinist church. The Lutherans have here 7 parish-churches, and the Jews a synagogue. H. has manufactories of gloves, woollens, stockings, silk, leather, buttons, and hardware; but the principal is that of starch. In a valley between the town and the Saale is an ancient salt spring, of which the annual produce is 4,000 tons; on the other side of the river is another, wrought for account of government, which produces nearly 12,000 tons. Pit coal is found in the neighbourhood, but is used only in the salt-works.—H. is indebted for its chief celebrity to its literary institutions. A military academy of ancient date was converted by the elector of Saxony, in 1690, into a university, which has always maintained a high literary reputa-

tion, and had that of Wittenberg united to it in 1815. It was attended in 1826 by 1,119 students; in 1844 by 721. There are also here a number of scientific institutions, belonging to the university, or connected with it, viz., a botanical garden, theological and philological seminaries, a normal school, a school of midwifery, a medical and surgical clinical institute, an anatomical theatre, and an observatory. In the suburb of Glaucha is the celebrated orphan-hospital, founded in 1695, and Canstein's establishment for printing the Scriptures, erected in 1712. There are two public libraries,—that of the university, and that of the town. Among the lesser establishments is a cabinet of natural history, and a school of architecture and arts. Different journals and periodical papers are published at this place. H. was the birth-place of a number of men of eminence in different branches; among others, F. Hoffmann, Michaelis, Nemeyer, and Handel.—H. was the scene of an obstinate conflict on 17th October 1806, three days after the battle of Jena. A Prussian corps, advancing under Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg to join the main army, instead of retreating on the news of the battle, unfortunately hazarded a contest with a superior force, and added to the vast number of prisoners which were made on that disastrous occasion. It is on the line of railway from Magdeburg to Weimar; and at the junction of the Leipzig line with it. By these lines it is 53½ m. from Magdeburg; 21½ m. from Köthen; and 19½ m. from Leipzig.

**HALLE**, or **HAL**, a small unfortified town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 10 m. SW of Brussels. It has soap-works, tanneries, and sugar-refineries; but is chiefly celebrated for its delicate wood-work and turnery. Pop. 6,219.

**HALLE**, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, in the co. of Ravensberg, 6 m. NW of Bielefeld.—Also a village of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, cant. of Schilde. Pop. 810.

**HALLE-BOYENHOVEN**, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, cant. of Leau. Pop. 1,084.

**HALLEIN**, a town of Austria, in the duchy of Salzburg, on the Salzach, 9 m. SE of Salzburg. Pop. in 1845, 5,600. It has manufactories of pins and needles, and machinery for cotton-spinning. The salt-works here, which are carried on for account of government, are of great importance, the quantity yearly sold being from 13,000 to 15,000 tons, and worth about £120,000, of which the half is said to be clear profit to the state. The salt is found in masses in the interior of a mountain called Durrenberg, about 4 m. from the town. The ascent of this mountain is long and tedious; near its summit, in a cave opening under a cliff, is the entrance to the mines. The descent into the mines is along planks of wood; and on reaching the bottom the passage is continued through a dark gallery, which terminates in a large and beautiful hall the sides of which consist of the salt rock. Farther on, there are smaller chambers, into which fresh water is introduced to dissolve the blocks of salt. The brine, thus formed, is conveyed in pipes to the town, where it is evaporated and purified. The salt is sometimes found in the mine in a state of great purity.

**HALLEN**, a small town of Austria, 11 m. S by E of Salzburg.

**HALLENBERG**, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Homme, 6 m. S of Brilon. Pop. 1,520.

**HALLENCOURT**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, 7 m. S of Abbeville. Pop. 1,739; of cant. 12,377.

**HALLER**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Leine, 12 m. above Hanover.

**HALLERMUND**, a county or district of Hano-

ver, in the principality of Calenberg, on the lower part of the Haller.

**HALLEWIN**, a small town of French Flanders, in the department of the North, near Lille, containing 400 houses.

**HALLGARTH**, a township in the p. of Pittington, in Durham, 3½ m. ENE of Durham. Area 2,552 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,632; in 1851, 2,530. There are extensive coal-mines in this territory.

**HALLIAR**. See **HALLAR**.

**HALL-IM-INNTHAL**, a town of Tyrol, on the Inn, 9 m. NE of Inspruck, with 4,200 inhabitants. It has a convent and a mint, the machinery of which is wrought by water, and casts off, with the labour of a single man, 150 pieces an hour. This place is chiefly remarkable for its salt-works, which produce annually above 270,000 cwt. of salt. The salt is found in mines about 4 m. off. The blocks are dissolved in large pits; and the process of evaporation takes place in the town.

**HALLING**, a lake in the S of Norway, 74 m. NNW of Christiania.

**HALLING**, a parish in Kent, 4 m. SSW of Rochester. Area 1,917 acres. Pop. in 1831, 431; in 1851, 550.

**HALLINGBURY (GREAT)**, a parish of Essex, 1½ m. SE of Bishop's Stortford. Area 2,651 acres. Pop. in 1831, 695; in 1851, 710.

**HALLINGBURY (LITTLE)**, a parish of Essex, 10 m. ENE of Ware. Area 1,612 acres. Pop. in 1831, 483; in 1851, 517.

**HALLINGDAL**, a river of Norway, which rises in two head-streams, the Strande and the Ustedal, in the bail. of Buskerud, and running E to Goel, turns SSE, and in its progress S assumes the name of the Snarum, and subsequently joins the Drammen on the r. bank.

**HALLINGSAS**, a village of Sweden, in the laen of Hernosand, on the l. bank of the Sodra-Adals, 72 m. NW of Hernosand.

**HALLING-SKARVEN**, a mountain of Norway, in the NW of the bail. of Buskerud, between the head-streams of the Hallingdal river, in N lat. 60° 30'. Alt. of E summit, 6,017 ft.; of W, 5,900 ft.

**HALLINGTON**, a parish of Lincolnshire, 2 m. SW of Louth. Area 860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 67; in 1851, 80.—Also a township in the p. of St. John-Lee, Northumberland, 8 m. NNE of Hexham. Pop. in 1831, 120; in 1851, 105.

**HALLIWELL**, a township in the p. of Dean, in Lancashire, 3 m. NW of Great Bolton. Area 2,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,963; in 1851, 3,959.

**HALLLOUGHTON**, a parish in Notts, 2 m. SSW of Southwell. Area 977 acres. Pop. in 1831, 103; in 1851, 79.

**HALLOW**, a parish of Worcestershire, 3 m. NNW of Worcester. Area 3,556 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,227; in 1851, 1,308.

**HALLOWELL**, a township in Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., on the W side of Kennebec river, at the head of the tide-waters, 129 m. N by E from Boston. Pop. 4,654.—Also a township in Prince Edward district, Upper Canada, skirting on Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1842, 2,322, chiefly collected in the town of Pictou.

**HALLOWELL (CAPE)**, a bluff point at the W entrance of Fury and Hecla strait, in N lat. 69° 58', W long. 85° 28'.

**HALLSJO**, a village of Sweden, in the laen of Hernosand, 50 m. NNW of Hernosand.

**HALLSTADT**, a town of Bavaria, on the r. bank of the Maine, 3 m. NW of Bamberg. Pop. 1,627.—Also a small town of Upper Austria, romantically situated at the foot of the Salzburg, on a lake to which it gives name, 25 m. S of Gemunden. Pop.

1,030. Near it is a salt mine, with an office for the management of the different salt-works in the prov. The lake of H. is 6 m. in length, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad. Its depth is 670 ft.; and it has an alt. above sea-level of 2,060 ft.

**HALLUL**, an island in the Persian gulf, near the Lahsa coast of Arabia, in N lat.  $25^{\circ} 41'$ .

**HALLUM**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Nord, 10 m. NNE of Lille, on the r. bank of the Lys. Pop. 2,535.

**HALLUM**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 7 m. N of Lashwarden. Pop. 2,300.

**HALLUNGEN**, a village of Saxe-Coburg, in the principality and 21 m. NW of Gotha. Pop. 200.

**HALLYSTONE**, a parish in Northumberland, 6 m. WNW of Rothbury. Area 19,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 462; in 1851, 436.

**HALMI**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Ugotsch, 10 m. S of Nagy-Szallos. Pop. 1,400.

**HALMOE**, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, near the NE coast of the island of Arroe.

**HALMSTAD**, of **HALLAND**, a laen or province in the S of Sweden; bounded by the laen of Gottenburg on the N; by Wenersborg and Jonkoping on the E; by Christianstad on the S; and by the Cattagat on the W. It has an area of 1,900 sq. m. Its coast is generally low and sandy, and presents several deep bays, amongst which are the Kongsbacken fiord, the Kloster-fiord, and the Lahoms-buvt. The principal rivers are the Wiske, the Falkenbergs, the Nissa, and the Laga; all of which have a SW course to the Cattagat. Pop. in 1805, 73,594; in 1839, 94,892; in 1840, 94,934. The rearing of cattle and fishing are the chief employments of its inhabitants.—The laen is subdivided into 8 haerads, viz.; Arstad, Fauras, Fissras, H., Himle, Høk, Tonnersioe, and Wiske.

**HALMSTAD**, the cap. of the laen of the same name, is situated on the Cattagat, at the mouth of the Nissa, 76 m. SSE of Gottenburg, in N lat.  $56^{\circ} 39' 45''$ . Pop. 1,853. It has a harbour, some small manufactories of woollens, and a productive salmon-fishery. Its fortifications were destroyed by the Danes in 1734. The arrivals and departures of foreign vessels at this port in 1849 were 512; of coasting vessels, 513.

**HALMYL-SEE**, a lake in the Swiss cant. of Aargau, 9 m. SE of Aargau. It is 5 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth.

**HALOGA**, a lofty mountain of Servia, about 8 m. SW of Belgrade.

**HALS**, a small town of Lower Bavaria, on the Ilz, 2 m. N of Passau.—Also a small town in the central part of Norway, 60 m. SW of Drontheim.—Also a town of Denmark in Jutland, 15 m. E of Aalborg, at the entrance of the Lymfiord. Pop. 600.

**HALSALL**, a parish in Lancashire, 4 m. NW of Ormskirk. Its neighbourhood is remarkable for a bituminous turf, which emits a smell like the oil of amber. Area 16,658 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,159; in 1851, 4,510.

**HALSBRUCKE**, a village of Saxony, in the circle and 18 m. WSW of Dresden. Pop. 1,264. Lead, copper, and silver are wrought in the vicinity.

**HALSE**, or **HALSE-PRIORE**, a parish of Somerset, 4 m. E of Wiveliscombe. Area 1,301 acres. Pop. in 1831, 444; in 1851, 412.

**HALSHAM**, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. ESE of Hedon. Area 2,877 acres. Pop. in 1831, 202; in 1851, 264.

**HALSPACH**, a large village of Wurtemberg, between the Sulz and Wernitz, 3 m. S of Gemünden. Pop. 1,300.

**HALSTEAD**, a town and parish of Essex, pleasantly situated on a rising ground near the Colne,

18 m. NE of Chelmsford. Area of p. 5,633 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,637; in 1851, 6,982.—The town consists chiefly of one main street. It formerly had a considerable manufacture of baize. Some silks, velvets, and straw-plait are manufactured here. The church is handsome.—Also a parish in Kent,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Seven Oaks. Area 918 acres. Pop. 289.—Also a township in the p. of Tilton, 11 m. E of Leicester. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1851, 176.

**HALSTERN**, a large village of Holland, in N. Brabant, 2 m. N of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 1,150.

**HALSTOCK**, a parish of Dorset, 6 m. NE by N of Beaminster. Area 3,181 acres. Pop. in 1831, 554; in 1851, 572.

**HALSTOW** (**HION**), a parish in Kent, 6 m. NNE of Rochester. Area 4,244 acres. Pop. in 1831, 351; in 1851, 354.

**HALSTOW** (**LOW**), a parish in Kent, 6 m. E of Chatham. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 296; in 1851, 320.

**HALTCLIFFE**, a township in the p. of Caldbeck, Cumberland, 10 m. NNE of Keswick. Pop. in 1831, 573; in 1851, 617.

**HALTE**, a village of Hanover, in E. Friesland, on the Ems, 10 m. SW of Leer.

**HALTEN - BERGSTETTEN**, or **NIEDER-STETTEN**, a small town of Wurtemberg, 58 m. NNE of Stuttgart, and 10 m. SE of Mergentheim, on the Vorbach. Pop. 1,400.

**HALTERN**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, near the Lippe, 20 m. SW of Munster.

**HALTHAM-ON-BAIN**, a parish of Lincolnshire, 3 m. SSW of Horncastle. Area 2,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 143; in 1851, 243.

**HALTON**, or **HAULTON**, a chapelry and town in the p. of Runcorn, in Cheshire, situated between the rivers Mersey and Weaver, 3 m. NNE of Frodsham. It was formerly a considerable town; but the place has declined, and is now only a large v. Pop. in 1831, 1,322; in 1851, 1,570.

**HALTON**, a parish in Bucks, 2 m. NE of Wendover. Area 1,452 acres. Pop. in 1831, 209; in 1851, 157.—Also a parish in Lancashire, on the river Lune, 2 m. NE of Lancaster. Area 3,738 acres. Pop. in 1831, 834; in 1851, 718.—Also a township in the p. of Corbridge, Northumberland, 5 m. NE by E of Hexham. Pop. in 1831, 78; in 1851, 43.

**HALTON (EAST)**, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 11 m. NW of Great Grimsby. Area 5,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 515; in 1851, 675.—Also a township, with Gunhouse, in the p. of Skipton, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NE of Skipton. Area 1,244 acres. Pop. in 1831, 144; in 1851, 91.

**HALTON (WEST)**, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 10 m. W of Barton-upon-Humber. Area 4,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 359; in 1851, 425.—Also a township in the p. of Long Preston, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W of Kettlewell. Area 2,209 acres. Pop. in 1831, 171; in 1851, 122.

**HALTON-GILL**, a chapelry in the p. of Armcliffe, W. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. NNE of Settle. Area 7,637 acres. Pop. in 1831, 88; in 1851, 77.

**HALTON (HOLEGATE)**, a parish of Lincolnshire,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. ESE of Spilsby. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 520; in 1851, 539.

**HALTWHISTLE**, a parish and town of Northumberland, situated on a rising ground near the S. Tyne, and commanding a fine prospect of the vale of that river. The town is well-built, and is a great thoroughfare on the road from Carlisle and Hexham to Newcastle. It has a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Newcastle, and  $23\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Carlisle. The parish comprises the townships of Bellester, Blinkinsop, Coanwood (East), Featherstone, Haltwhistle, Hartley-burn, Henshaw,



Melkridge, Plainmellor, Ridley, Thirlwall, Thorn-grafton, and Wall-Town. Area 55,229 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,355; in 1831, 4,119; in 1851, 5,379; of the township, in 1831, 1,018; in 1851, 1,420. The S. Tyne intersects this extensive p. from Featherstone castle to the mouth of the Allen. It is crossed by a wooden-bridge at the town of Haltwhistle, and by a stone-bridge at Featherstone about 3 m. above the town. The winding vale of the river, for 10 m. in extent, presents some of the most beautiful, rich, and picturesque scenery in the N of England. Extensive moors constitute a great portion of this parish, and form a striking contrast with its rich haughs and cultivated lands. The town is indifferently built. It is one of the polling-places for the members for the S division of the co. The only manufacture is that of a coarse kind of baize. In the neighbourhood are the remains of Thelwall castle.

**HALUDIATI**, a district of Assam, intersected by the Brahmaputra. Its principal place is Mudeigown.

**HALVERGATE**, a parish in Norfolk,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. SSE of Acle. Area 2,675 acres. Pop. in 1831, 465; in 1851, 445.

**HALWELL**, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. SSW of Totnes. Area 3,666 acres. Pop. in 1831, 474; in 1851, 411.—Also a parish in the same co., 6 m. SE by E of Holsworthy. Area 3,426 acres. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1851, 284.

**HALYS**. See **KIZIL-IRMAK**.

**HAM**, a hamlet of Surrey, in the p. of Kingston-upon-Thames, agreeably situated on the banks of the Thames, 11 m. SW of London. Pop. in 1831, 1,079; in 1851, 1,324.—Also a parish in Kent, 2 m. SSW of Sandwich. Area 320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 38; in 1851, 36.—Also a p. in Wilts, 4 m. S of Hungerford. Area 1,605 acres. Pop. in 1831, 205; in 1851, 243.

**HAM**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Somme, arrond. of Peronne.—The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1841, 12,246.—The town is situated in a marshy district, on the Somme, 14 m. SSE of Peronne, and 84 m. NE of Paris. Pop. 2,537. It has a citadel, which has been used since the first revolution as a state prison. Near the town is a canal, which joins the Somme and the Oise.—Also a small town of Belgium, in Hainault, on the Eure, 10 m. S of Charleroi. Pop. 1,833. It has manufactories of lace and iron-ware.

**HAM (East)**, a village and parish in Essex, 7 m. E of London. Area 2,495 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,543; in 1851, 1,550.

**HAM (Hign)**, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. N of Langport. Area 4,229 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,027; in 1851, 1,303.

**HAM (West)**, a village and parish of Essex, on the river Lea, between Stratford and Little Ilford. Area of p. 5,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,580; in 1841, 12,738; in 1851, 18,817.

**HAM BLUFF**, a cape at the W extremity of Santa Cruz, in the W. Indies, in N lat.  $17^{\circ} 51'$ .

**HAM-SOUS-VARSBERG**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Bozlay. Pop. 1,220.

**HAMADA**, an elevated desert or table-land in Africa, on the route from Murzuk to Lake Chad, to the S of Tabonia, or the parallel of  $30^{\circ} 28'$  N, and extending about 110 geog. m. S from that place. No vegetation appears on this dreary waste. Its surface is covered with small stones, heaps of which, laboriously collected together, serve as road-marks to the camel drivers by day, while the polar star guides them by night. The S edge of this table-land descends in perpendicular walls to the Wadi-el-Hessi, in N lat.  $28^{\circ} 30'$ .

**HAMADA'N**, or **AMADAN**, a city of Kurdistan, in Persia, supposed to be built upon or near the site of the ancient *Ecbatana*. It was taken and destroyed

by Timur, and ever since appears to have been considered only in the light of a secondary city. It is situated in a cultivated amphitheatre, shaded with elms, poplars, and firs, at the foot of the Elwand. Its vineyards and orchards extend behind far up the skirts of the mountain. It contains at present about 10,000 meanly built houses, constructed of unbaked earth, and a pop. estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000. Jews are numerous; but Armenians are few in number. The wall which surrounded it was, together with the citadel, destroyed by order of the late king, and has not since been rebuilt. The spacious Maidan, now a market, and the once-splendid mosque of Jamah, bespeak the grandeur of this city before its destruction by Timur. H. is famed for the manufacture of carpets and leather, in which it carries on a considerable trade. It is also a mart of commerce between Ispahan and Bagdad, and between the latter place and Teheran. The tombs of Mordecai and Esther are shown here, and that of the Arabian physician Avicenna. During eight months of the year the climate of H. is delightful; but in winter the cold is excessive, and the town is often nearly buried in snow. Numerous and rapid rivulets descend from Elwand, in the vicinity of the town; and one rapid torrent, passing through the town beneath several small but lofty bridges, gives a picturesque aspect to certain portions of it.

**HAMAH**, a flourishing town of Syria, in the pash. and 110 m. NE of Damascus, on the river Orontes, which here, after sweeping round Mount Erbayn, issues from between rugged mountains, and is crossed by a bridge of 13 arches. It is finely situated, particularly that part which lies on the r. bank of the Orontes, on the upper ground. The remainder of the city descends in the form of an amphitheatre to the side of the river, and ascends in like manner on the other side upon the l. bank. The streets are in general narrow and irregular; but the principal ones, which form the bazaar, are straight and wide, and several of them are entirely covered over. It has generally been supposed to be the ancient *Apamea*; but Pococke supposes it to be the ancient *Epiphania*. It is reputed to have a pop. of upwards of 40,000; Ali Bey carries it even to 100,000, and says they are chiefly Arabs. It has manufactories of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics; and has an active commercial trade. The sheiks of this town enjoy a high consideration, and inhabit a splendid palace.

**HAMAMET**, a considerable seaport on the E coast of Tunis, in a bay or gulf of the Mediterranean to which it gives name. Shaw derives its appellation from the *haman*, i. e. 'wild pigeons,' with which the country abounds. It is of modern erection, but contains some antiquities brought from the neighbouring ruins of the *Civitas Siagitana*. It has a pop. of 4,000 inhabitants, and is described by Sir G. Temple as "the cleanest and neatest town of any in the regency."

**HAMAMI**, a village of Syria,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour N of Ascalon, on the road to Ashdod. Its environs are well-cultivated.

**HAMANLI**, or **HAMALU**, a town of Anatolia, in the sanjak of Kankari, about midway on the road between Amasia and Scutari.

**HAMAZEN**, a district of Abyssinia, 40 m. W of Arkiko, in the kingdom of Tigre.

**HAMBACH**, a small town of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Sarreguemines. Pop. 1,165.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 6 m. NNW of Amberg.—Also a river of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 5 m. N of Roth.

**HAMBANTOTTE**, a small town and port of Ceylon, in N lat.  $6^{\circ} 6' 58''$ , E long  $81^{\circ} 14' 44''$ , on the SW side of a small bay, which affords good

anchorage for vessels of 150 to 200 tons. Pop. 1,500. This place is the grand depot of the salt gathered in the Mahagapattu.

**HAMBATO**, a town and district of Ecuador, in the dep. of Chimborazo, 80 m. S of Quito, at an alt. of 8,860 ft. above sea-level. The town has been twice destroyed, once by an eruption of Cotopaxi in 1698, and again by an earthquake in 1796; but is said to be now in a flourishing condition, and to have a pop. of 12,000.

**HAMBIE**, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, 9 m. SE of Contances. Pop. 3,554.

**HAMBLE**, a parish in Hants, on the river Hamble and Southampton water, 5 m. SE of Southampton. Area 1,319 acres. Pop. in 1831, 318; in 1851, 443. Also a river of Hampshire, which rises near Bishop's Waltham, and after passing by Botley and Bursledon, falls into the Southampton water at Hamble.

**HAMBLEDON**, a parish of Bucks,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Great Marlow. Area 6,615 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,357; in 1851, 1,365. —Also a parish of Hants, 6 m. ESE of Bishop's Waltham. Area 9,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,026; in 1851, 2,032. —Also a parish of Surrey,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by W of Godalming. Area 1,556 acres. Pop. in 1831, 437; in 1851, 585.

**HAMBLETON**, a township in the p. of Brayton, in the W. R. of Yorkshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW of Selby. Area 2,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 494; in 1851, 528. —Also a township in the p. of Kirkham, in the co. of Lancaster,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE from Poulton. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 334; in 1851, 346. —Also a parish of Rutlandshire, 6 m. NNE of Oakham. Area 1,154 acres. Pop. in 1831, 297; in 1851, 290.

**HAMBRES**, a town of France, in the dep. and 10 m. SE of Mayenne. Pop. 1,600.

**HAMBROOK**, a hamlet of Gloucestershire, in the p. of Winterbourne, 5 m. NNE of Bristol. Pop. in 1851, with Frenchay, 1,446.

**HAMBURG**, a small independent state, comprising the city of the same name, and some small adjacent territories, on the NW coast of Germany. The whole united area of the H. territories is only 150 sq. m.; and they are included between the parallels of  $53^{\circ} 24'$  and  $53^{\circ} 54'$  N, and the meridians of  $9^{\circ} 30'$  and  $10^{\circ} 27'$ . Their pop. in 1848 was 188,054; of whom 115,866 were in the city of H.; 16,731 in the faubourg of St. George; 16,157 in that of St. Paul; and 39,300 in the remainder of the H. territory. Of this pop. about 12,000 are Jews, and 140,000 Lutherans. The main portion of the H. territory is surrounded on the W, N, NE, and SE by the Danish dominions; and on the S and SW, is separated by the Elbe from Hanover. Besides this territory, the republic shares with Lübeck the sovereignty of Bergedorf; and is possessed of Ritzbüttel, Cuxhaven, and the island of Neuwerk at the mouth of the Elbe, and a few patches of territory in the duchy of Holstein. The whole republic contains 2 towns, 2 market-towns, 50 villages and hamlets, and about 13,000 houses. —The surface of the country is generally level, and well cultivated. The rivers are the Elbe, the Alster, and the Bille. —The government of this state is democratic, the supreme power being divided between councillors and citizens. Until the amendments introduced into the constitution in 1850, the government consisted of a senate and 3 colleges of citizens. The senate was composed of 4 burgomasters, 4 syndics, 4 secretaries, and 24 senators. It was also specially provided that 3 of the burgomasters and 11 of the councillors must be lawyers; the remainder being merchants. The revised constitution provides that the senate shall be composed of 15 members, of whom 7 shall be lawyers, and 6 of the remaining 8, merchants. The burgomasters, who are the chief executive authorities, were formerly chosen by the senate

itself; by the reformed constitution 3 members are named by the senate, and 4 by the citizens, and these 7 elect 4 of their number to serve in the office of burgomaster. The senate elects its president, and the first and second burgomaster. This body appoints agents and consuls to foreign courts; grants letters patent; issues mandates; and generally exercises the executive power. —The *burgerschaft* is now composed of 192 members; one half of whom are chosen by all the inhabitants of the city of H. of 25 years of age and paying taxes; the other half is composed of 48 *burgesses* chosen by all *burgesses* possessed of 3,000 marcs banco clear capital, and 48 chosen by the different tribunals of commerce and trade. The *burgesses* elect a civic committee of 20 to assist the senate on particular occasions. —The contingent to the army of the confederacy is 1,298 men. The republic has besides a regular army of 1,050 men, and 185 horsemen, and a civic militia or burgher-guard of 9,000 men. —The revenue in 1840 was 5,200,000 marcs = £307,400; in 1849, 6,912,427 marcs. The expenses in the last-named year were 7,612,336 marcs; but of this 1,850,000 marcs was an incidental expense occasioned by the recent devastation of the city by fire. The debt amounted to 25,750,000 marcs banco. Of this sum more than one-half was contracted to repair the losses occasioned by the great fire in 1842. The revenue is raised by direct taxes on lands and houses; and by customs, averaging about 800,000 marcs = £47,000 yearly, excise averaging from £50,000 to £60,000, stamps, lotteries, sales of goods and land; and miscellaneous taxes, including a property and trade tax, which produces from £7,000 to £10,000; a rent tax; a *thor-spiere* or entrance-tax levied on all who enter after the closing of the city-gates; and a public revenue state-tax. —The judicial administration is composed of an *ober-gericht* or superior court for the trial of all cases involving more than 2,000 marcs; and from which an appeal lies to the supreme court of the four free towns, of which the seat is at Lübeck; a *nieder-gericht*, or inferior court, having cognizance of civil cases under 2,000 marcs; and a *handels-gericht* or tribunal of commerce. This latter tribunal meets twice a-week, when all matters relating to trade, shipping, or manufactures, which require arbitration and settlement, are decided upon. Its president, vice-president, and actuary are lawyers; the remaining members are connected with trade and commerce. It is divided into two chambers, with appeal from the lower to the upper. The inferior towns and villages have their own magistracy and police courts, subordinate to the courts of the city. —The city is represented by above 60 consuls in different parts of the world.

*City.* The city of HAMBURG lies on the r. or N bank of the Elbe, in N lat.  $53^{\circ} 32' 51''$ , E long.  $9^{\circ} 58' 33''$ , about 75 m. by the winding of the stream from the sea, 60 m. NE of Bremen, and 36 m. SW of Lübeck; 48 hours by steam-boat from London, 41 hours from Hull, and about 70 hours from Leith. It is nearly 4 m. in circumf. It was strongly fortified both on the land and river sides; but its defences were found to require so large a garrison, that since peace has restored it to independence, the ramparts have been converted into public walks and gardens. It is intersected by numerous canals, connected with the Elbe, in which the tide ebbs and flows twice a-day, the influence of the tide extending 16 m. above H. The Alster likewise forms outside of the town a wide lake (a), which communicates with deep broad ditches surrounding the town, and with the Elbe by sluices; and within the town forms a large square sheet of water, known as the Binnen-Alster (b), three sides of which are lined with broad planted walks, and form a favourite resort of the citizens.



The Jungfernstieg (*c c*), one of the finest streets in H., occupies its SW side; and many of the best houses in the city are in its immediate vicinity. The several islands into which the city is divided by the different canals proceeding from the Alster and the Elbe are united by upwards of 80 bridges. Almost all the warehouses are close to these canals, so that vessels can unload at their very doors. The Elbe here admits vessels drawing 14 ft. water at all times; and those of 18 ft. at spring-tides; but when high tides are acted upon by NW winds, the river not unfrequently overflows its banks, and inundates the streets and cellars. The Elbe is about 500 yds. broad opposite the landing-place (*d*) at the SW extremity of the city; at the mouth of the Binnenhafen (*e*), a little farther up the stream, it is 750 yds.; it contracts above this, at the mouth of the Hafen-bassin (*f*), to somewhat less than 300 yds.; and it maintains this width to the point where it divides into two arms, enclosing the Baaken-wärder (*g*), to the SE of the city.—The streets are mostly narrow and gloomy; and the houses, built after the Dutch fashion, and often from 6 to 7 stories in height, though full of windows, have in general a gloomy heavy character about them. Some of them, however, belonging to the wealthier classes, are very stately, and magnificently decorated in their interior. The coffee-houses and hotels are in many instances very large and handsome edifices. Scarcely any of the public buildings are calculated to attract the attention of the architect. The Borsenhalle, or Exchange (*h*), is one of the finest. The church of St. Michaels (*k*) has a steeple 456 ft. high. The Rath-haus was blown up to stay the progress of the great fire in 1842. There were before that calamity, 19 places of worship within the city, including chapels belonging to German, French, and English Calvinists, an Episcopalian chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, and 2 or 3 synagogues. The bank, the Admiralty buildings, the general hospital, the theatres, and the city libraries, are the principal remaining buildings, but exhibit nothing remarkable in their architecture. The gymnasium and the Johanneum are excellent educational institutions. A school-of-

navigation was opened in 1826. The city possesses an observatory, a botanical garden, several literary institutions, several collections of paintings, and a library of 150,000 vols. Its charitable institutions are numerous. Of these the orphan-asylum rears and educates 600 children; and the great hospital is capable of receiving from 4,000 to 5,000 sick.—The suburb of St. George is on the E side of the city, between the Elbe and the Alster. On the W side is the Hamburger-burg, another populous suburb, which reaches to Altona, from which it is only separated by a wall. "From Cuxhaven to H. the channel of the Elbe is both intricate and narrow, and beyond H., vessels of heavy burden cannot proceed. Neither may the scenery of its banks compare for a moment with that of our own Thames,—the most uniformly beautiful, perhaps, of all European rivers. Yet is the scene from Gluckstadt upwards exceedingly agreeable. On the Hanoverian side, to be sure, the stranger sees little else than a wide extent of plain, dotted here and there with churches, and well-feathered with trees, chiefly pollarded willows. But the side of Holstein is different. First we have Blankenese, a long straggling village, which, climbing, as it were, up the face of a range of sand-hills, shows to peculiar advantage from amid the groves of pine and birch that overshadow its roofs. Next there are villas, gentlemen's seats and hamlets without number, the latter built along the margin of the stream, and on a level with its waters; the former crowning the heights that rise, it may be, a hundred feet or two above. To these succeeds Altona, an old-fashioned and picturesque town,—the *Ultima Thule*, on this side, of Danish territory, and a place of much apparent life and bustle. And last of all, H. itself, separated from Altona only by a creek, with its tall spires, its sharp roofs, its pointed gables, its numerous storehouses, its dwellings, composed partly of brick, partly of timber, its succession of wharfs, and its roadstead crowded with shipping." [Gleig.]

*Manufactures.* The principal trades of H. are sugar-refining, distilling, calico-printing, brewing, and dyeing. It has also manufactories of sail-cloth, ropes, leather, woollens, cutlery, musical instruments



hats, soap, and glue; but the chief occupations of its inhabitants are connected with its extensive commercial operations and transit-trade. "Out of the 130,000 souls that make up the sum of its population," says the Rev. G. R. Gleig in 1837, "there are probably not 500 full-grown men who are not, somehow or another, interested in the exchanges. The higher classes are all to be found from 9 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon in their counting-houses; the lower orders act towards these magnates in the capacity of domestic servants, or carry their burdens, or fill and empty their warehouses, or navigate their vessels. The middle ranks are composed exclusively of shopkeepers, clerks, masters of hotels, artisans, ship-captains, and such like."

*Commerce.* A slight inspection of the map will show how advantageously this place is situated for trade. Emden and Bremen have equally easy access to the sea; but neither of these possesses a water-communication with the interior of such extent as that afforded by the Elbe, a river navigable throughout all Saxony, even to Bohemia, and commands an inland trade greater than that of the Rhine, or of any other river in Europe, and of which the commerce of H. absorbs 90 per cent. The Alster, though far inferior in size, carries boats, with the aid of a canal, all the way to Lubec on the Baltic. Accordingly, H. has long been a commercial place of the first importance, particularly during a war among the maritime powers. "Political circumstances,—the facility with which pirates by sea, and wreckers on shore, were kept in check on the great inland lake of the Baltic, when compared with the exertions required to effect the same objects in the Baltic,—enabled Lubec and some other marts to take the start of H. when the Hanseatic league was being formed; but soon after 'the London of the Elbe' had begun strenuously to exert itself, it followed close upon, overtook, and advanced before its precursors, and has kept the lead ever since. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that during the last century and a half of the Hanseatic league, H. was the league. The reason is obvious. All the other German rivers which approach in the extent of their drainage basins to the Elbe, either flow into the Baltic, or through a foreign state into the ocean. By its greater volume than the Weser, and by the superior facilities offered by its embouchure to Germany's commerce with the world over the Vistula, the Oder, or the Rhine, the Elbe must remain the great internal highway of Germany. The development of the German railway system, by which H. is already connected with Berlin, Prague, and Vienna, on one side, with Cologne and Antwerp on the other, confirms instead of diminishing its superiority over other German rivers in this respect. And H., the principal port on the Elbe, is thus destined to remain, what it is now, the metropolitan emporium of the German people." [*Daily News*.]—Its transactions consist partly in agency, but chiefly in purchase and sale for account of its merchants, who buy the commodities of Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, the W. Indies, the United States of America; and supply with these all the countries lying along the Elbe, different districts on the Rhine and the Lower Maine, and a considerable part of the Prussian and Austrian dominions. They also buy up the products of Bohemia, Moravia, Lower Saxony, and Westphalia; and the inhabitants of these retired quarters have discovered, that to make their sales through the medium of H. is less hazardous than a direct intercourse with the countries where their commodities finally arrive. The trade in grain and in timber is also of great importance, especially during a maritime war, H. being the chief medium

between the Baltic and the S of Europe. The other articles of trade are various, comprising flax, hemp, potash, tar, tobacco, dye-stuffs, wax, honey, hides, wool, woollen yarn, smoked and salt meat, mineral products, iron wares; in short, all the products of the NE of Germany, and a great part of those of the centre and the S.—In 1791, 1,054 vessels arrived with cargoes at H; in 1796, 1,919; in 1802, 2,108; in 1817, 1,640. The following table shows the number of ships of all nations that arrived in the port of H. during the years 1838 and 1841:

	1838.	1841.
American, . . . . .	40	24
Austrian, . . . . .	0	3
Brazilian, . . . . .	0	1
Belgian, . . . . .	9	4
Bremen, . . . . .	213	102
Colombian, . . . . .	1	0
Danish, . . . . .	281	268
Dutch, . . . . .	251	336
English, . . . . .	630	973
French, . . . . .	81	110
Greek, . . . . .	0	1
Hamburg, . . . . .	219	448
Hanoverian, . . . . .	412	552
Heligoland, . . . . .	0	4
Kneiphausen, . . . . .	5	1
Lubec, . . . . .	4	7
Mecklenburg, . . . . .	4	6
Neapolitan, . . . . .	2	2
Norwegian, . . . . .	35	64
Oldenburg, . . . . .	97	72
Prussian, . . . . .	32	25
Portuguese, . . . . .	13	6
Rostock, . . . . .	1	0
Russian, . . . . .	7	14
Sardinian, . . . . .	1	0
Spanish, . . . . .	29	23
Swedish, . . . . .	28	33
Total, . . . . .	2,700	3,194

Among the 973 arrivals of English vessels at H. during 1841, an allowance must be made for 200 steam-boats from London and Hull; but owing to the rapidity with which steam voyages are performed, these 200 arrivals were effected probably by only 8 or 10 steam-boats. In 1840 the arrivals of steam-boats from London and Hull amounted to 194.—The number of vessels which entered the port of H. during 1849 was: 1,570 from Great Britain, 397 from Holland, 336 from Bremen and the Weser, 245 from the Lower Elbe, 240 from Oldenburg and E. Friesland, 143 from France, 47 from Holstein and Schleswig, 37 from Spain, 34 from Italy, 53 from Belgium, 21 from Portugal, 14 from Prussia, 10 from Asia Minor, 7 from Archangel, 4 from Sweden, 3 from Norway, 7 from Trieste, 34 from the United States, 9 from Mexico, 41 from Cuba, 28 from Hayti, 15 from the W. Indies, 13 from Venezuela, 74 from the Brazils, 5 from Buenos Ayres, 5 from the W coast of America, 9 from Africa, 10 from Batavia, 16 from China, Singapore, Calcutta, and other E. India ports, making a total of 3,459 vessels. Of these 1,146 were English, 918 Hanoverian, 408 Netherlands, 337 Hamburg, 187 Holstein, 128 French, 50 Norwegian, 40 Spanish, 24 Russian, 24 Prussian, and the remainder was made up of various nations in smaller amounts. The total number of vessels which entered the port of H. in 1848 was 3,304, against 4,178 in 1847, and 3,779 in 1846.—The port possessed in 1850, 9 steam-vessels = 4,058 tons, and of a total power of 1,160 horses; 3 of these vessels were upwards of 500 tons burden, and worked by English and Scotch engineers exclusively. Their dimensions are considerable, but they are not fitted for armaments, and are only employed as tug-boats, or in the conveyance of passengers. Of shipping, as a mercantile property, the H. merchants are seldom large owners, preferring to take up Danish or Swedish vessels by the voyage. The coasting-trade with Bremen, Emden, and Amsterdam, is carried on by flat-bottomed vessels,—a class

of shipping of great convenience in time of war, as, from their keeping in the shallow water between the line of sandy islands and the continent, armed vessels can with difficulty approach them. They belong chiefly to the inhabitants of E. Friesland, Ditmarsch, and Heligoland. The number of ships belonging to H. has, however, considerably increased of late years. At the beginning of 1850, the mercantile marine of H. numbered 286 vessels = 27,351 lasts, or 82,053 tons of 2,000 lbs.

The number of vessels which entered the port of H. from the sea during the quinquennial period from 1810 to 1844, gives an annual average of 3,252 ships, and of 481,000 tonnage. These figures show an increase in the navigation of more than 125 per cent. in the space of 30 years. In 1845, a total of 3,990 vessels entered from the sea, viz.:

435 coming from Transatlantic ports;  
1,566 coming from British ports;  
1,989 coming from other ports of Europe.

Of the values of the commodities imported in the same year by this mass of shipping we have no specific returns; but, taking the maritime commerce, imports and exports together, at the same rate of proportion to the general commercial movement as in 1843, which comprised the traffic with the interior of Germany, inclusive of a portion of that through Altona, we should have about £22,500,000 of seaborne trade, upon a total aggregate movement of nearly £35,000,000. As, however, 452 vessels more entered the port of H. in 1845 than in 1843, whilst proportionally the sailings might be in the same ratio, the collective value of imports and exports by sea would probably be in excess also in the former year. For the years anterior to 1845 we have more precise and abundant materials to work upon, without, however, being enabled to detach altogether the special movement of trade and navigation from the general movement, which comprehends that carried on by the Elbe and by land-carriage. The sea and river navigation together shows the following results for the years stated:

	1842.	1843.	1844.
Entries and sailings of vessels together, . .	15,377	15,634	14,303
Tonnage, . . . . .	1,373,843	1,382,973	1,273,668

The years 1841, 2, and 3 show a much greater shipping and trading activity than 1844. In 1841 the excess of shipping employed was equal to 148,477 tons, in 1842 to 100,175, in 1843 to 109,305 tons, more than in 1844. The entries and sailings for 1844 were thus distributed:—Entries, 7,649 = 680,488 tons; sailings, 6,744 = 593,180 tons. In this movement of navigation the trade with Great Britain in 1842 employed 2,320 vessels; entries and sailings together = 394,129 tons; but in 1844 only 2,187 vessels = 383,775 tons. The country next in order for the importance of its connection by sea-traffic with H., is Holland, which in 1842 had, inwards and outwards together, 802 vessels = 57,225 tons, in the trade; in 1844 reduced to 696 vessels = 41,708 tons. The trade with Prussia, almost all by the Higher Elbe, occupied 582,000 tons, inwards and outwards, in 1842; in 1844, 496,052 tons. With Hanover, chiefly fluvial navigation also, the tonnage employed, inwards and outwards together, was 54,708 tons in 1842, and 46,515 in 1844. We have no returns separately of the maritime and fluvial navigation; but it may be stated, as a general approximation, that the latter enters for more than one-half into the whole number of vessels, with at least two-fifths of the total tonnage. The traffic by the Elbe was materially affected by the onerous tariff of duties imposed upon its navigation in late years. See article ELBE. The commerce of H. represented about the

following aggregate values in imports and exports of merchandise, by sea, river, and land carriage in the subjoined years:

1840, . . . . .	£39,916,840
1841, . . . . .	39,961,080
1842, . . . . .	35,600,000
1843, . . . . .	34,765,000
1844, . . . . .	34,010,000

For the last year cited the total movement thus represented was made up of imports to the value of about £17,557,000, and of exports for £16,453,000. The following are the proportions in which the three countries which figure at the head of the list entered for imports and exports in the aggregate mass for 1840 and 1844:

	1840.		1844.
	Imports.		Exports.
Prussia, . . . . .	£5,201,080		£5,071,920
Great Britain, . . .	6,266,920		2,884,940
Hanover, . . . . .	2,515,440		5,065,120
	Imports.		Exports.
Prussia, . . . . .	£4,621,650		£4,669,500
Great Britain, . . .	4,862,500		3,367,250
Hanover, . . . . .	2,280,250		2,880,000

The principal imports from Great Britain consisted of raw cotton, cotton yarns and fabrics, woollen fabrics, cutlery, iron and steel, and indigo. The chief exports from H. to Great Britain were raw wool, corn, and flour, and cotton manufactures.

*Imports.* The total value of products imported into H. from the South seas and Australia during the year 1848 was 35,900 banco marks, against 98,300 in 1847; from China, Imports in 1848, 345,460 banco marks, against 969,930 in 1847; from the East Indies 1,365,565 in 1848, against 2,478,620 in 1847; from the East Coast of Africa 53,280 in 1848, against 43,680 in 1847; from Guinea and the Cape of Good Hope 545,340 in 1848, against 449,760 in 1847; from Madeira, Teneriffe, and the Azores 279,170 in 1848, against 209,840 in 1847; from the West Coast of America 1,943,180 in 1848, against 2,593,790 in 1847; from Buenos Ayres and Monte Video 300,830 in 1848, against 1,032,010 in 1847; from the Brazils, 10,335,460 in 1848, against 10,836,840 in 1847; from Venezuela, 1,593,220 in 1848, against 1,678,610 in 1847; from St. Thomas and Porto Rico, 988,140 in 1848, against 2,338,450 in 1847; from Hayti, 1,250,990 in 1848, against 2,209,740 in 1847; from Cuba, 5,298,630 in 1848, against 6,503,570 in 1847; from the gulf of Mexico and the bay of Honduras, 207,230 in 1848, against 124,120 in 1847; from the United States, 3,485,830 in 1848, against 5,507,680 in 1847; from Greenland, 29,040 in 1848, against 112,330 in 1847. The total value of the imports from all the above-mentioned transatlantic ports was 28,057,265 banco marks in 1848, against 37,187,270 in 1847; showing a decrease in 1848 of 9,130,005 banco marks.

The imports from European countries were as follows:—From Russia the imports amounted in value to 221,100 banco marks in 1848, against 1,512,700 in 1847; from Norway and Sweden, 72,610 in 1848, against 150,690 in 1847; from Prussia, 66,890 in 1848, against 132,730 in 1847; from Mecklenburg, 24,430 in 1848, against 112,980 in 1847; from Denmark and the Duchies, Cuxhaven, &c., 161,180 in 1848, against 150,300 in 1847; from Bremen and the Weser, 1,075,515 in 1848, against 2,498,390 in 1847; from Oldenburg and E. Friesland, 217,355 in 1848, against 391,780 in 1847; from the Netherlands, 7,030,800 in 1848, against 10,806,940 in 1847; from Belgium, 2,086,160 in 1848, against 2,876,630 in 1847; from Great Britain, 76,942,660 in 1848, against 101,100,970 in 1847; from France, 6,908,660 in 1848, against 13,103,330 in 1847; from Portugal, 527,735 in 1848, against 817,390 in 1847; from Spain and Gibraltar, 870,860 in 1848, against 1,328,690 in 1847; from Italy, 1,534,060 in 1848, against 1,764,650 in 1847; from Trieste and Venice, 649,930 in 1848, against 1,064,120 in 1847; from the Ionian Isles, 249,620 in 1848, against 291,090 in 1847; from Turkey, Egypt, &c., 371,810 in 1848, against 451,260 in 1847. The total imports into Hamburg from sea were thus valued at 127,168,640 banco marks in 1848, against 175,742,110 in 1847, showing a decrease in 1848 of 48,573,470 banco marks. To the above must be added the imports from Altona in 1848, 12,712,100, against 17,927,880 in 1847; from Schleswig-Holstein, 1,564,700, against 2,276,100 in 1847; from Lübeck, 4,848,800 in 1848, against 4,143,740 in 1847; from the interior of Germany, 98,847,710 in 1848, against 101,650,940 in 1847.—The total imports, according to the above statement, amounted, in 1848, to 245,141,950 marks banco, against 301,740,770 in 1847, showing a deficit in 1848 of 56,598,820 marks banco, or in round numbers about £4,500,000. This deficit principally arose in the trade from the E. Indies and China, which showed a falling-off of about 50 per cent.; from S. America, Brazils excepted, about 20 per cent.; from the W. India islands about 30 per cent.; from the United States about 30 per cent.; from Russia about 80 per cent.; from Bremen about 60 per cent.; from the Netherlands about 30 per cent.; from Great

Britain, 28 per cent.; from France, 48 per cent.; from Altona, 30 per cent.; from Schleswig-Holstein, 30 per cent.

**Exports.]** The total value of the products exported from H., during the years 1848 and 1847, was as follows, in banco marks:—To the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China, the E. Indies, and Cape of Good Hope, 1,643,780 banco marks in 1848, against 1,549,520 in 1847; to Africa, 254,060 in 1848, against 633,370 in 1847; to the West Coast of America, 2,999,180 in 1848, against 2,564,070 in 1847; to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 1,072,960 in 1848, against 1,078,100 in 1847; to the Brazils and Surinam, 2,654,030 in 1848, against 3,736,900 in 1847; to Venezuela, 447,000 in 1848, against 1,317,760 in 1847; to the British and Swedish possessions in the W. Indies, 160 in 1848, against 135,120 in 1847; to St. Thomas and Porto Rico, 993,830 in 1848, against 2,591,610 in 1847; to Hayti, 280,060 in 1848, against 1,255,280 in 1847; to Cuba, 2,668,850 in 1848, against 4,431,160 in 1847; to the gulf of Mexico and Belize, 4,722,400 in 1848, against 711,760 in 1847; to the United States, 3,181,710 in 1848, against 3,814,990 in 1847; to British N. America, 292,880 in 1848, against 771,160 in 1847; exported in the shape of ships' provisions, 437,160 in 1848, against 418,330 in 1847. The total export to transatlantic ports was thus: 21,647,560 banco marks in 1848, against 26,030,020 in 1847.—The exports to European countries stood as follows:—To Russia, 1,316,210 banco marks in 1848, against 1,469,840 in 1847; to Norway and Sweden, 1,479,610 in 1848, against 2,325,070 in 1847; to Prussia, 1,179,840 in 1848, against 1,974,470 in 1847; to Mecklenburg, 135,200 in 1848, against 398,600 in 1847; to Denmark and the Duchies and Helligoland, 260,390 in 1848, against 412,400 in 1847; to Bremen, 870,610 in 1848, against 1,756,280 in 1847; to Oldenburg and E. Friesland, 463,620 in 1848, against 717,140 in 1847; to the Netherlands, 6,543,730 in 1848, against 2,891,860 in 1847; to Belgium, 67,050 in 1848, against 678,870 in 1847; to Great Britain, 41,898,860 in 1848, against 47,035,090 in 1847; to France, 1,359,720 in 1848, against 7,023,110 in 1847; to Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, Italy, and Trieste, 1,111,970 in 1848, against 1,718,090 in 1847.—The above added together give a total export by sea of 78,623,670 in 1848, against 94,441,840 in 1847. The value of the merchandise transported to Altona was 21,214,500 banco marks in 1848, against 19,303,660 in 1847; to Schleswig-Holstein by railway, 5,066,160 in 1848, against 10,641,270 in 1847; to Lubeck, by land, 17,824,370 in 1848, against 29,989,880 in 1847; despatched by land and river carriage to other places in the interior, 92,851,270 in 1848, against 142,000,000 in 1847. The total value of goods exported from H., to all quarters during the year 1848 was thus 215,579,970 banco marks, against 296,376,650 in 1847, showing a decrease in 1848 of banco marks 80,796,680, or about 25,985,000, equal to 25 per cent. The chief decrease in the exports of 1848, as compared with those of 1847, occurred in the following, viz.: The decrease to Africa was 62 per cent.; to the west coast of America, 16 per cent.; to the Brazils and Surinam, 29 per cent.; to St. Thomas and Porto Rico, 62 per cent.; to Cuba, 40 per cent.; to the United States, 17 per cent.; to British N. America, 62 per cent.; to Norway and Sweden, 37 per cent.; to Prussia, 41 per cent.; to Belgium, 92 per cent.; to Great Britain, 11 per cent.; to France, 81 per cent. Against this, however, we have an increase in 1848 over 1847 of 669 per cent. to the gulf of Mexico and Belize; and of 235 per cent. to the Netherlands.

The preceding figures show on the aggregate of the total imports and exports for 1848, as compared with the year 1847, a deficiency of banco marks 147,395,550; or, in round numbers, £11,699,090, being a falling-off of nearly 25 per cent. in the trade of H. during 1848.

**Transit trade.]** A report recently issued by a committee of the senate of H. on the navigation-law prepared by Prussia, states that the direction of the transit-trade of H., owing to the geographical position of the city, is towards the NE. of Europe. In 1845 the amount of the exports from H. by sea were—

	Marcos banco.
To Russia (in declared value), . . . . .	1,173,250
Sweden and Norway, . . . . .	2,058,560
Denmark and the duchies, . . . . .	471,990
	3,703,800
Add exports to Altona, . . . . .	13,262,530
	16,966,330

The last sum is here added, because in reality it represents the amount of exports made by way of Altona to the previously-named countries, and particularly to Norway. That goods having this destination are frequently shipped in Altona instead of H., is solely owing to the accidental circumstance that Norwegian vessels generally prefer the former port. But in this respect, as well as in many others, H. and Altona must be considered as one and the same port. The importance of this trade, between H. and Altona on the one side, and Norway on the other, may be judged of from the fact that in 1845 it employed 371

vessels of 11,674 commercial lasts. From Hamburg-Altona there was exported to Norway alone 5,500,000 lbs. of coffee. As regards the value of the export trade to the Baltic countries accurate details are wanting, partly because in those countries—namely, in Sweden, Finland, and Russia—owing to the burdensome system of customs' regulations, the declarations at the custom-house cannot be depended upon, and partly because this trade is in a great measure carried on, not directly, but through Lubeck and Kiel. With regard to the latter, it may be stated that in 1845 there were forwarded from H. (exclusive of Altona):

	Marcos banco.
By the Kiel railway, goods to the amount of . . . . .	8,672,000
By waggon to Lubeck, . . . . .	12,762,000
	21,334,000

And in addition to this goods to the value of 2,000,000 marcos banco were transported to Lubeck on the Stecknitz canal. Thus the whole amount of goods sent from H. alone to Kiel and Lubeck, may be estimated at 23,000,000 marcos banco. By far the greater part of these goods went on to Russia, Finland, Sweden, and Denmark. The vessels which convey these goods from H. and Altona, and Lubeck and Kiel, to Norway and the Baltic countries, bring back from these countries cargoes of the so-called northern products, which are only destined in part for the consumption of Germany; the rest, having exchanged owners in the H. market, is sent by sea to W. Europe and to the Mediterranean. This exchange of commodities with the N. of Europe, effected by means of H. and the neighbouring German sea-ports, only forms part of the transit trade carried on by these ports. Another very considerable transit of goods passes by way of Prussia, and through the hands of the merchants in the great inland markets to Cracow and Warsaw. Another portion goes by way of Breslau to Brody, and through Vienna into Hungary; a third passes up the Elbe to Bohemia; and a fourth through the Zollverein states to Switzerland and Italy. It sometimes even happens, that colonial produce is exported from H. in a W. direction by sea, to Holland, France, Italy, and Spain, and even to places seemingly the most unlikely, as for instance to Gibraltar, from whence they probably find their way into Spain by secret channels. Sugar, first refined here, it is true, goes hence through the Mediterranean and the Black sea to Trebisond and Persia; and coffee brought here from the Brazils is shipped hence to Smyrna. Transit-goods are totally exempted from duty; but the liberty of transit is limited to the term of 3 months from receiving the transit-ticket. On application, other 3 months are allowed on payment of a 4 per cent. on the banco value of the goods; but under no circumstances is the term extended beyond 6 months; and if goods are not then exported, they become liable to the ordinary duties.

**Railroads.]** The first railroad projected in H. was one to Lubeck, lying on the Baltic, 37 m. E. of H., and in the direct route to Copenhagen, Dantzic, and St. Petersburg. This line, traversing a plain of clay and sand, could have been executed at a comparatively small expense; but the king of Denmark, dreading its probable effect in diminishing the Sound dues, and desirous of engrossing the Baltic trade for his own towns of Altona and Kiel, between which a railroad has been formed, refused to allow the formation of the Lubeck line passing through his duchy of Holstein. The citizens of H. then turned their attention to the execution of a railroad from H. to Bergedorf within their own territory, with the view of having the line carried forward from that point either to Berlin or to Magdeburg; and this line was opened in May 1842. It has since been prolonged to Berlin, with a branch to Schwerin, diverging near Hasenow, and another at Magdeburg, diverging at Wittenberg, where it crosses the Elbe. Another great railway line, commencing at Harburg, a little to the S. of H., and on the opposite side of Elbe, runs by Lüneburg, Uelzen, and Celle to Hildesheim, giving off a branch on the W. to Hannover, and on the E. to Brunswick. See HAMBURG.



**Bank.]** The bank of H. was founded in 1619. Until then money-transactions had all taken place in metallic currency, the coins of the neighbouring princes, which were both complicated from their diversity, and of uncertain value from repeated deterioration. The bank was instituted to afford a permanent and uniform currency; and is a deposit-circulation bank, founded on fine silver in bars of at least 15 loths 12 grains, or 11 oz. 15 dwts. each in weight. It has never issued notes on the plan of banks in Britain, and seldom makes a cash payment. A merchant depositing cash or bullion receives credit for the amount in the books; this he makes use of, not by withdrawing the money, but by transferring it by draft or cheque to others, who again make similar transfers to their respective creditors. The minimum deposit of a member desiring to open an account is 100 marcs banco in bar silver, or in a bill for the same sum of one of the members of the bank, which is then transferred from the account of the latter to that of the former. Transfers cannot take place for a less sum than 100 marcs, except some days before Christmas, or the middle of July. Until now, for each marc of fine silver of Cologne, the depositor was credited with 27½ marcs banco, whilst in withdrawing his money for a similar sum he was debited with 27½ marcs banco, so that the simple usage of the operation brought a cost of 9-20 per cent. A new regulation imports that the marc of fine silver of Cologne shall be credited 27½ marcs banco, and debited at a similar rate after deduction of 1 per mille. Independently of this sort of business, the bank lends upon Spanish and American dollars, and sometimes also on copper. These are its only operations. The association of the new loan, established at Hamburg in 1839, possesses a capital of 100,000 marcs banco, and does business prohibited to the bank, principally loans on securities, public funds, &c. Bank money having a permanent value, while coin is liable to degradation, the former called *banco* bears an *agio* or premium.—Accounts are kept in marcs, schellings, and pfennings. Thus,

12 pfennings = 1 schelling.  
16 schellings = 1 marc.  
3 marcs = 1 dollar.

A marc banco is somewhat more than 1s. 5½d.; a marc current is 1s. 2½d. The exchange with London is usually computed in Flemish money, of which the computation is 32 shs. Flemish and upwards, to the pound sterling. With Amsterdam and Paris, the computation of exchange is by marcs, schellings, and pfennings. The rate of exchange of course varies. On an average the six-dollar bank is worth 4s. 6½d.; the six-dollar current, 3s. 8½d. The H. gold ducat is worth about 9s. 4d.—In goods weight, 160 H. lbs. = 169½ English lbs. avoird. The H. foot is equal to 11½ English inches.

**History.]** H. was founded in the reign of Charlemagne, and was originally a fort called *Hammenburg*, on the E bank of the *Alster*. Its position soon brought it population and mercantile importance; and, in 1241, it concluded with *Lubeck* a treaty that formed the basis of the *Hanseatic league*. Though subject to the counts of *Holstein*, it found means gradually to extend its privileges, particularly when supported by the influence of its *Hanseatic confederates*. In 1535 it adopted the Lutheran religion, and acceded to the Protestant league of Germany. In 1618 it was admitted into the number of free cities of the empire; still it could not boast of complete independence, for the kings of Denmark, in the quality of counts of *Holstein*, claimed a sovereignty over the city. The year 1768 was remarkable, however, for a final renunciation of this claim, and for a full confirmation of H. in her rights as an independent city of the German empire. Her trade and pop. continued to experience a progressive increase; the French revolution for some time augmented them without at all affecting the tranquillity of the city; and when, after 1796, Germany felt the shock of invasion, H. rested secure under the protection of Prussia. As Amsterdam declined, H. became the depot of all the continental commerce; and numbers of merchants resorted hither from every part of Europe, carrying their property along with them, as to a place free from military sway, and secure from the warlike commotions which then shook their very centres all the continental states. The powers of the North too found themselves as much interested in the stability of the city and its commerce as the citizens themselves. But a course of events was rapidly taking place which was to overturn this flourishing state of things, and reduce this once opulent city to poverty and ruin. The vast military power which France had acquired by its various contests after its first revolution, instead of being employed in maintaining the cause of liberty, was speedily perverted to enslaving every state and power whose means of defence were inadequate to protect their own liberties. For a considerable time the neutrality of H. was respected; it saw the S of Europe enslaved, but its own security seemed confirmed by the peace of *Amiens*. But when war again broke forth with increased violence, and Austria, Prussia, and Russia, were successively reduced to a state of temporary vassalage, H. shared to the full their reverses. As it had long been the channel through which British manufactures and colonial produce had found their way into the continent, Bonaparte determined to shut it up. He first violated its neutrality by filing the city with his troops; and then, he not only compelled the citizens to furnish him with forced loans, but all the British property in the city was seized by a decree of the 12th December, 1806, and the blockade of the *Elbe* rigidly enforced. All that now remained of its once vast commerce was a small smuggling-trade, carried on through the medium of the Danish ports of *Husum* and *Tonningen*.

In 1813, the French plundered the bank of 19,000,000 livres, and levied a contribution from the citizens of 48,000,000 livres, and a requisition of 40,000,000 livres, with other requisitions from May 1813 to May 1814, amounting to 18,700,000 livres more; so that, between the time the city was evacuated by Tettensborn, and seized by Davoust, till the peace of Paris in May 1814, H. had been subjected to pay the enormous sum of 127,500,000 livres, or £5,575,125 sterling; to which, if we add 60,000,000 livres, or £2,525,000 sterling; paid to France up to its occupation by Tettensborn, the total will amount to £8,283,125 sterling; extorted by French rapacity! The public debt of H. in consequence of the above proceedings, was raised to 52,000,000 marcs banco, or £3,900,000. The French government restored indeed a part of the sum of which the bank was robbed; but this restitution was altogether trifling when contrasted with the enormous sums which the rapacity of Bonaparte's administration wrung out of this devoted city. Previous to his disasters, the established revenue of H. was estimated at 3,600,000 marcs banco, or £285,000 sterling; in 1826, it amounted to about £234,000, and its debt to nearly £2,000,000. Since the return of H. to its old laws and government, this city has recovered its former prosperity and importance. Among the more recent events connected with its history, by far the most important was the great fire that broke out on the 5th of May, 1842, and raged for three days. This fire consumed 1,749 houses, and swept away 61 streets, besides courts and alleys. After many unsuccessful attempts to arrest its progress, an English engineer, of the name of Lindley, who happened to be on a visit there at the time, undertook to stem the conflagration by blowing up some of the houses with gunpowder. Having obtained the sanction of the authorities, he blew up as many houses in every direction as accomplished his object. As a reward for his important services, the authorities of the town employed him to prepare an entire new plan for that part of the city which had been consumed, and this difficult and important task he executed with consummate ability. Almost the whole is now rebuilt, and the magnificence of the houses that have been erected, joined to the widening of the streets, have imparted to H. the character of being one of the finest towns in Europe. The large sum of £400,000 sterling was subscribed throughout the world for the benefit of the sufferers from the fire.

**HAMBURG**, a township in Erie co., in the state of New York, U. S., 300 m. W of Albany. Pop. 3,727.—Also a village in Sussex co., New Jersey, 86 m. N of Trenton.—Also a v. in Berks co., Pennsylvania, 68 m. ENE of Harrisburg. Pop. 700.—Also a town in Edgefield district, in S. Carolina, 79 m. SW of Columbia, on the Savannah river, opposite to Augusta in Georgia, with which it is connected by a bridge 1,000 ft. in length. Pop. 2,500. The S. Carolina railroad, 135 m. in length, connects this place with Charleston.—Also a village in Calhoun co., in Illinois, 95 m. SW of Springfield. Pop. 214.—Also a township in Livingston co., in Michigan, 51 m. WNW of Detroit. Pop. 602.—Also a village in Erie co., in New York, on the E shore of Lake Erie, 300 m. W of Albany.—Also a v. in the township of Wilmot, in Upper Canada, on Smith's creek. Pop. 300.

**HAMDEN**, a township of Newhaven co., in Connecticut, U. S., 33 m. SSW of Hartford. Pop. 1,797.—Also a township in Delaware co., in New York, 89 m. WSW of Albany. Pop. 1,469.

**HAMEL**, a small river of Hanover, in the principality of Calenberg, which falls into the Weser at Hameln.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. W of Arleux, near the Genesee. Pop. 450.

**HAMELIN**, a port on the W coast of Australia, to the E of the peninsula of Peron, in S lat. 26°.

**HAMELN**, a town and fortress of Hanover, in the principality of Calenberg, at the confluence of the Weser and the Hamel, in N lat. 52° 5' 29", 25 m. SW of Hanover. Pop. 6,191. The Weser forms an island here, and has a sluice on a large scale, erected in 1734, to facilitate the navigation. The town is well-fortified; and carries on an active traffic in tobacco, hats, and woollens, and the produce of its tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. It has also an active transit-trade: the position of H. rendering it a thoroughfare to different parts of Germany, and giving it the command of the navigation of the Weser. On the r. or opposite bank of the Weser, is a strong fortification called Fort George, situated on a hill. This fortress being of great importance for the possession of Hanover, was garri-